



Docker:Zero to Hero (Day 1)

By Praparn Luengphoonlap
Email: praparn@opcellent.com

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Outline Day 1

- Docker principle
- Docker machine
- Image, Repository & Tag, container
- CPU, Memory and I/O
- Network
- Volume
- Inspect and Log
- Commit
- Docker Security
- Kitematic (Alpha)

Outline Day 2

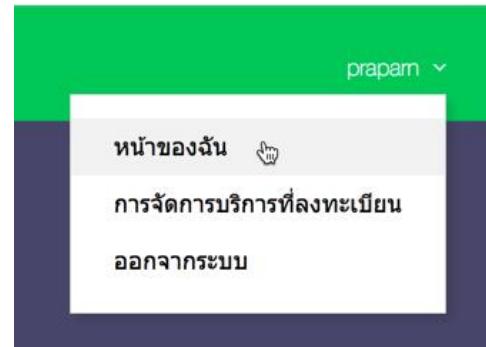
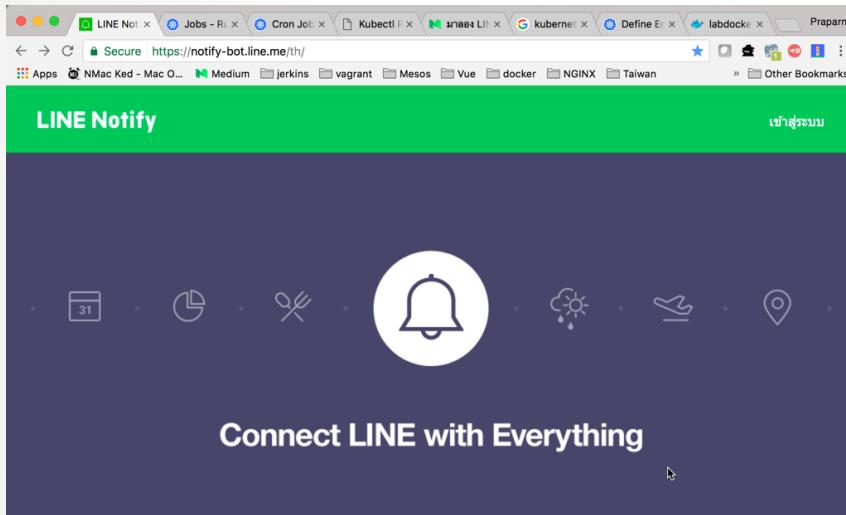
- Dockerfile and Build
- Compose
- Registry
- Swarm Mode
 - Conceptual of Swarm
 - Swarm Mode Architecture
 - Swarm init/join cluster system
 - Swarm service
 - Orchestrator Assignment
 - Config and Secret
 - Network Overlay and Ingress
 - HA Manager Role
 - Docker Stack Deploy (Compose Swarm Mode)
- portainer for Docker
- Q&A

Prerequisite

- Windows (64 bit) / Mac / Linux (64 bit) machine (ubuntu / alpine prefer)
- 1 email address (For register “hub.docker.com”) / hub.docker.com account
- Line Notify Token (<https://notify-bot.line.me>)
- Tool for editor (vscode etc)
- Tool for shell (putty / terminal etc)
- Tool for transfer file (winscp / scp)
- Basic understand for linux operate
- Basic text editor skill (vim prefer) and linux structure
- Internet for download / upload image

Prerequisite

- Generate LINE Token
 - <https://notify-bot.line.me>



ออก Access Token (สำหรับผู้พัฒนา)

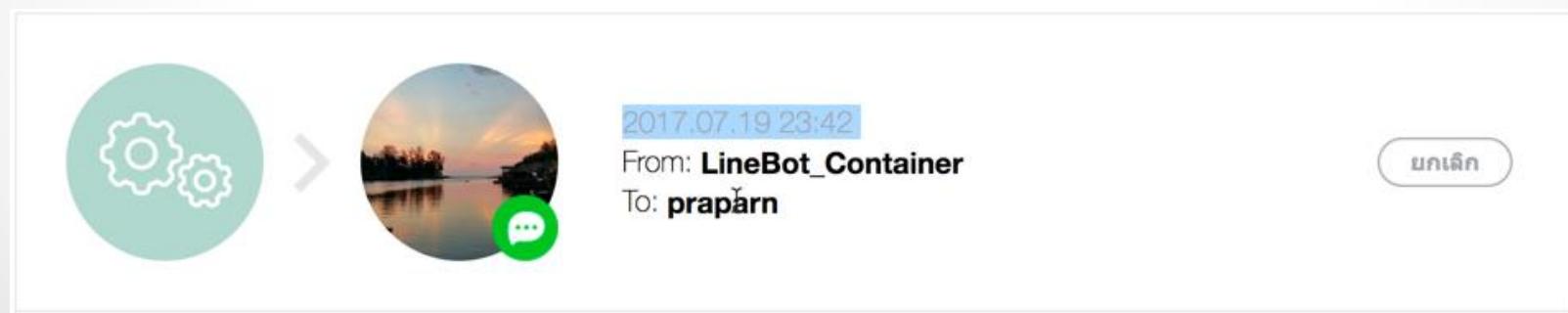
เมื่อใช้ Access Token แบบบุคคล จะสามารถตั้งค่าการแจ้งเตือนได้โดยไม่ต้องลงทะเบียนกับเว็บเซอร์วิส



Prerequisite

- Generate LINE Token
 - <https://notify-bot.line.me>

The screenshot shows the 'ออก Token' (Generate Token) page. On the left, there's a search bar for groups ('Search by group ตาม') and a list item 'รับการแจ้งเตือนแบบตัวต่อตัวจาก LINE Notify'. On the right, the generated token 'zHOlcJCcpIIS8mEedn' is displayed in a large redacted box, with a note below it: 'ถ้าออกจากหน้านี้ ระบบจะไม่แสดง Token ที่ออกใหม่อีกต่อไป โปรดศึกษา Token ก่อนออกจากหน้านี้'. At the bottom are two buttons: 'คัดลอก' (Copy) in green and 'ปิด' (Close) in grey.



Lab Resource

- Repository for lab

The screenshot shows a web interface for managing Docker repositories. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for 'Explore' and 'Help', a search bar containing 'labdocker', and buttons for 'Sign up' and 'Log in'. Below the navigation bar, the title 'Repositories (7)' is displayed. A dropdown menu labeled 'All' is visible. The main content area lists seven repositories, each represented by a blue Docker icon, the repository name, its status (public), the number of stars, the number of pulls, and a 'DETAILS' button.

| Repository | Status | Stars | Pulls | Details |
|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| labdocker/alpineweb | public | 0 | 31 | DETAILS |
| labdocker/nginx | public | 0 | 16 | DETAILS |
| labdocker/alpine | public | 0 | 7 | DETAILS |
| labdocker/centos | public | 0 | 5 | DETAILS |
| labdocker/debian | public | 0 | 4 | DETAILS |
| labdocker/fedora | public | 0 | 3 | DETAILS |
| labdocker/ubuntu | public | 0 | 2 | DETAILS |

Lab Resource

- Software in lab

The screenshot shows a Windows file explorer window with the path: Computer > DATA (D:) > Docker_Nodejs > Workshop > Workshop_1-11_Registry. Inside this folder, there are three files: 'instruction' (Text Document, 4 KB), 'labdocker.com' (Security Certificate, 2 KB), and 'labdocker.com.key' (KEY File, 2 KB). Below the file explorer is a Notepad window titled 'instruction - Notepad'. The content of the Notepad is as follows:

Link for download:
<https://www.docker.com/products/docker-toolbox>

1. See PDF document for detail to install
2. After finished then run below command for check docker-machine (Command prompt)
 2.1 docker-machine --version ==> check version of docker machine & readiness
 2.2 docker-machine create --driver virtualbox labdocker ==> create new docker-machine for lab
 2.3 docker-machine ls ==> check ip address of new docker-machine

*Remark: default username/password for access docker-machine is docker/tcuser

3. SSH to docker-machine (labdocker)
 3.1 docker-machine ssh labdocker ==> default ssh via command prompt
 3.2 access via putty(windows) to ip address
 3.3 access via shell (mac)
 - Shell ==> New Remote Connection (Service: ssh)

4. Incase Upgrade docker-machine. Please check PDF document (Upgrade_Docker_1.10.pdf)

Lab Resource

- Download on Google Drive
 - <https://tinyurl.com/yxb2fefo>
- Download on GitHub
 - `git clone https://github.com/praparn/docker-workshop-042019.git`

[praparn / docker-workshop-042019](https://github.com/praparn/docker-workshop-042019)

Code Issues Pull requests Projects Wiki Insights Settings

docker-workshop-042019 Edit

Manage topics

8 commits 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

| praparn 20190304215059 | Latest commit b95bf67 a minute ago |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Workshop-1-1-Download-Install | 20190303001813 2 days ago |
| Workshop-1-2-Access-PoolImage | 20190303132809 a day ago |
| Workshop-1-3-Create-PushImage | 20190302092537 3 days ago |
| Workshop-1-4-Run-Container | 20190303132809 a day ago |
| Workshop-1-5-CPU-Memory-IO | 20190302092537 3 days ago |
| Workshop-1-6-Network | 20190303144319 a day ago |
| Workshop-1-7-Volume | 20190303144319 a day ago |
| Workshop-1-8-Inspect-Logs | 20190303144319 a day ago |
| Workshop-1-9-Docker-Security | 20190303152435 a day ago |
| Workshop-2-1-DockerFile | 20190304001332 22 hours ago |
| Workshop-2-2-Compose | 20190304001332 22 hours ago |
| Workshop-2-3-Registry | 20190304215059 a minute ago |
| Workshop-2-4-Swarm | 20190304215059 a minute ago |
| Workshop-2-5-Portainer | 20190302092537 3 days ago |
| 2019-predictions.pdf | 20190303001813 2 days ago |
| README.md | 20190302092537 3 days ago |

Lab Resource

- <https://tinyurl.com/y9svjua2>

LABSheet.xlsx

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|----|----------|----|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Group No | No | Machine Name | Private IP Address | Public IP Address | Role | Username |
| 2 | Teacher | 1 | Training-DockerZeroToHero-Registry | 10.0.1.199 | 18.136.107.92 | Registry | ubuntu |
| 3 | | 1 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG1_1 | 10.0.1.95 | 13.250.103.52 | Master | ubuntu |
| 4 | | 1 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG1_2 | 10.0.1.163 | 13.250.97.189 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 5 | | 1 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG1_3 | 10.0.1.164 | 18.136.100.163 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 6 | | 2 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG2_1 | 10.0.1.152 | 54.251.166.183 | Master | ubuntu |
| 7 | | 2 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG2_2 | 10.0.1.174 | 18.136.209.29 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 8 | | 2 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG2_3 | 10.0.1.232 | 18.136.124.201 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 9 | | 3 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG3_1 | 10.0.1.159 | 13.250.64.55 | Master | ubuntu |
| 10 | | 3 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG3_2 | 10.0.1.212 | 3.0.183.119 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 11 | | 3 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG3_3 | 10.0.1.236 | 13.229.114.228 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 12 | | 4 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG4_1 | 10.0.1.114 | 52.221.188.166 | Master | ubuntu |
| 13 | | 4 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG4_2 | 10.0.1.170 | 13.229.105.133 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 14 | | 4 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG4_3 | 10.0.1.138 | 54.255.147.121 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 15 | | 5 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG5_1 | 10.0.1.171 | 52.77.231.69 | Master | ubuntu |
| 16 | | 5 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG5_2 | 10.0.1.136 | 3.0.180.128 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 17 | | 5 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG5_3 | 10.0.1.10 | 3.0.104.224 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 18 | | 6 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG6_1 | 10.0.1.120 | 13.229.130.59 | Master | ubuntu |
| 19 | | 6 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG6_2 | 10.0.1.143 | 54.255.190.150 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 20 | | 6 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG6_3 | 10.0.1.179 | 3.0.52.210 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 21 | | 7 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG7_1 | 10.0.1.199 | 13.250.111.131 | Master | ubuntu |
| 22 | | 7 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG7_2 | 10.0.1.144 | 52.221.178.241 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 23 | | 7 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG7_3 | 10.0.1.135 | 3.0.59.226 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 24 | | 8 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG8_1 | 10.0.1.163 | 13.229.232.44 | Master | ubuntu |
| 25 | | 8 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG8_2 | 10.0.1.217 | 3.0.92.162 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 26 | | 8 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG8_3 | 10.0.1.177 | 54.169.69.220 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 27 | | 9 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG9_1 | 10.0.1.149 | 13.250.38.185 | Master | ubuntu |
| 28 | | 9 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG9_2 | 10.0.1.17 | 54.255.208.196 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 29 | | 9 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG9_3 | 10.0.1.20 | 52.221.180.164 | Worker2 | ubuntu |
| 30 | | 10 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG10_1 | 10.0.1.186 | 3.0.180.72 | Master | ubuntu |
| 31 | | 10 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG10_2 | 10.0.1.214 | 3.0.102.142 | Worker1 | ubuntu |
| 32 | | 10 | Training_DockerZeroToHero_StudentG10_3 | 10.0.1.43 | 54.169.143.240 | Worker2 | ubuntu |

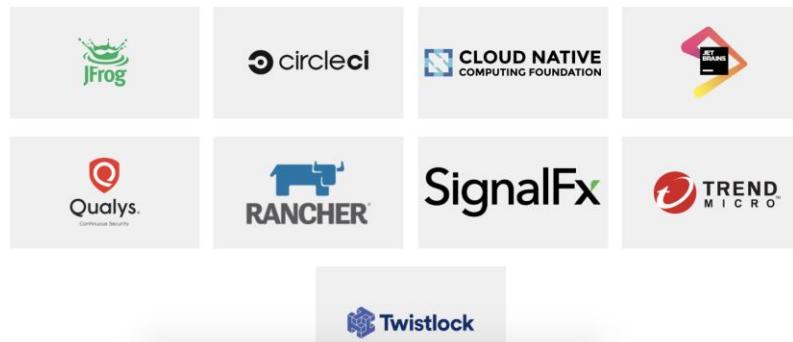
Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



DockerCon2019

The image shows a screenshot of the DockerCon 2019 website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, Agenda, Sponsors, Blog, and Register. Below the navigation is a large banner image of the conference floor with various booths, including one for Docker and another for JFrog. The banner also features the text "DockerCon 2019". Below the banner, there's a dark section containing event details: "Registration and Welcome Reception: April 29", "Full Conference: April 30 – May 2", and "Location: Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA".

Gold Sponsors



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



DockerCon2019



The screenshot shows the DockerCon 2019 agenda page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, Agenda, Sponsors, Blog, and Register. Below the navigation is a section titled "DockerCon 2019 Agenda" with a sub-section "From the latest in Docker technology, to how-tos for your developer and operations team, to stories from customers transforming their business with Docker, the DockerCon 2019 agenda highlights how Docker works for you. To view the session details, please visit the Agenda Builder tool." To the right of this text is a photograph of people at a networking event.

Sunday, April 28

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM | Training Registration Open | Location TBA |
| 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM | Paid Training Class 1 Day 1 | Location TBA |

Monday, April 29

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM | Paid Training Class 1 - Day 2 | Location TBA |
| 12:00 PM - 7:30 PM | Conference Registration Open | Moscone West: Lobby, Level 1 |
| 12:00 PM - 7:30 PM | Hallway Track | Moscone West: Lobby, Level 2 |
| 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM | Women@ DockerCon Summit | Moscone West: Level 3 |
| 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM | Docker Pals Meetup | Moscone West: TBA |
| 6:00 PM - 7:30 PM | Welcome Reception | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo - Level 1 |

Tuesday, April 30

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 7:30 AM - 6:15 PM | Conference Registration | Moscone West: Lobby, Level 1 |
| 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM | Breakfast and Ecosystem Expo | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1, Lobby Level 2 & Level 3 |
| 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM | Hallway Track | Moscone West: Lobby, Level 2 |
| 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM | General Session | Moscone West: Level 3 |
| 11:00 AM - 11:50 AM | Break and Ecosystem Expo | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1, Lobby Level 2 & Level 3 |
| 11:10 AM - 11:50 AM | Community & Partner Theaters | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1 |
| 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM | Workshops | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 12:00 PM - 12:40 PM | Breakout Sessions | Moscone West: Level 2 & 3 |

Session Types

Breakout Sessions

40-minute presentations by subject matter experts. Attendance to breakout sessions is on a first-come first-served basis at the conference.

Workshops

Two-hour, instructor led courses that allow you to try out Docker and ecosystem tools and technologies. Workshops are paid additions to the Full Conference pass and can be added through the registration portal.

General Sessions

Keynotes delivered from the main stage for all audiences. You do not need to register for the General Sessions.

Hallway Track

In person one-on-one and small group conversations based on your chosen topics, in a unique space at DockerCon. Conversations and meetings are facilitated by an attendee collaboration tool and concierge.

Community and Partner Theaters

Theaters hosting 20-minute lightning talks and demos delivered by Docker community and partners.

Ask The Experts

This is a walk-up area of the Docker booth in the Ecosystem Expo where you can work through technical questions with members of Docker Engineering staff.

Paid Training

The Docker training program leverages the pedagogical approach of learning by doing with extensive hands-on labs, enterprise-focused scenarios, and practical examples. There will be two offerings of each training course: Sunday/Monday as well as Thursday/Friday.

Training Courses are paid additions to the Full Conference pass and can be added through the registration portal.



The screenshot shows the DockerCon 2019 agenda page for Wednesday, May 1st. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, Agenda, Sponsors, Blog, and Register. Below the navigation is a table of events for the day.

Wednesday, May 1

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM | Conference Registration | Moscone West: Lobby, Level 1 |
| 8:30 AM - 9:30 AM | Breakfast and Ecosystem Expo | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1, Lobby Level 2 & Level 3 |
| 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM | Hallway Track | Moscone West: Lobby, Level 2 |
| 9:30 AM - 11:00 AM | General Session | Moscone West: Level 3 |
| 11:00 AM - 11:50 AM | Break and Ecosystem Expo | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1, Lobby Level 2 & Level 3 |
| 11:10 AM - 11:50 AM | Community & Partner Theaters | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1 |
| 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM | Workshops | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 12:00 PM - 12:40 PM | Breakout Sessions | Moscone West: Level 2 & 3 |
| 12:40 PM - 2:00 PM | Lunch & Ecosystem Expo | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1, Lobby Level 2 & Level 3 |
| 2:00 PM - 2:40 PM | Breakout Sessions | Moscone West: Level 2 & 3 |
| 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM | Workshops | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 3:00 PM - 3:40 PM | Breakout Sessions | Moscone West: Level 2 & 3 |
| 3:40 PM - 4:30 PM | Break & Ecosystem Expo | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1, Lobby Level 2 & Level 3 |

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



DockerCon2019

 [About](#) [Agenda](#) [Sponsors](#) [Blog](#) [Register](#)

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 3:40 PM - 4:30 PM | Break & Ecosystem Expo | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1, Lobby Level 2 & Level 3 |
| 3:50 PM - 4:30 PM | Community & Partner Theaters | Moscone West: Ecosystem Expo, Level 1 |
| 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM | Workshops | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 4:40 PM - 5:20 PM | Breakouts | Moscone West: Level 2 & 3 |

Thursday, May 2

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8:30 AM - 4:00 PM | Conference Information Desk | Moscone West: Lobby, Level 1 |
| 8:30 AM - 9:30 AM | Breakfast | Moscone West: Lobby Level 1 & Level 2 |
| 8:30 AM - 3:00 PM | Hallway Track | Moscone West: Lobby, Level 2 |
| 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM | Paid Training Class 2 - Day 1 | Location TBA |
| 9:30 AM - 11:30 AM | Workshops | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 9:30 AM - 10:10 AM | Repeat Breakout Sessions | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM | Open Source Summit | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 10:30 AM - 11:10 AM | Repeat Breakout Sessions | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 11:30 AM - 12:30 PM | Lunch | Moscone West: Lobby Level 1 & Level 2 |
| 12:30 PM - 2:30 PM | Workshops | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 12:30 PM - 1:10 PM | Repeat Breakout Sessions | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 1:30 PM - 2:10 PM | Repeat Breakout Sessions | Moscone West: Level 2 |
| 2:45 PM - 4:45 PM | Workshops | Moscone West: Level 2 |

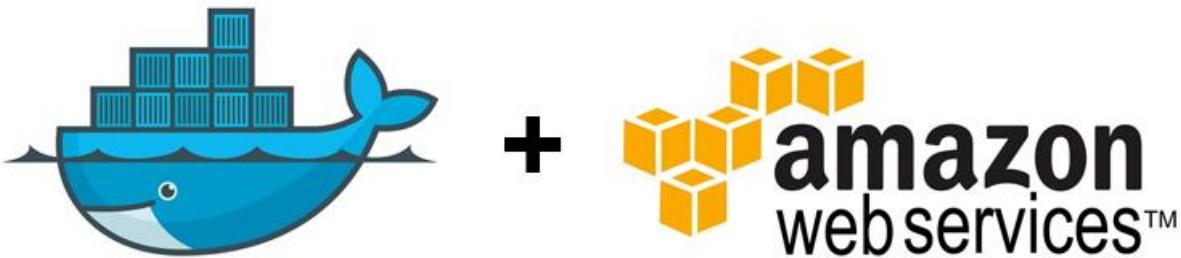
Friday, May 3

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM | Paid Training Class 2 - Day 2 | Location TBA |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Workshop 1-1: Access Docker on AWS



Docker on AWS

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Workshop 1-1: Access Docker on AWS

https://labs.play-with-docker.com

NMac Ked - Mac ... Medium Infra NOVA jenkins vagrant Mesos Vue docker NGINX Taiwan Kubernetes PWA_PR

Contribute

The screenshot shows the Play with Docker interface. At the top left is a large blue whale logo with a stack of blue shipping containers on its back. Below it, the text "Play with Docker" is displayed, followed by the subtitle "A simple, interactive and fun playground to learn Docker". A "Login" button is visible. To the right, a session window titled "bf5kihea_bf5kikeac3u000bcr8h0" shows a timer at "03:59:29" and a "CLOSE SESSION" button. Below the timer are tabs for "Instances" and "SSH". Under "Instances", there is a single entry: "192.168.0.28 node1". Under "SSH", the command "ssh ip172-18-0-4-bf5kiheac3u000bcr8gg@direct.labs.play" is shown with a copy icon. At the bottom is a terminal window displaying the output of the "docker version" command:

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.28 ~
$ docker version
Client:
  Version: 18.03.1-ce
  API version: 1.37
  Go version: go1.9.2
  Git commit: 9ee9f40
  Built: Thu Apr 26 07:12:25 2018
  OS/Arch: linux/amd64
  Experimental: false
  Orchestrator: swarm

Server:
  Engine:
    Version: 18.03.1-ce
    API version: 1.37 (minimum version 1.12)
    Go version: go1.9.5
    Git commit: 9ee9f40
    Built: Thu Apr 26 07:23:03 2018
    OS/Arch: linux/amd64
    Experimental: true
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.28 ~
```

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Who are we ? (Opcellent)



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



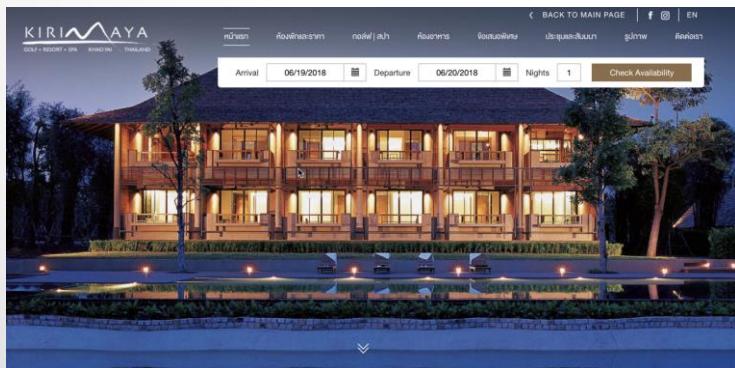
● SERVICE
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s.

 **docker**
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

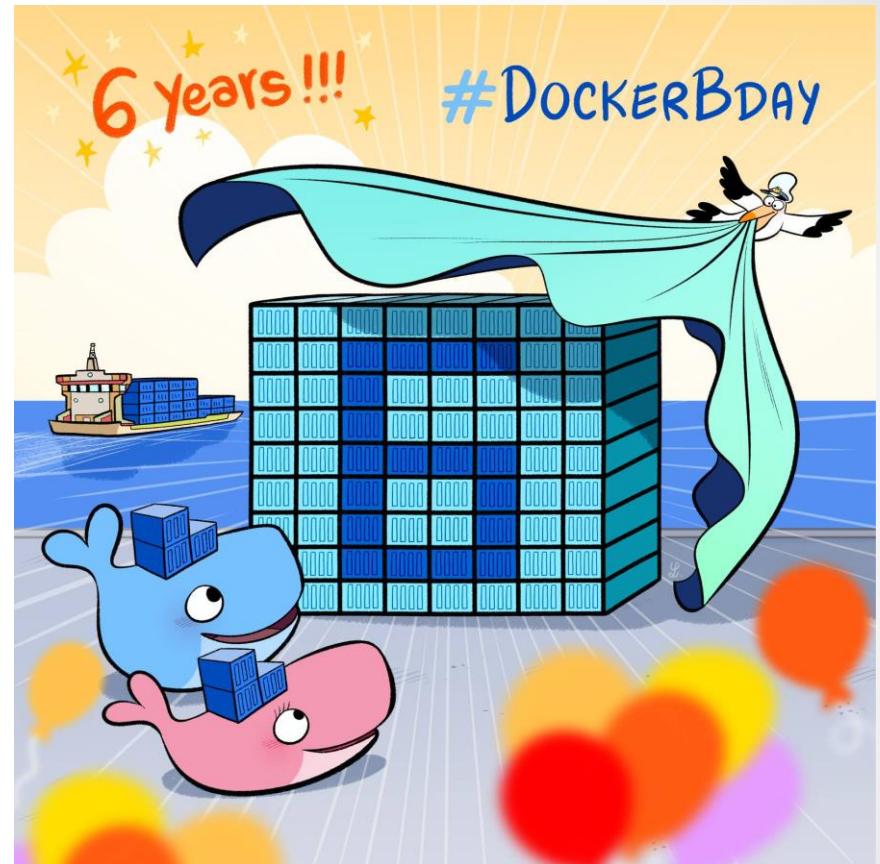
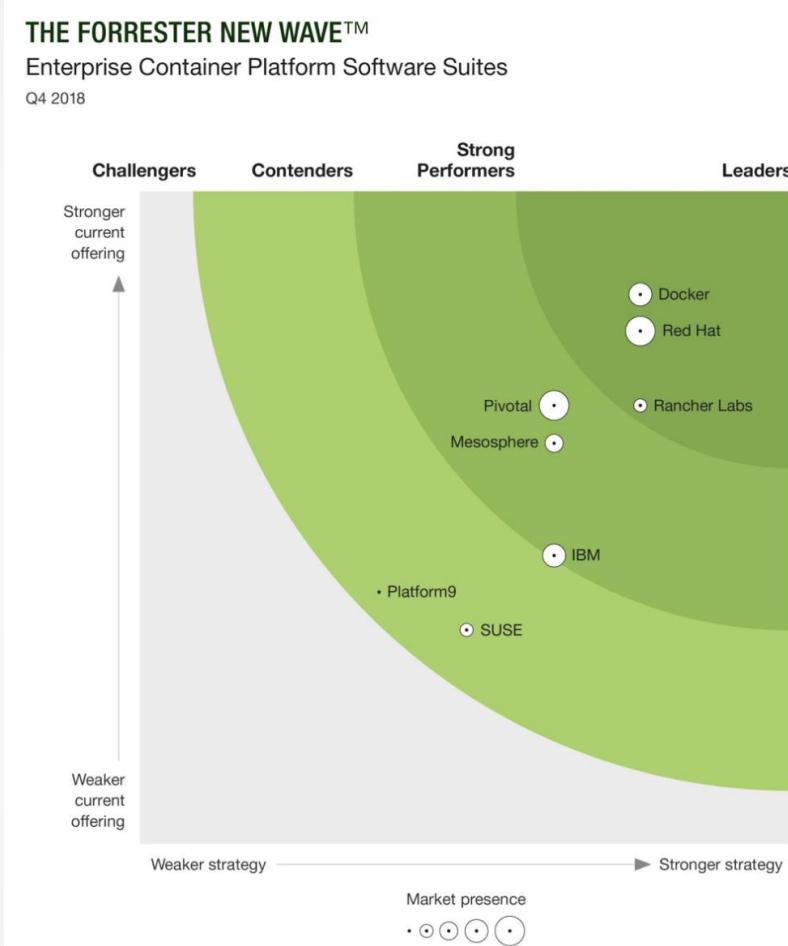
 **kubernetes**
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

● TRAINING
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s.

 A photograph of a person sitting at a desk, looking at a laptop screen.



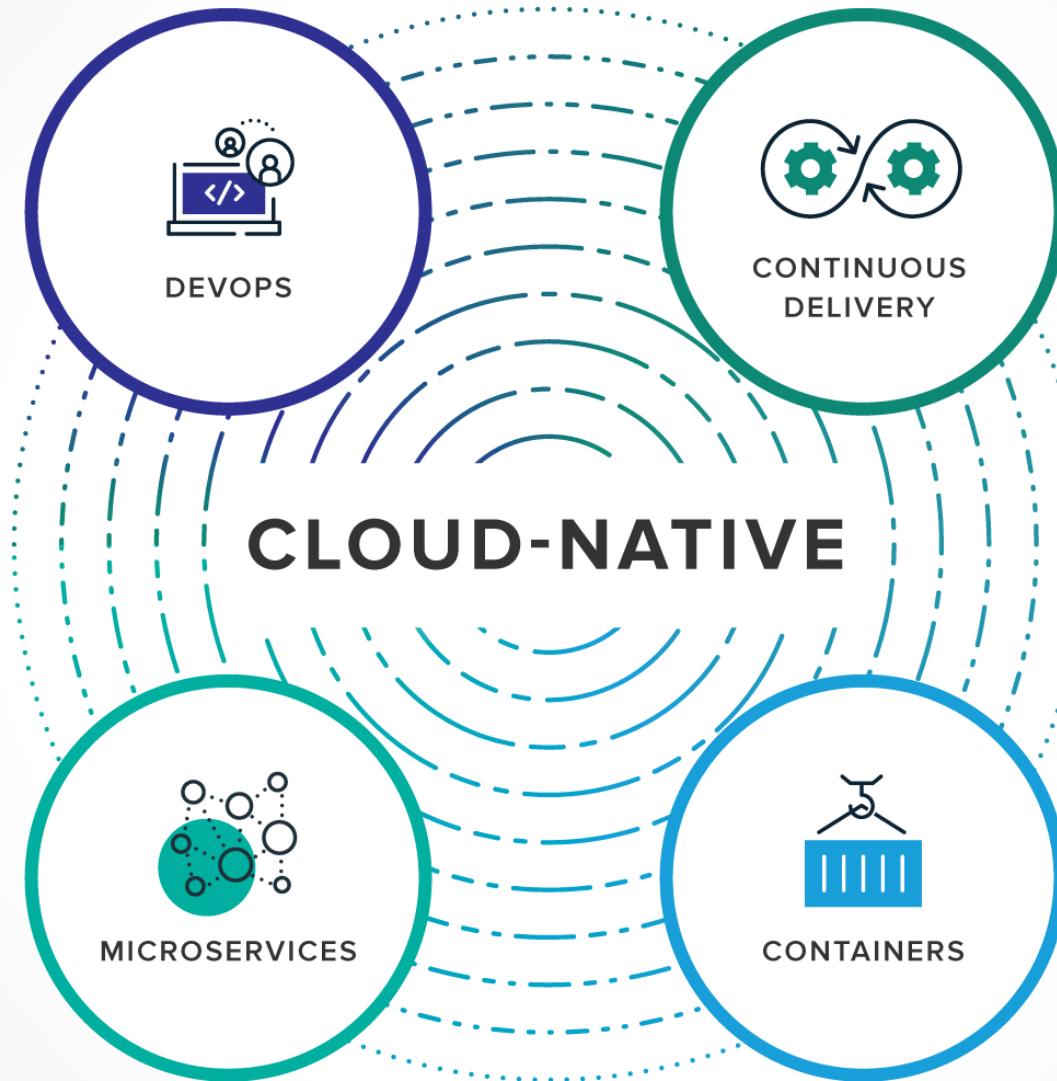
Landscape of the world now



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Landscape of the world now



Landscape of the world now

- Reference from “2018 Docker Usage Report” of sysdig
- Sampling from 90,000 container over company of mid-market to large enterprise
- Scope on
 - North America
 - Latin America
 - EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa)
 - Asia Pacific
- <https://sysdig.com/blog/2018-docker-usage-report/>

Sysdig

2018 Docker
Usage Report.

An inside look at shifting container usage trends.

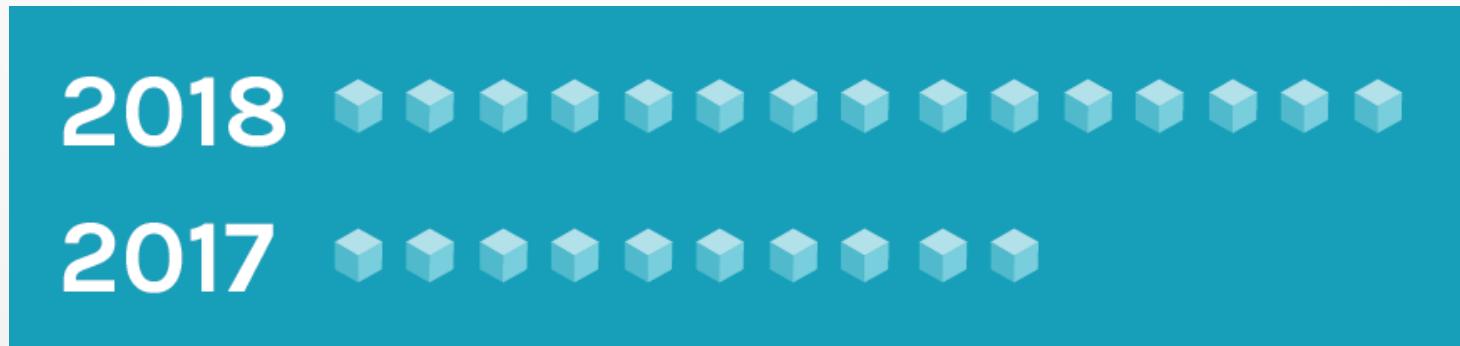
Second annual Docker Usage Report shows densities increasing,
growing diversity in container runtimes.

Landscape of the world now

- Most application component on container



- Median container density per host rises 50% (Per year)



Landscape of the world now

- Max container housing per single host is 154 containers !!! (2017: 95) (Docker Native)

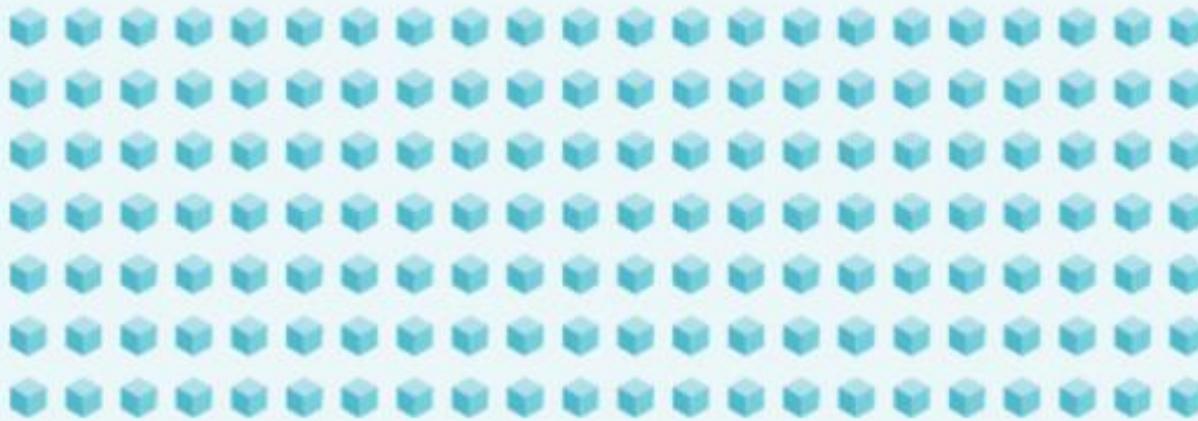
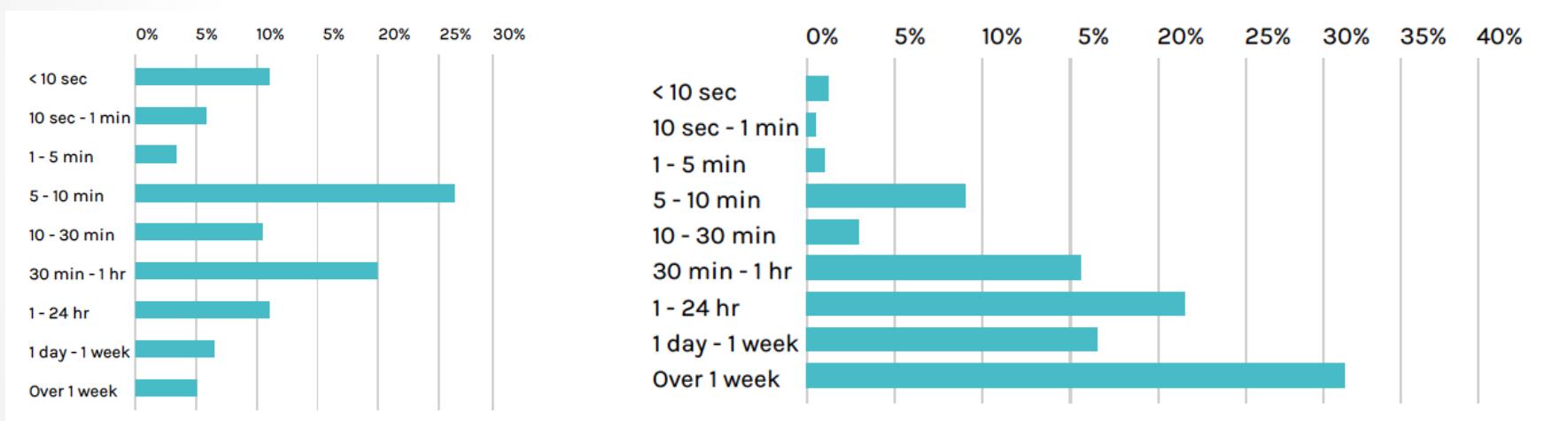


Figure 3. Max density observed: 154 containers

Landscape of the world now

- Lifespan of containers and service (95% less than a week)
- (Container Run Time) (Image Live Time)

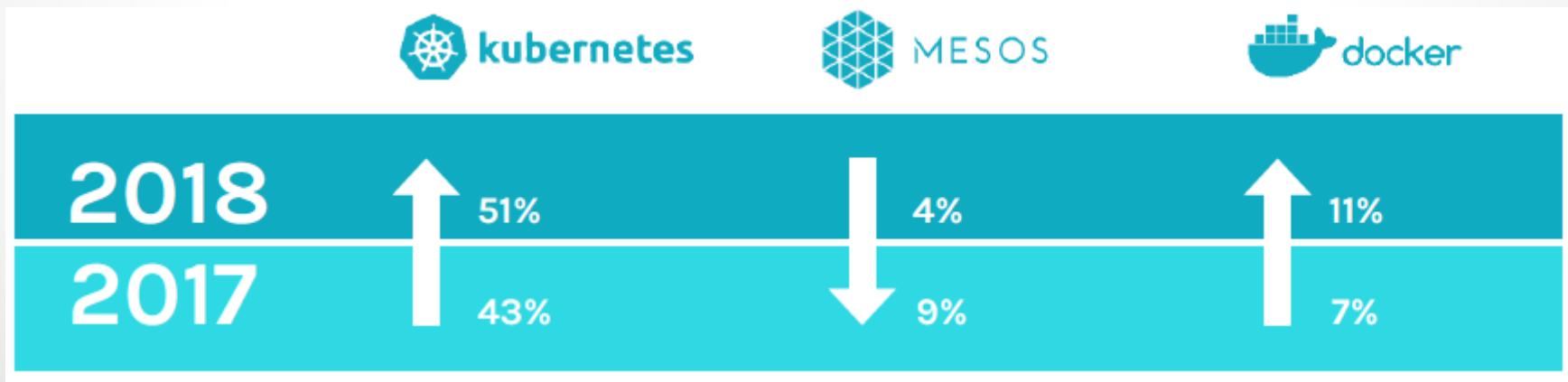


Landscape of the world now

- Container runtime used (Almost also docker)



- Orchestrator trend (Kubernetes king of orchestrator)



Landscape of the world now

- SPLUNK 2019 PREDICTIONS



IT OPERATIONS

Multi-cloud deployments will march forward in the enterprise

Multi-cloud deployments will become a must, especially among large organizations. But managing and measuring performance across a multi-cloud infrastructure presents challenges, which will drive more AI and ML adoption.

As their footprints in scale of operations grow larger, organizations will require more flexibility from the services they employ. Shifting workloads between cloud deployments (sometimes hosted by different providers) has become key for accessibility and cost efficiency. And there is plenty to say about disaster recovery and the benefit that comes from not having all your eggs in one basket. Not to mention, bigger enterprise players can't avoid the reality of multi-cloud when thinking about different business units or the infrastructure maturity across them. It's not uncommon for workloads to be housed with different providers.

patterns from any data source to reveal issues, dynamically help manage capacity and predict possible issues will be key in this journey.

Need for mobility will increase container use in production

Container adoption will increase as application mobility across environments becomes a must, though data management costs may still be a limiter. Containerized workloads allow developers to work in different environments without too much upfront building and cost (apart from some GPU dependencies and the like). Additionally, containers lend themselves to continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD), making it easier to build code into shared repositories that can be leveraged for fast application deployments across environments.



Landscape of the world now

- eWeek: What to Expect in the Cloud/Container World

eWEEK

Big Data and Analytics Cloud Mobile Networking Security Servers Storage

News & Analysis Videos Slideshows Blogs White Papers & Webcasts Sponsored Content

Ad closed by Google

Report this ad Why this ad? ⓘ

Home > Development

Predictions 2019: What to Expect in the Cloud/Container World

By: Chris Preimesberger, eWEEK | December 14, 2018

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#)

PREDICTIONS 2019: The continued development of cloud and container-deployment adoption will maintain its fast pace in 2019, but you may need help analyzing some of the bigger-picture implications of that migration.

WEBINAR:
On-Demand Desktop-as-a-Service Designed for Any Cloud ? Nutanix Frame [Watch →](#)


Three of the most important current trends in IT development are devops and agile development, no- and low-code development (AKA citizen development) and container deployments of microservices using Kubernetes scheduling. It's apparent that all of this cloud and container adoption will continue its fast pace in 2019, but you may need help analyzing some of the bigger-picture implications of that migration.

So eWEEK is happy to publish some predictions involving the container-deployment trend here today. The first 10 predictions are from [Sysdig CEO Suresh Vasudevan](#), former CEO at Nimble Storage, and the others are

Advertiser Containers eat VMs -- as in, literally. A Kubernetes project introduced the idea of speeding migration from virtual machine environments to container environments by stuffing VMs inside containers, and in 2019 we'll see more organizations attempt to do just that. Red Hat, in fact, even has a name for it: "container-native virtualization." The main advantage is it gives you the benefits of orchestration while freeing you of the need to rely on VMware's vCenter infrastructure. That's the theory. But it isn't enough to sustain the whole Docker lift and shift effort.

DevSecOps earns its place in the sun. Take DevOps and stir in security and you get DevSecOps, a way of speeding development of software that results in code that is easier to maintain and has security built in from the get-go rather than bolted on at the end as an afterthought. The arrival of containers has changed so many of the traditional security rules -- there are more moving parts and more layers, including your runtime, your orchestrator and your build environment -- that DevSecOps is becoming a necessary way of running container shops. So much so that the majority of Fortune 1,000 companies will formally staff the DevSecOps function in 2019.

Year of enterprise Prometheus. Container adoption will scale to the point where instrumentation becomes mandatory, and Prometheus becomes the go-to tool. Prometheus is a standalone open-source systems monitoring and alerting toolkit which joined the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF) in 2016 and graduated from the CNCF in August of this year. While Prometheus has solid community support, the only way to deploy it at enterprise scale is to find a company such as Sysdig that is commercializing the tool.

From Docker:
2019 is the year in which container platforms go mainstream for the enterprise. Independent research firms such as Forrester are recognizing the importance of the emerging market for enterprise container platform (ECP) software suites with its first-ever New Wave report on the market. Our prediction is that 2019 will be the year that enterprises widely adopt container platforms as they become a key component in digital transformation initiatives.

Jack Norris, VP of Data & Applications at MapR:
2019 is the year containers and AI meet in the mainstream: NVIDIA announced open source Rapids at the end of this year. Harbinger of how the focus on operationalizing AI, better sharing across data scientists and distributing processing across locations will drive containerized. Another rising technology that drives this prediction is Kubeflow which will complement containers and distributed analytics.

From Hivelocity:
Containers as a service will be a hot item: Looking ahead to 2019 and beyond, enterprises will use containers to move data between private and public clouds. The benefits of this include reducing complexities through automation, better distributing computing capabilities, and offering policy-based optimization. Hyperconverged technology has already incorporated some aspect of Containers-as-a-Service (CaaS) as well as Serverless or Function-as-a-Service (FaaS). In the future, these two services makeup basic cloud computing features offered as complete storyboards.

If you look historically, we have moved from physical to virtual servers over the past 10 years, this continues to break down



Landscape of the world now

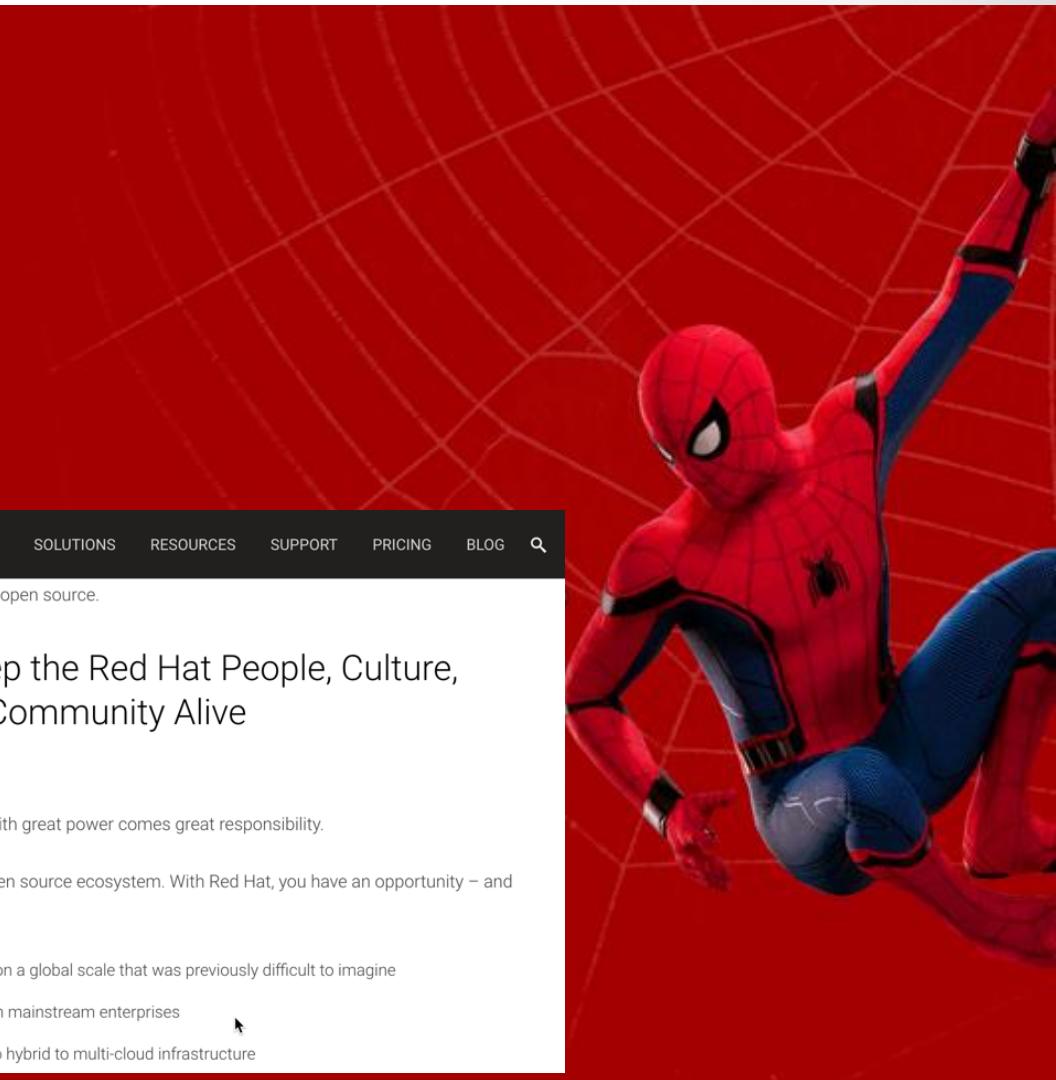


Seamless development on cloud with K8S

The comic strip is set in a city street. A woman with dark hair, wearing a white dress, is climbing over a metal fence. She is looking back over her shoulder. In the foreground, there is a newspaper with the headline "DevOps News" and a sub-headline "IBM BUYS RED HAT". The newspaper also says "NO BIG CHANGES EXPECTED". Two speech bubbles are shown above the woman: one from a person off-screen saying "Come down, Charlene. They're still going to give away the hats." and another from the woman saying "But, they might be purple."



Landscape of the world now



The image shows a red background with a large, stylized spider web pattern. A figure of Spider-Man in his iconic red and blue suit is positioned on the right side, appearing to swing or climb through the web.

NGINX PRODUCTS SOLUTIONS RESOURCES SUPPORT PRICING BLOG 

Home > Blog > Opinion > An Open Memo to IBM: With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility

BLOG OPINION Gus Robertson of NGINX, Inc. November 5, 2018

An Open Memo to IBM: With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility

 Red Hat, IBM

 TWITTER  LINKEDIN    

IBM's recent acquisition of Red Hat came as a shock to many in the industry. It does have some overarching positives. It validates the mainstream acceptance of open source by enterprises. It proves hybrid cloud is as critical as public cloud to these enterprises, if not more so. And it lends credibility to a fourth public cloud provider, ensuring enterprises have more choice and a way to stitch applications across a multi-cloud infrastructure stack.



PRODUCTS SOLUTIONS RESOURCES SUPPORT PRICING BLOG 

To do so would be the antithesis of open source.

IBM Needs to Keep the Red Hat People, Culture, Technology, and Community Alive

Which brings us full circle.

IBM: Your future looks bright. But with great power comes great responsibility.

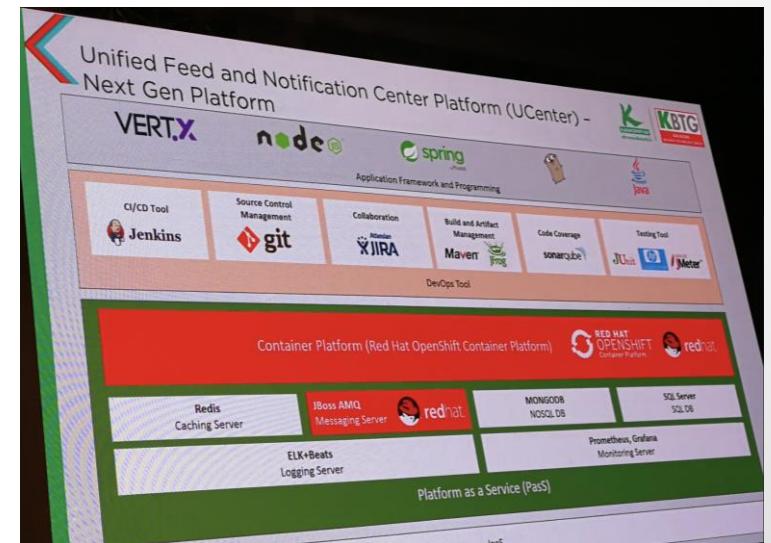
Red Hat is a critical player in the open source ecosystem. With Red Hat, you have an opportunity – and responsibility – to:

- Further legitimize open source on a global scale that was previously difficult to imagine
- Accelerate container adoption in mainstream enterprises
- Smooth the path from private to hybrid to multi-cloud infrastructure

Seamless development on cloud with K8S



Landscape of the world now



Seamless development on cloud with K8S



Landscape of the world now



Seamless development on cloud with K8S



Landscape of the world now

Zippyzippys Chantaban
July 21 at 4:30 AM ·

ทุกรายรับ รายจ่าย SCB โอนบวก ฟรี!

SCB connect LINE ALERT!

- เตือนฟรี
- เตือนตั้งแต่เบาๆ
- เตือนกันที เมื่อความเคลื่อนไหวบัญชี

@SCBCONNECT กดเลย!

Zippyzippys Chantaban
21 mins ·

มีความภูมิใจกับ kubernetes ที่ทำกันมาสามารถรองรับ user ได้มากมาก ตีโจງๆๆ

09:10 19/12@08:47 ใช้ได้ 15,647.89บ 08:47

SCB Connect 10:37

เลือก บัตร สินเชื่อ

SCB Connect 8,999,708 10:39

Recommend Home



Landscape of the world now



CONTAINERD GRADUATES WITHIN THE CNCF

By Michael Crosby

February 28, 2019

[Twitter](#) [LinkedIn](#) [GitHub](#) [Google](#) [Facebook](#) [YouTube](#) [Email](#)



cncf, container runtime, containerd, docker, Kubernetes, open source



We are happy to announce that as of today, [containerd](#), an industry-standard runtime for building container solutions, graduates within the [CNCF](#). The successful graduation demonstrates containerd has achieved the maturity, stability and community acceptance required for broad ecosystem adoption. containerd has already been deployed in tens of millions of production systems today, making it the most widely adopted runtime and an essential upstream component of the Docker platform. containerd was donated to the CNCF as a top-level project because of its strong alignment with Kubernetes, gRPC and Prometheus and is the fifth project to make it to this tier. Built to address the needs of modern container platforms like [Docker Enterprise](#) and orchestration systems like Kubernetes, containerd ensures users have a consistent dev to ops experience.

Seamless development on cloud with K8S



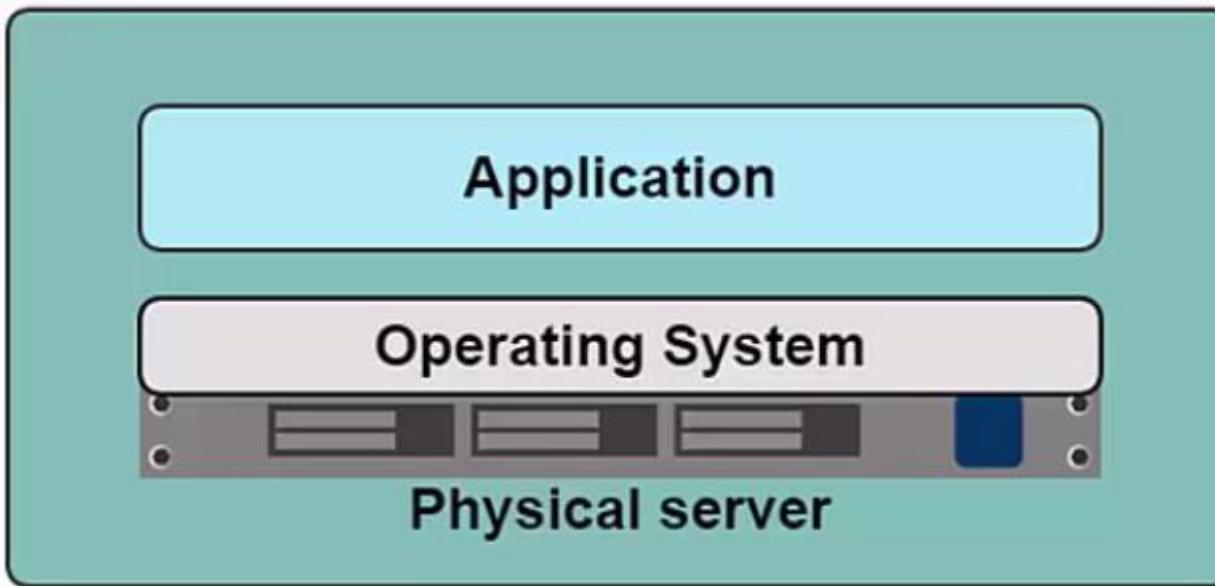
Landscape of the world now

- Conclusion
 - More company transform their culture to “DevOps” and deploy their application to container technology (50% from 2017)
 - Application development life cycle come more faster
 - monthly → week
 - Week → less than week (70% is on this point)
 - Docker will best for container runtime and native single host
 - Kubernetes still “king of orchestrator” when running container farm

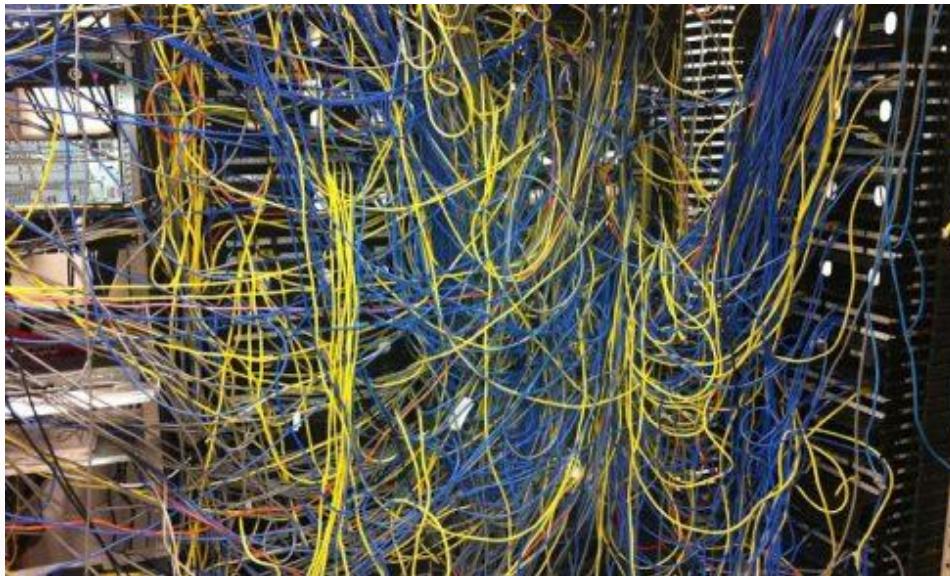
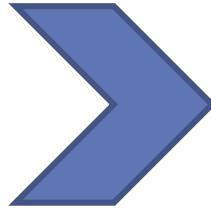
Docker Principle

• • •

What is docker ?



Existing Technology

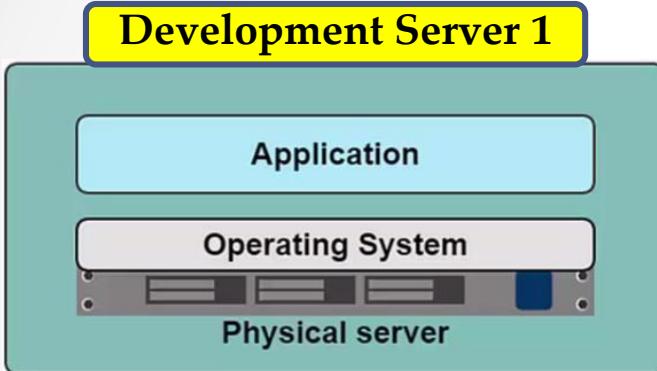


Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization

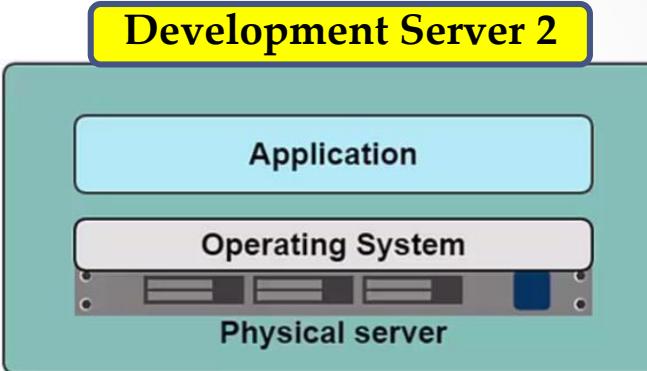


Existing Technology

- Development Environment (Mix everything possible)



- Apache 2.20 Web Server
 - PHP 5.5 Engine
 - Laravel 4.1 Framework
 - MySQL 5.1
 - Etc
- (All-in-One Server)

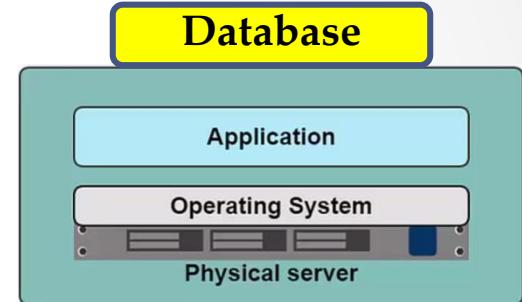
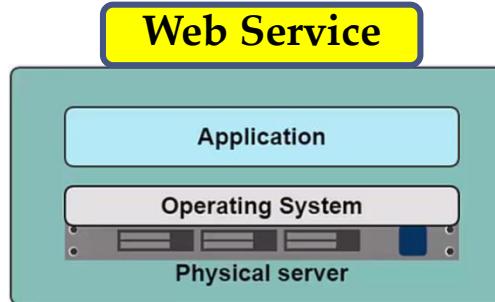
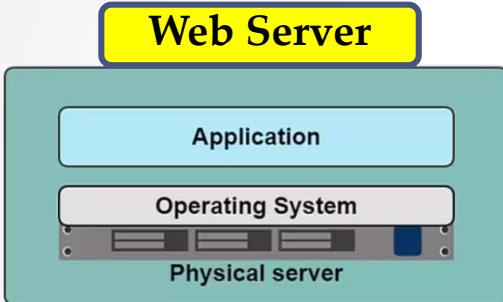


- IIS 8.0
- .Net Framework 3.5
- ASP.NET
- Etc

- Need concern about conflict component
- Survive among legacy dependency
- Lack for environment for fulfill develop & test (module test/integrate test/ UAT test / MOT test etc)
- Unexpected software conflict frequently occur
- Incomplete software's integrated test

Existing Technology

- Production Environment (Best design)
- Day 1: Application 1: Implement



- Apache 2.20 Web Server
- PHP 5.5 Engine
- Laravel 4.1 Framework

- IIS 8
- .Net Framework 3.5

- MariaDB 5.1

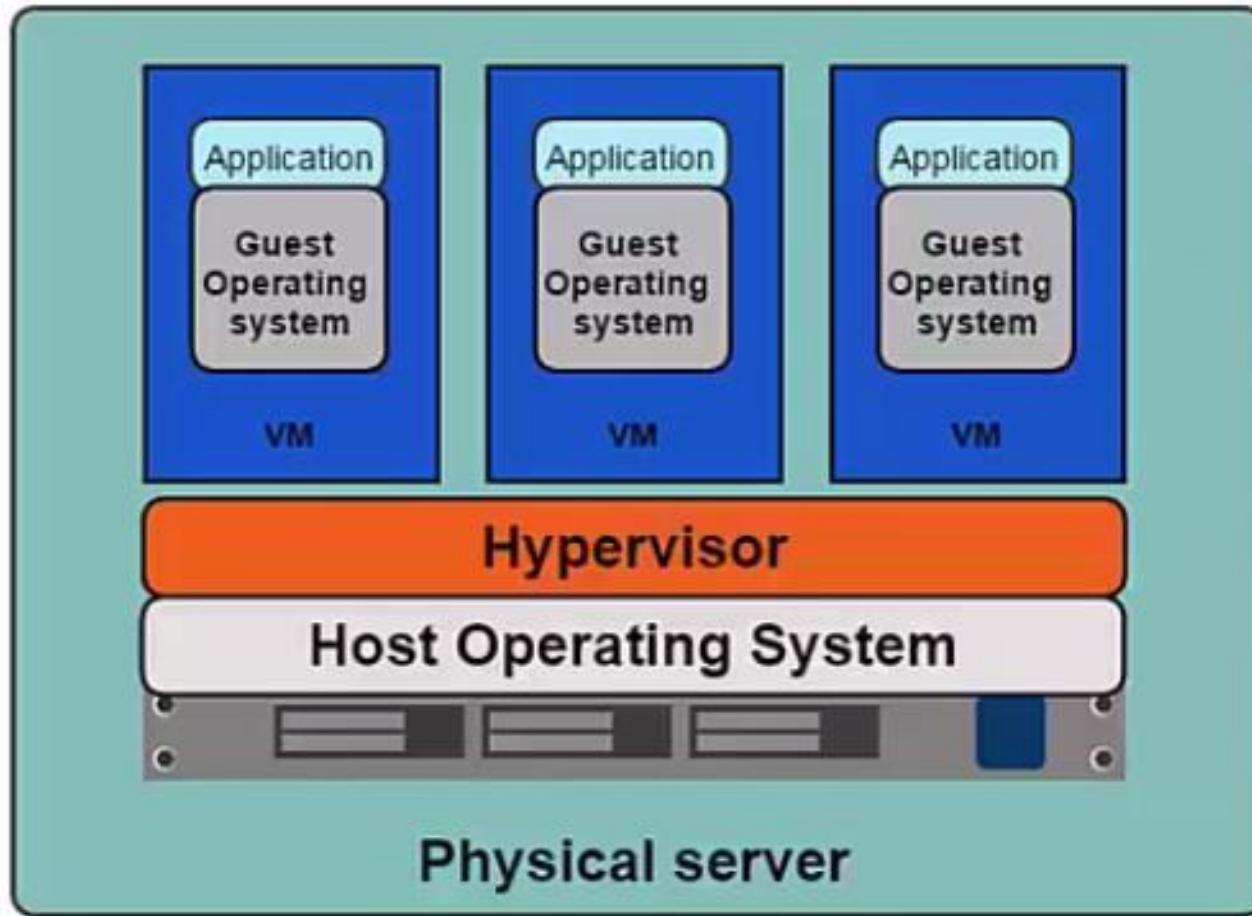
- Day 2: Application 2: Need to implement
 - Need PHP 7.0 ?
 - MariaDB 10.1.14 (Need search feature on 10.1)
- Problem ?
 - Possible to upgrade PHP to 7.0 ? / How to test existing application ?
 - What effect to MariaDB upgrade ?

Existing Technology

- What operation handle in production environment ?
 - Aware about huge of difference software component between development / production machine
 - Need to know in deep all application dependency (Wow !!!)
 - Take time for discussion and find solution to implement.
 - Possible to confusion and effect to other application that existing on share server.
 - Many unexpected problem & software bug.
 - Hard control software's quality assurance (QA)

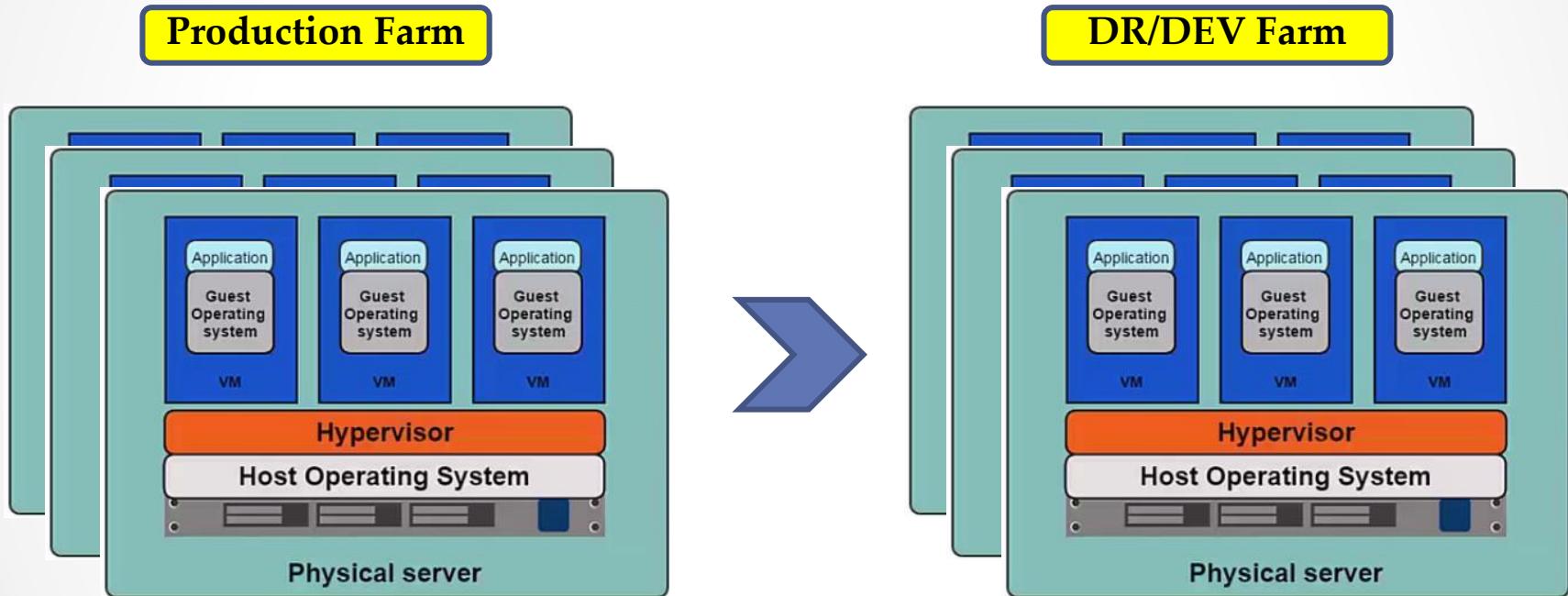


What is docker ?



Existing Technology

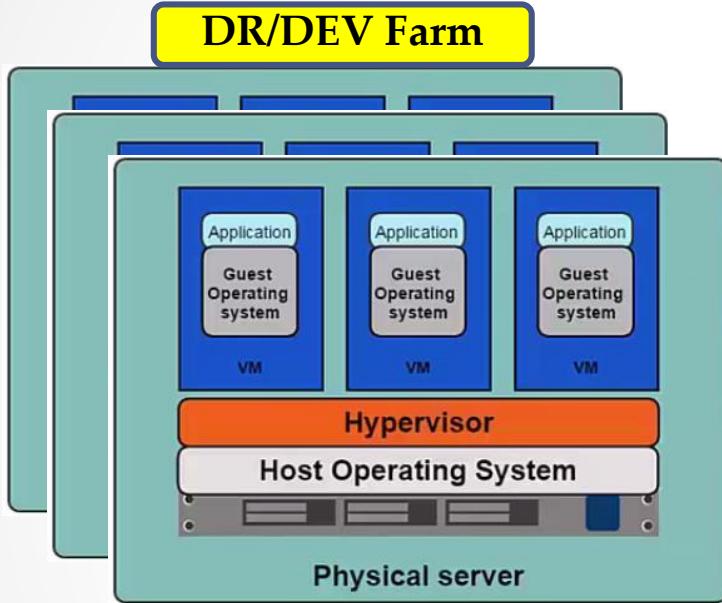
- 1 Physical server : 1 – N VMWare (&OS)
- Virtualize Hardware (CPU, Memory, Disk, Network etc)



- Kernel-base virtual machine (KVM), Vmware, Virtualbox etc

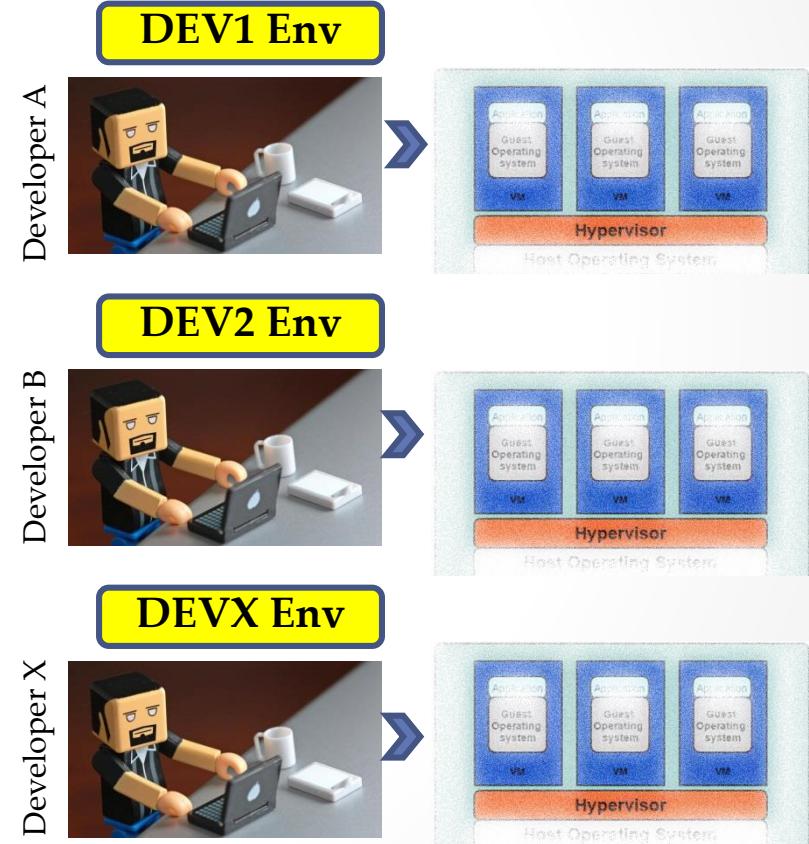
Existing Technology

- Development Environment (Clone from Production)



Virtual Machine reach limit:

- Resource insufficient (Almost from disk)
- Conflict version
- Huge of disk duplication
- Conflict & dependency still exist



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Existing Technology

- Production Environment
- Day 1: Application 1: Implement



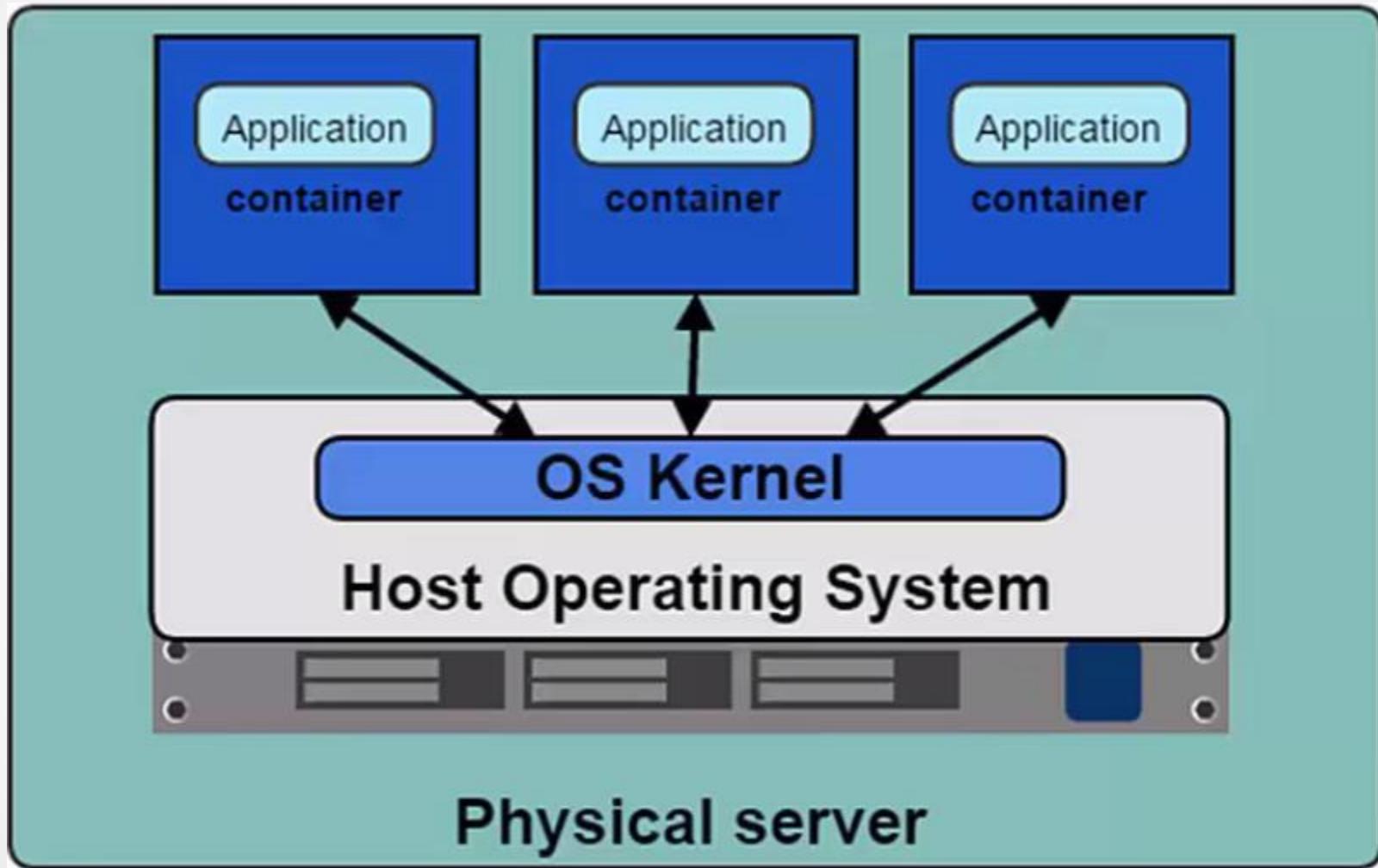
- Apache 2.20 Web Server
- PHP 5.5 Engine
- Laravel 4.1 Framework

- IIS 8
- .Net FrameWork 3.5

- MariaDB 5.1

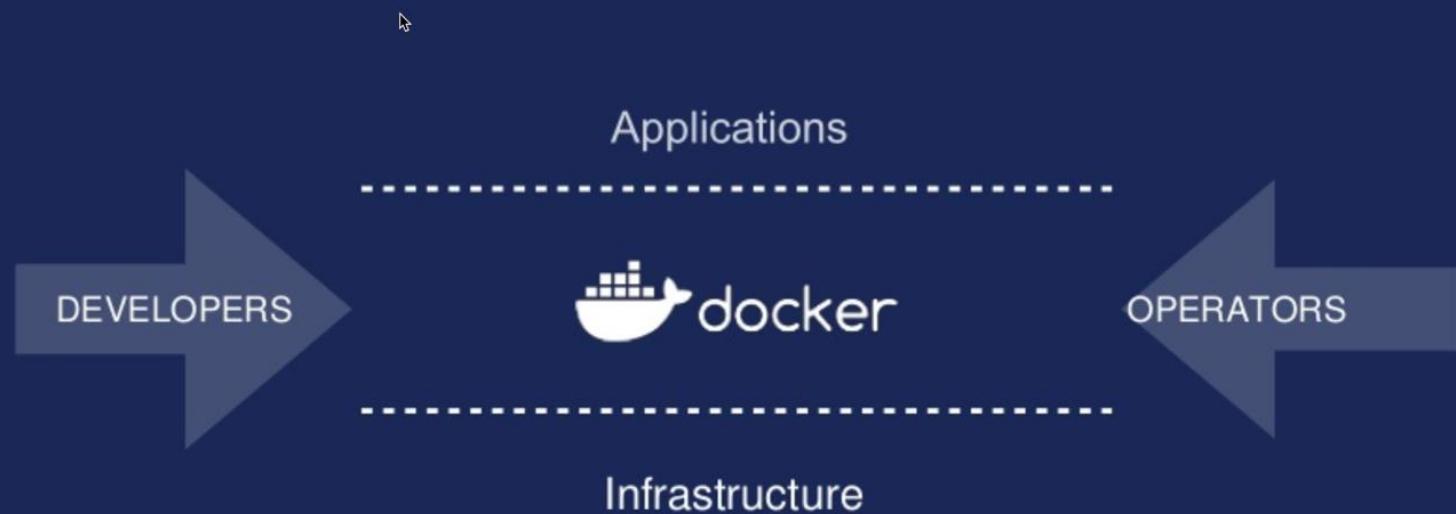
- Day 2: Application 2: Need to implement
 - Need PHP 7.0 ?
 - MariaDB 10.1.14 (Need search feature on 10.1)
- So... The problem still exist.

What is docker ?



What is docker ?

The Docker Platform in a nutshell



What is docker ?

Core Principles of the Docker Platform

INDEPENDENCE



OPENNESS



SIMPLICITY



What is docker ?

- Docker คือ open platform solution ที่ทำงานภายใต้คอนเซ็ปต์ของ container virtualize technology (operating -system –level virtualization)
- ผู้ใช้สามารถสร้างสภาพแวดล้อมเพื่อใช้ในพัฒนาโปรแกรมและส่งมอบเพื่อใช้งานในสภาพเดียวกัน
- Build, Ship, Run
- เหมาะสำหรับ Developer, DevOps, Architecture, Engineer
- เขียนด้วยภาษา Go
- รองรับการติดตั้งบนบนลินุกซ์ 64 บิต (kernel 3.1.0) (Official)
 - Ubuntu (X64/ARM/ARM64) (CE/EE Edition)
 - Debian (X64/ARM/ARM64) (CE Edition)
 - Oracle Linux (EE Edition)
 - CentOS (CE/EE Edition)
 - Fedora (CE Edition)
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux (EE Edition)
 - Microsoft Windows Server 2016 (EE Edition)
 - Microsoft Windows Server 1709 (EE Edition)
 - Microsoft Windows Server 1803 (EE Edition)
 - Suse Linux Enterprise Server (EE Edition)

Operating-system-level virtualization

| Mechanism | Operating system | License | Available since/between | Features | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | File system isolation | Copy on Write | Disk quotas | I/O rate limiting | Memory limits | CPU quotas | Network isolation | Nested virtualization | Partition checkpointing and live migration | Root privilege isolation |
| chroot | most UNIX-like operating systems | varies by operating system | 1982 | Partial ^[3] | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No |
| Docker Linux-VServer (security context) | Linux ^[7] | Apache License 2.0 | 2013 | Yes | Yes | Not directly | Not directly | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | | GNU GPLv2 | 2001 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes ^[8] | Yes | Yes | Partial ^[9] | ? | No | Partial ^[9] |
| lxc LXC | Linux | Apache License 2.0 | 2013 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes ^[9] | Yes | Yes | Partial ^[9] | ? | No | Partial ^[9] |
| | | GNU GPLv2 | 2008 | Yes ^[9] | Yes | Partial ^[9] | Partial ^[9] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes ^[9] |
| LXD | Linux | Apache License 2.0 | 2015 | Yes | Yes | Partial (see LXC) | Partial (see LXC) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Partial ^[9] | Yes |
| OpenVZ | Linux | GNU GPLv2 | 2005 | Yes | No | Yes | Yes ^[10] | Yes | Yes | Yes ^[10] | Partial ^[10] | Yes | Yes ^[10] |
| Virtuozzo | Linux, Windows | Proprietary | 2000 ^[14] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes ^[11] | Yes | Yes | Yes ^[11] | Partial ^[11] | Yes | Yes |
| Solaris Containers (Zones) | illumos (OpenSolaris), Solaris | CDDL, Proprietary | 2004 | Yes | Yes (ZFS) | Yes | Partial ^[12] | Yes | Yes | Yes ^{[12][17][18]} | Partial ^[12] | Partial ^[12] | Yes ^[8] |
| FreeBSD jail | FreeBSD | BSD License | 2000 ^[20] | Yes | Yes (ZFS) | Yes ^[13] | No | Yes ^[21] | Yes | Yes ^[22] | Yes | No | Yes ^[23] |
| sysjail | OpenBSD, NetBSD | BSD License | 2006–2009 (As of March 3, 2009, it is no longer supported) | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | ? |
| | | | | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes ^[14] | No | Yes ^[25] | ? |
| WPARs | AIX | Proprietary | 2007 | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes ^[14] | No | Yes ^[25] | ? |
| HP-UX Containers (SRP) ^[9] | HPUX | Proprietary | 2007 | Yes | No | Partial ^[14] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | ? | Yes | ? |
| iCore Virtual Accounts | Windows XP | Proprietary/Freeware | 2008 | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | ? | No | ? |
| Sandboxie Spoon | Windows | Proprietary/Shareware | 2004 | Yes | Yes | Partial | No | No | No | Partial | No | No | Yes |
| | | | 2012 | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| VMware ThinApp | Windows | Proprietary | 2008 | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes |

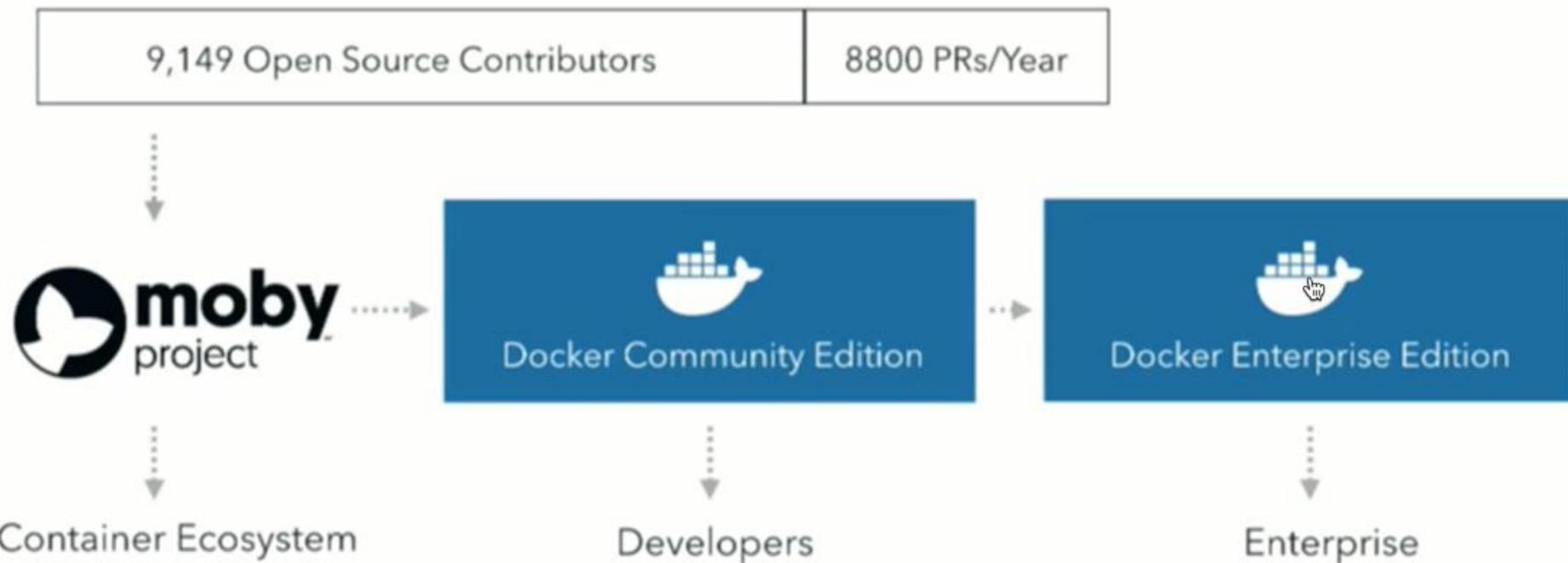
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating-system-level_virtualization

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



What is docker ?

The Docker Innovation Model



What is docker ?



Docker Enterprise Edition (EE) and Community Edition (CE)

Enterprise Edition (EE)

- CaaS enabled platform subscription (integrated container orchestration, management and security)
- Enterprise class support
- Quarterly releases, supported for one year each with backported patches and hotfixes.
- Certified Infrastructure, Plugins, Containers

Community Edition (CE)

- Free Docker platform for "do it yourself" dev and ops
- Monthly Edge release with latest features for developers
- Quarterly release with maintenance for ops

Lifecycle

Squaring the circle: Faster releases and better stability



Docker EE Availability

From Docker



OEM: Direct L2 / L2 Support Included



<https://blog.docker.com/2018/07/extending-support-cycle-docker-community-edition/>

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



What is docker ?



EXTENDING SUPPORT CYCLE FOR DOCKER COMMUNITY EDITION

By [Sebastiaan Van Stijn](#) July 18, 2018

CE, docker, Docker 18.06 CE, Docker Community Edition, engine

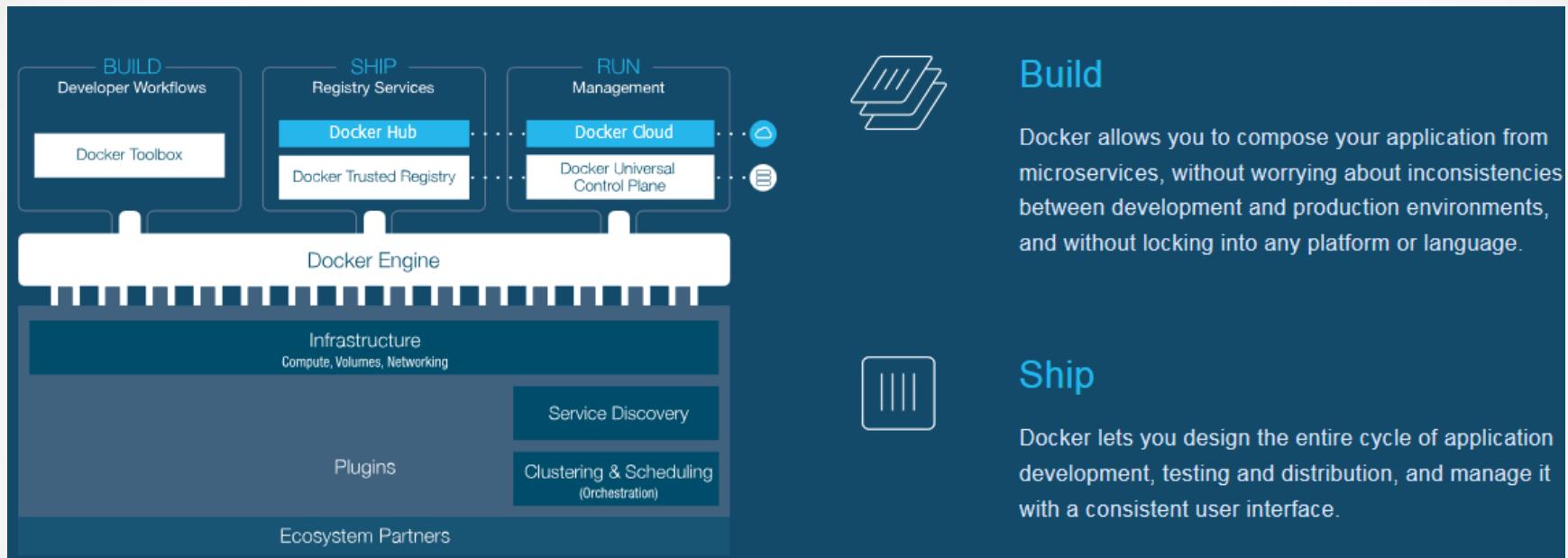
We're excited to share the release of [Docker 18.06 Community Edition \(CE\)](#) and also share some changes that will be implemented in the next release. Based on feedback we've been hearing from the community, we are implementing some changes to deliver higher quality Community Edition (CE) releases, while also providing faster access to new features as they get added:

- [Docker CE Stable is changing to twice-a-year release cadence](#)
- [Docker CE Edge is deprecated in favor of a nightly build channel](#)

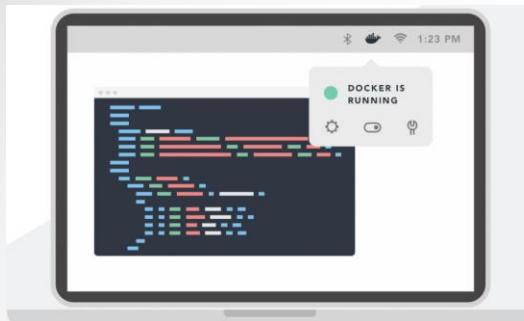
As a result of these changes, Docker 18.06 CE will be the last release with a 4-month maintenance lifecycle. The planned Docker 18.09 CE release will be supported for 7 months with Docker 19.03 CE being the next release in line. Further, the monthly Edge releases of Docker CE (Engine) are now replaced with nightly builds. Note that Docker Desktop ([Docker for Mac](#), [Docker for Windows](#)) edge channels will still provide monthly updates.

<https://blog.docker.com/2018/07/extending-support-cycle-docker-community-edition/>

What is docker ?



What is docker ?



Docker Desktop

Docker Desktop is an easy-to-install application for your Mac or Windows environment that enables you to start coding and containerizing in minutes.

- Docker Desktop (Mac)
- Docker Desktop (Windows)

Still trying to learn more about containers and the difference between a container and a VM? Learn more about [Docker Containers](#).

[Learn More](#)

Docker Enterprise

Docker Enterprise is the industry-leading container platform for securing and managing your entire application portfolio.

- Start a free, hosted trial
- Contact Sales

[Learn More](#)



Docker Engine

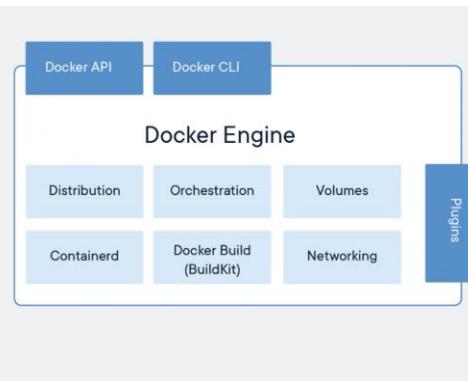
Docker Engine is used by millions to enable containerized applications that run anywhere consistently on any infrastructure.

Docker Engine - Community: Download Docker Engine for the following open source Linux distributions:

- CentOS
- Debian
- Fedora
- Ubuntu

Docker Engine - Enterprise: Contact sales for more information about Docker Engine - Enterprise or start a free trial of Docker Enterprise

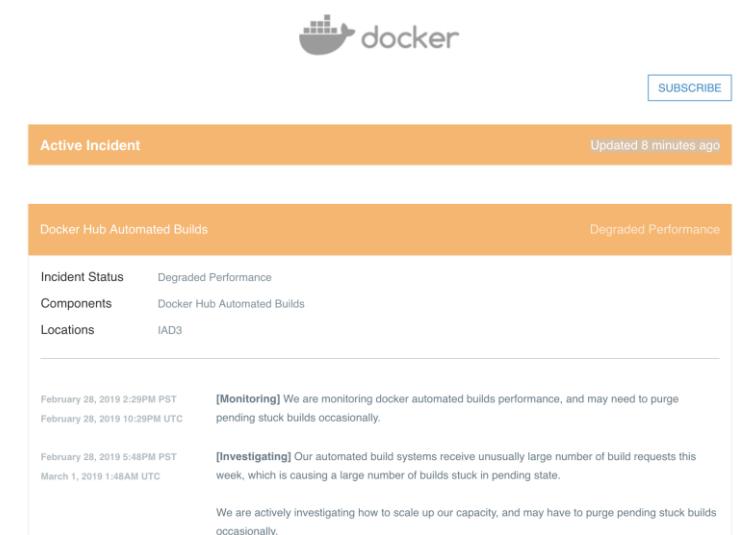
- CentOS
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
- Oracle Linux
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
- Ubuntu
- Windows Server



[Docker System Status](#) [What is Docker?](#) [Product](#) [Get Docker](#) ▾ [Docs](#) [Community](#)

Docker System Status

Current system status information.



Active Incident Updated 8 minutes ago

Docker Hub Automated Builds Degraded Performance

| Incident Status | Degraded Performance |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Components | Docker Hub Automated Builds |
| Locations | IAD3 |

February 28, 2019 2:29PM PST [Monitoring] We are monitoring docker automated builds performance, and may need to purge pending stuck builds occasionally.

February 28, 2019 10:29PM UTC

February 28, 2019 5:48PM PST [Investigating] Our automated build systems receive unusually large number of build requests this week, which is causing a large number of builds stuck in pending state.

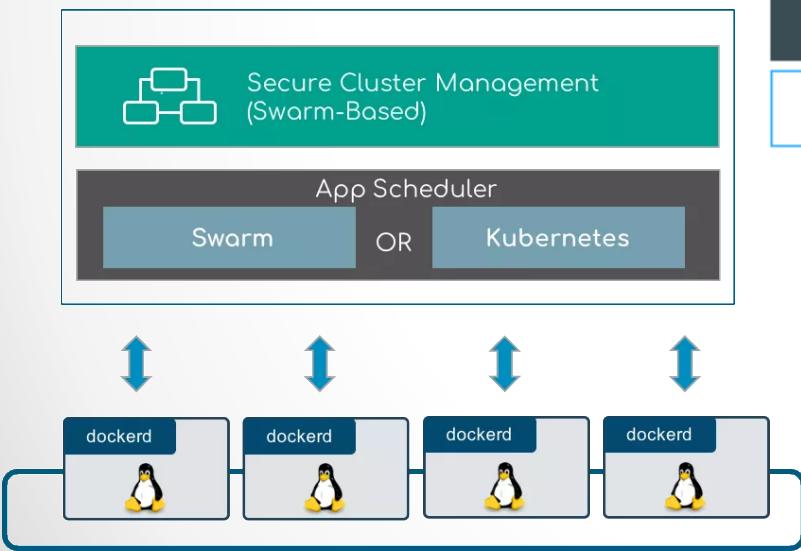
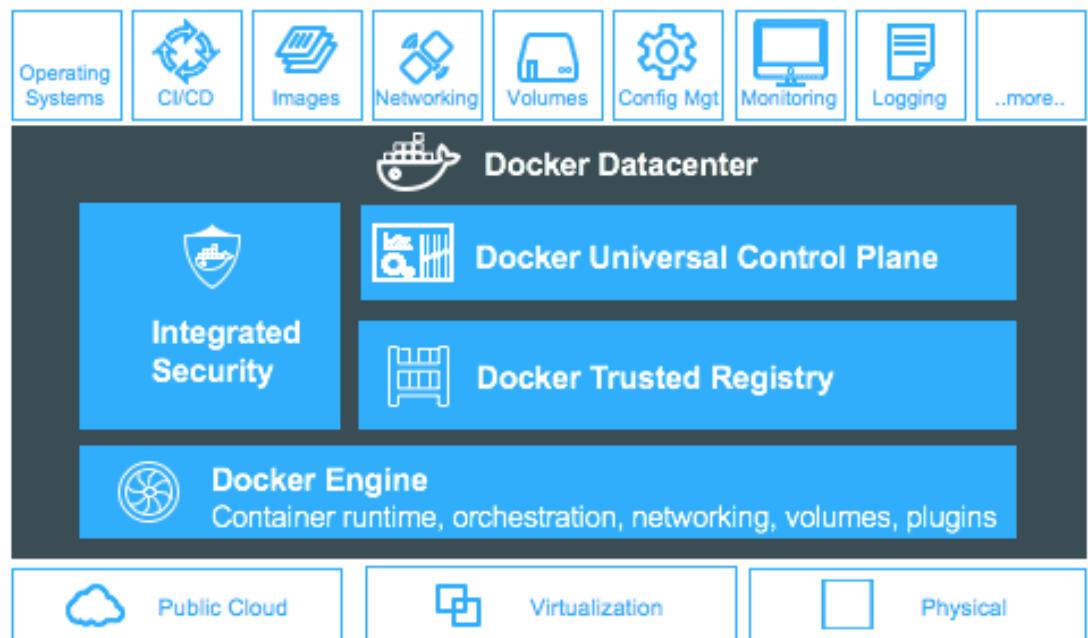
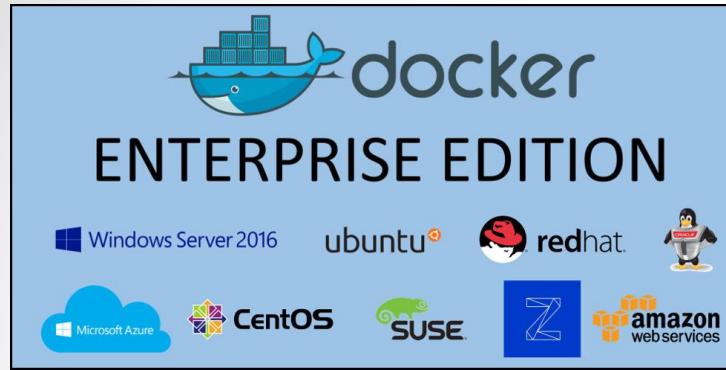
March 1, 2019 1:48AM UTC

We are actively investigating how to scale up our capacity, and may have to purge pending stuck builds occasionally.

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



What is docker ?



Docker Nodes

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



What is docker ?

- DOCKER CE

| DESKTOP | | x86_64 | | | |
|---|----------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Platform | | | | | |
| Docker for Mac (macOS) | | ✓ | | | |
| Docker for Windows (Microsoft Windows 10) | | ✓ | | | |
| SERVER | | | | | |
| Platform | x86_64 / amd64 | ARM | ARM64 / AARCH64 | IBM Power (ppc64le) | IBM Z (s390x) |
| CentOS | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Debian | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Fedor a | ✓ | | | | |
| Ubuntu | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

What is docker ?

- DOCKER EE

On-premises

These are the operating systems where you can install Docker EE.

| Platform | x86_64 / amd64 | IBM Power (ppc64le) | IBM Z (s390x) |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| CentOS | ✓ | | |
| Oracle Linux | ✓ | | |
| Red Hat Enterprise Linux | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SUSE Linux Enterprise Server | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Ubuntu | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Microsoft Windows Server 2016 | ✓ | | |
| Microsoft Windows Server 1709 | ✓ | | |
| Microsoft Windows Server 1803 | ✓ | | |

When using Docker EE Standard or Advanced

IBM Power is not supported as managers or workers. Microsoft Windows Server is not supported as a manager. Microsoft Windows Server 1803 is not supported as a worker.

Docker Certified Infrastructure

Docker Certified Infrastructure is Docker's prescriptive approach to deploying Docker Enterprise Edition (EE) on a range of infrastructure choices. Each Docker Certified Infrastructure includes a reference architecture, automation templates, and third-party ecosystem solution briefs.

| Platform | Docker Enterprise Edition |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| VMware | ✓ |
| Amazon Web Services | ✓ |
| Microsoft Azure | ✓ |
| IBM Cloud | Coming soon |

What is docker ?

- Compatible Matrix (Docker EE 2.1)

Docker Enterprise Edition 2.1

| OS Distribution (x86_64) | Enterprise Engine | UCP | DTR | Storage Driver | Orchestration | DTR Storage Backend |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| RHEL 7.4 ¹ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2, devicemapper | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| RHEL 7.5 ¹ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2 | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| RHEL 7.6 ¹ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x starting with 3.1.3 | 2.6.x starting with 2.6.2 | overlay2 | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| SLES 12 SP2 ¹ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2, btrfs | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| SLES 12 SP3 ¹ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2,btrfs | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| SLES 15 | 18.09.x starting with 18.09.3 | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2,btrfs | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| Ubuntu 16.04 ¹ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2, aufs | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| Ubuntu 18.04 ¹ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2,aufs | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| CentOS 7.5 ¹ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2, devicemapper | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| Oracle Linux 7.6 ⁴ | 18.09.x | 3.1.x | 2.6.x | overlay2, devicemapper ² | Swarm mode, Kubernetes | NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| Windows Server 2016 | 18.09.x | 3.1.x ² | n/a ³ | windowsfilter | Swarm mode | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| Windows Server, version 1709 | 18.09.x | 3.1.x ² | n/a ³ | windowsfilter | Swarm mode | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| Windows Server, version 1803 | 18.09.x | 3.1.x ² | n/a ³ | windowsfilter | Swarm mode | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |
| Windows Server, version 2019 | 18.09.x | 3.1.x starting with 3.1.3 ² | n/a ³ | windowsfilter | Swarm mode | NFSv4, NFSv3, Amazon S3, S3 Compliant Alternatives, Azure Storage (Blob), Google Cloud Storage, OpenStack Swift, Local Filesystem |

What is docker ?

- EOL Announcement

Docker Enterprise 2.0

Docker Enterprise 2.0 will be considered End of Life on 04-16-2020. Docker Enterprise 2.0 is composed of the following components:

- Enterprise Engine 17.06.z
- Universal Control Plane 3.0.z
- Docker Trusted Registry 2.5.z

Docker Enterprise 2.1

Docker Enterprise 2.1 will be considered End of Life on 11-06-2020. Docker Enterprise 2.1 is composed of the following components:

- Enterprise Engine 18.09.z
- Universal Control Plane 3.1.z
- Docker Trusted Registry 2.6.z

Docker Engine

| | EE 17.06 | EE 18.03 | EE 18.09 |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| General Availability (GA) | 2017-08-16 (17.06.1-ee-1) | 2018-06-27 (18.03.1-ee-1) | 2018-11-07 (18.09.0-ee-1) |
| End of Life (EOL) | 2020-04-16 | 2020-06-16 | 2020-11-06 |
| Release Frequency | X.Y Monthly | X.Y Monthly | X.Y Monthly |
| Supported Lifespan | 2 years from release ¹ | 2 years from release ¹ | 2 years from release ¹ |
| Patches and Update Frequency | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes |

¹ Refer to the *Supported Lifecycle* section later in this document for details.

End of Life (EOL) Docker Engine Versions

- CSE 1.11.z (EOL 2017-03-02)
- CSE 1.12.z (EOL 2017-11-14)
- CSE 1.13.z (EOL 2018-02-07)
- EE 17.03.z (EOL 2018-03-01)

Supported Lifecycle

| GA to 12 months | 12 to 18 months | 18 to 24 months |
|---|--|---|
| Full support as outlined in the Docker Scope of Support | Full Support as outlined in the Docker Scope of Support ¹ | Limited Support for existing installations ² |

What is docker ?

- EOL Announcement

Universal Control Plane (UCP)

| | 2.2.z | 3.0.z | 3.1.z |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| General Availability (GA) | 2017-08-16 (2.2.0) | 2018-04-17 (3.0.0) | 2018-11-07 |
| End of Life (EOL) | 2019-08-15 | 2020-04-16 | 2020-11-06 |
| Release Frequency | X.Y Monthly | X.Y Monthly | X.Y Monthly |
| Supported Lifespan | 2 years from release ¹ | 2 years from release ¹ | 2 years from release ¹ |
| Patches and Update Frequency | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes |

¹ Refer to the *Supported Lifecycle* section later in this document for details.

End of Life (EOL) UCP Versions

- 2.0.z (EOL 2017-08-16)
- 2.1.z (EOL 2018-02-07)

Docker Trusted Registry (DTR)

| | 2.4.z | 2.5.z | 2.6.z |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| General Availability (GA) | 2017-11-02 (2.4.0) | 2018-04-17 (2.5.0) | 2018-11-07 |
| End of Life (EOL) | 2019-11-01 | 2020-04-16 | 2020-11-06 |
| Release Frequency | X.Y Monthly | X.Y Monthly | X.Y Monthly |
| Supported Lifespan | 18 months from release ¹ | 2 years from release ¹ | 2 years from release ¹ |
| Patches and Update Frequency | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes | As Needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance releases• Security patches• Customer hotfixes |

¹ Refer to the *Supported Lifecycle* section later in this document for details.

End of Life (EOL) DTR Versions

- 2.1.2 (EOL 2017-08-16)
- 2.2.2 (EOL 2018-02-07)
- 2.3.2 (EOL 2019-02-15)

Ref: <https://success.docker.com/article/maintenance-lifecycle>

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Docker History

- A dotCloud (PaaS provider) project
- Initial commit January 18, 2013
- Docker 0.1.0 released March 25, 2013
- 18,600+ github stars, 3800+ forks, 740 Contributors.... and continues
- dotCloud pivots to docker inc. October 29, 2013



A circular portrait of Solomon Hykes, a man with dark hair and a beard, wearing a black t-shirt. The portrait is set against a white background and has a gold-colored circular border.

Solomon Hykes

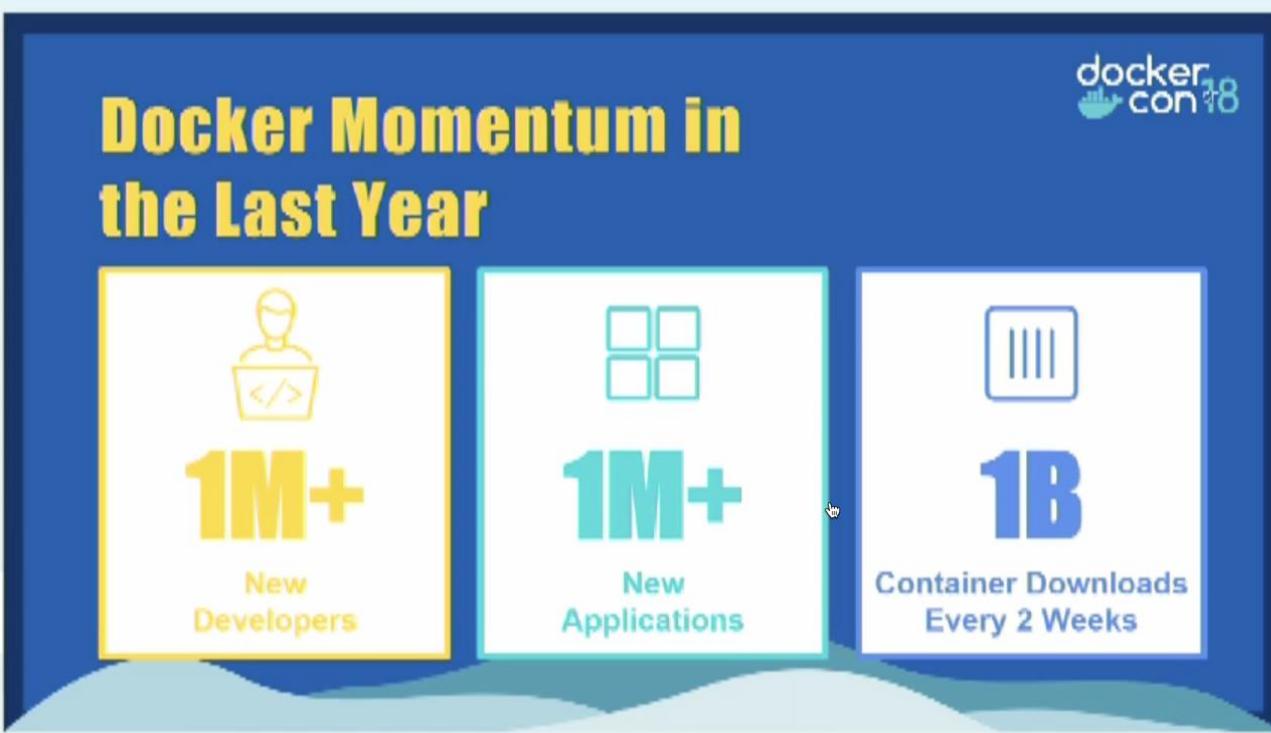
CTO and Founder

 dockercon¹⁷ EU

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Growth of Docker (2017 stats)



Growth of Docker (Now)

docker
con
2018 SF

500+ COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS

BAKER HUGHES
BCG GAMMA
BOSCH

Davita
EQUIFAX
Franklin stratus surfaces

GE
JABIL
jcpenney

LendingClub
Liberty Mutual INSURANCE
INSURANCE MARTIN AIR

MCKESSON
MetLife
PayPal

SOCIETE GENERALE
splunk>

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



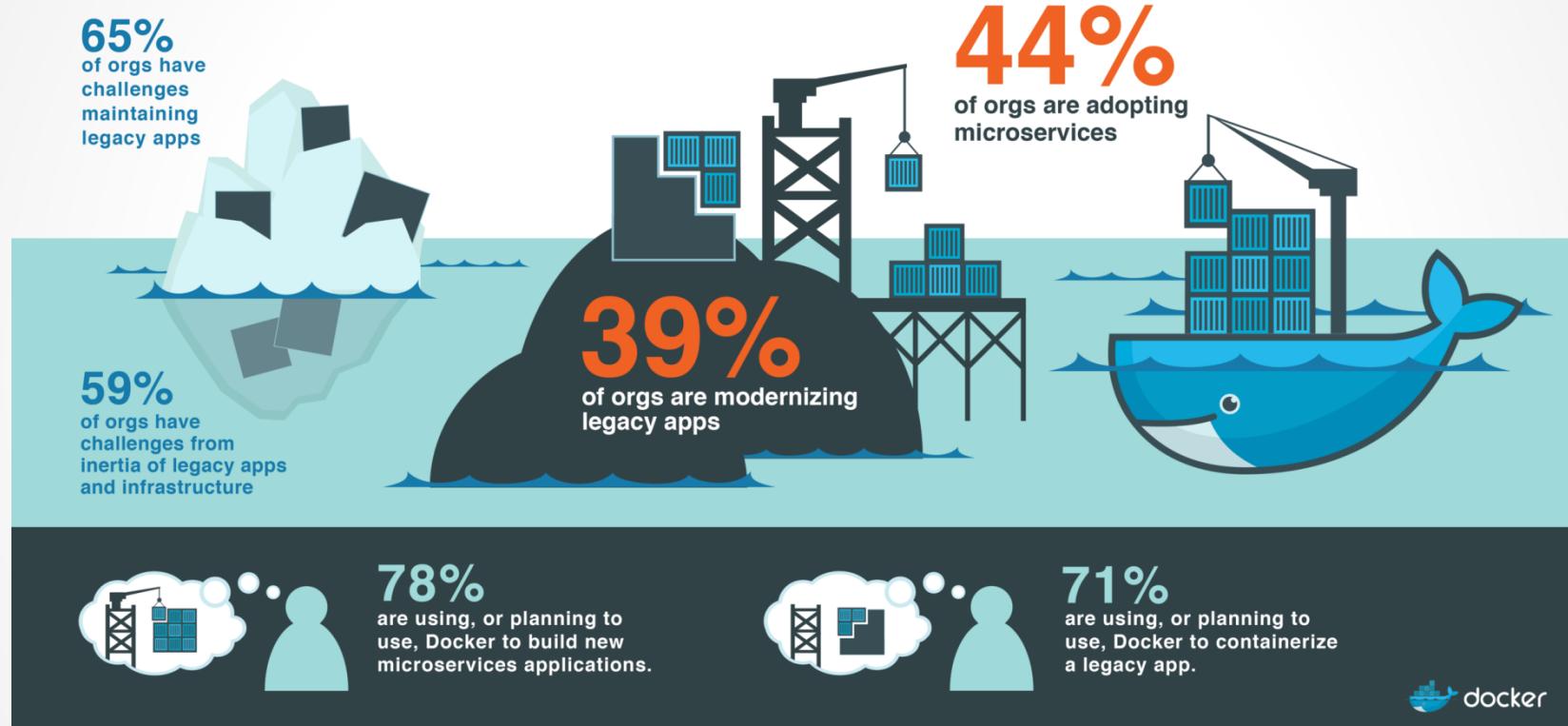
Growth of Docker (Now)



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



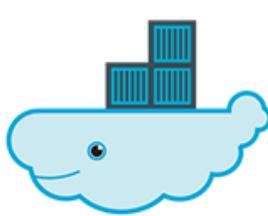
Trend of Modernize Application



Cloud Strategy Survey

80%

say Docker is part
of cloud strategy



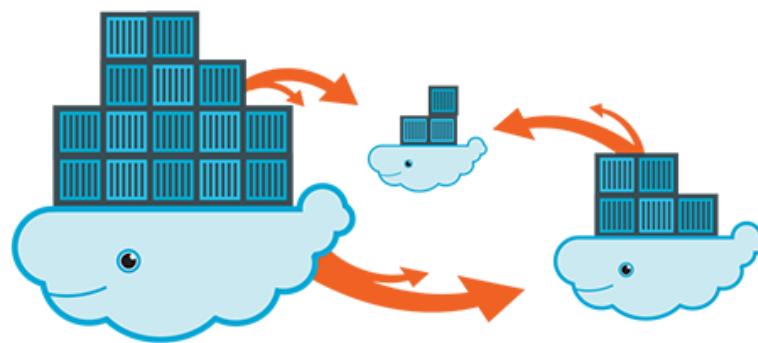
60%

plan to use Docker to
migrate workloads to cloud



41%

want application
portability across
environments



35+%

want to avoid
cloud vendor
lock-in



Docker in Thailand

- ...Who not use container tech ?

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Who use docker now ?



Who use docker now ?

McKesson at a Glance

Fortune 500
**#6 in
2018**

184-year

history of serving
customers



\$205B
in revenues



Operations
in more than
16
countries



Deliver
1/3
of all prescription
medicine in
North America



Nearly
70,000
employees worldwide



\$3.7B
in operating cash flow



Operational data reflected as of March 2, 2017. Financial data presented for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

MCKESSON

docker
con'18



Who use docker now ?

Expanding the Role of the Pharmacist as a Provider in a Low-Cost Care Setting



Who use docker now ?

And Created McKesson Labs

 **15**
locations globally

 **23**
dev Teams

 **300+**
developers represented

 **700**
data points

 Single brand for Dev
at McKesson

 Docker is a key enabler
Tools and Ingredients in our recipe to customers

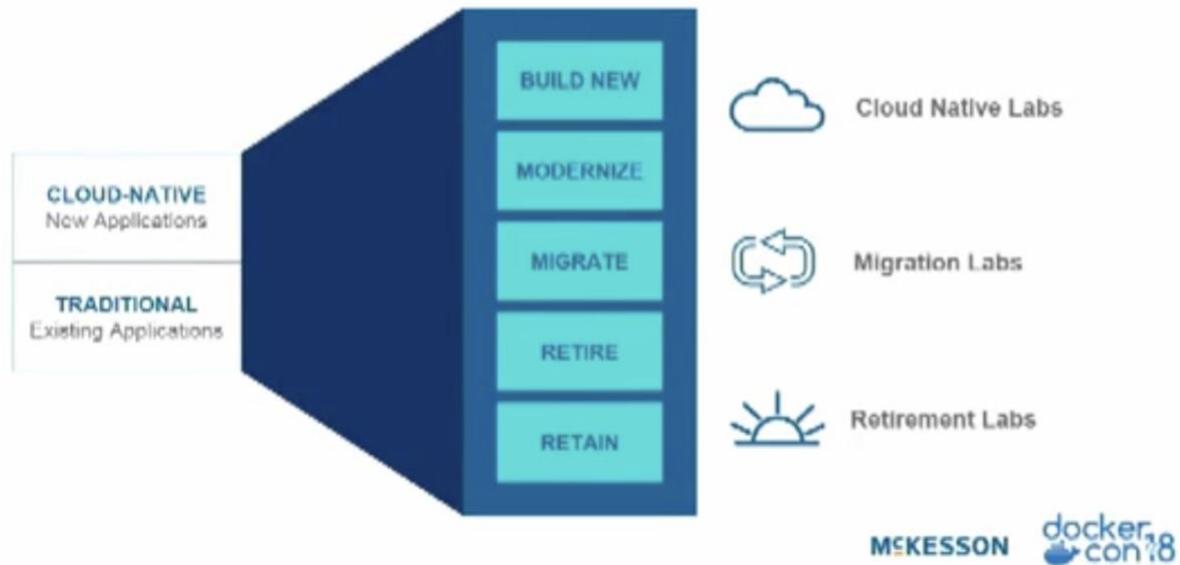
MCKESSON

docker
con'18



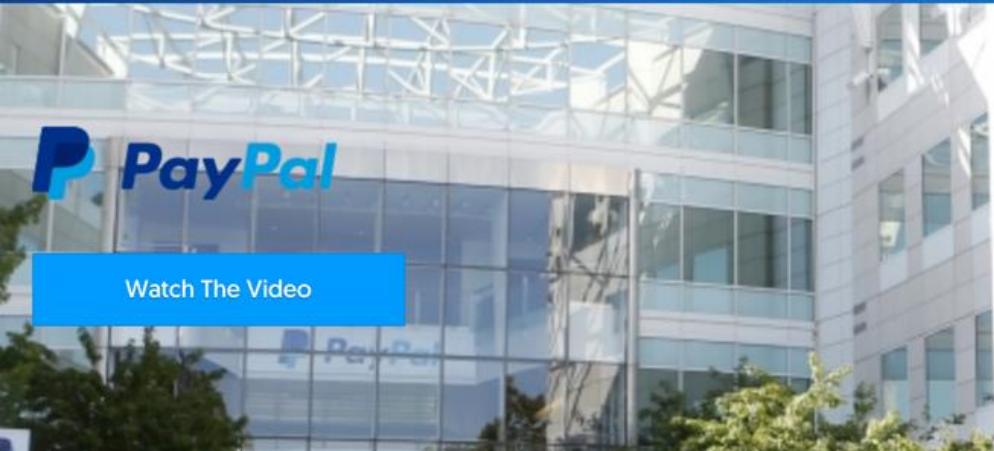
Who use docker now ?

Docker is Central to Application Transformation

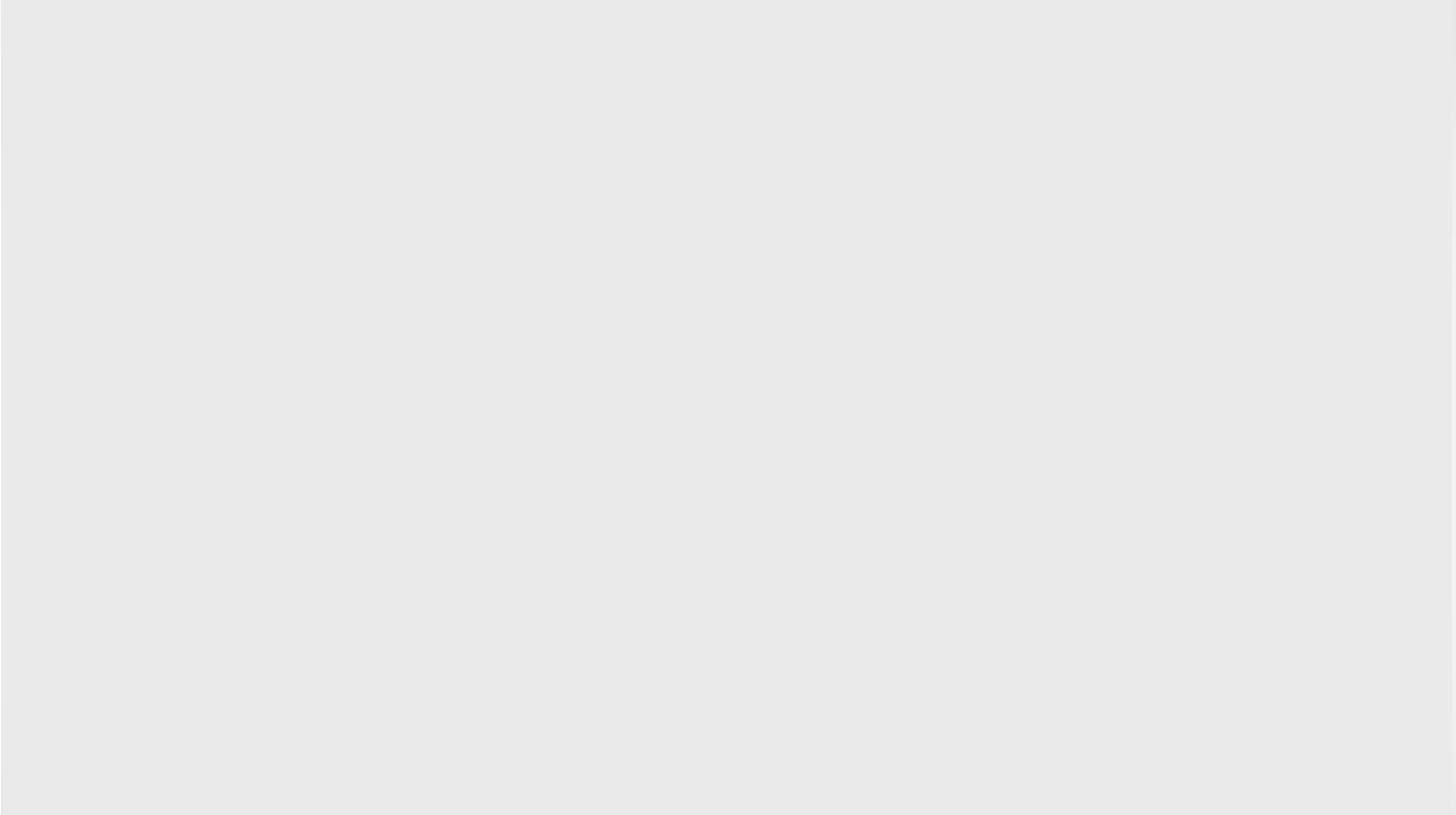


Who use docker now ?

PAYPAL USES DOCKER TO CONTAINERIZE EXISTING APPS, SAVE MONEY AND BOOST SECURITY



Who use docker now ?



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Who use docker now ?



Stage 1 Benefits

Decouple

Standardize deployments around Docker containers, rather than individual processes built around app stacks.

Modernize

With apps & dependencies Dockerized, move to modern OS & kernel.

10-20% performance boost to some apps for free.

150,000 containers

700+ apps

18 months

0 code changes

Who use docker now ?

Later Stage Benefits



1 Resource Efficiency

50% fewer vCPUs in QA

25% fewer vCPUs in Prod

2 Security

Revoke access to Prod

Automate patching

3 No VM Provisioning

Scale containers (fast)

Not VMs (slow)

4 Availability

Increased resiliency

"Anything can run anywhere"

5 Availability Zones

Application deployments of an entire AZ in a few hours.

6 Consistent Platform

Consistent tooling

Standard playbook across app stacks

> 50% boost

to developer local
build-deploy-test
speed

Developer
Freedom

for greenfield apps

Who use docker now ?

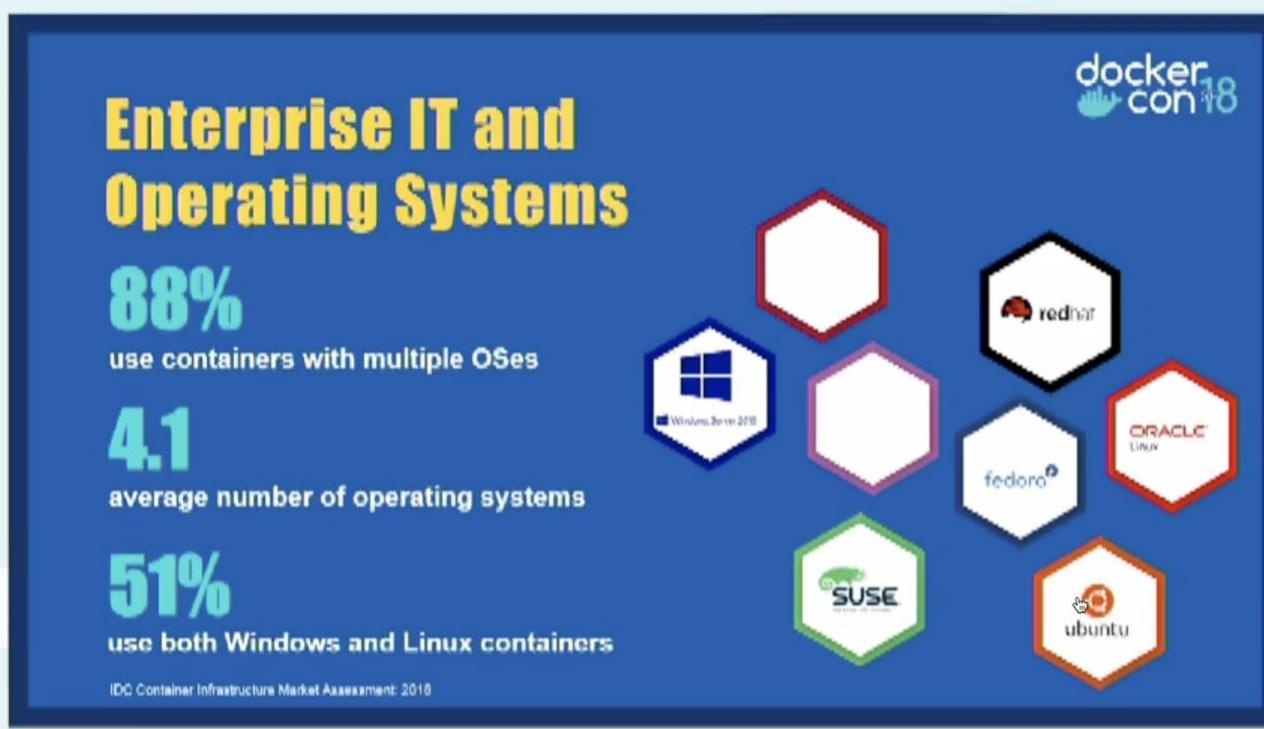


U B E R

Workshop Automate Software Development



Who use docker now ?



Who use docker now ?

About MetLife



Life



P&C



Annuity



Dental



Disability



Health



Legal

- Global Fortune 500® 128 Company
- 100 Million Customers
- \$500 Billion total assets under investment
- \$63 Billion in revenue in 2017



Even Old Elephants Can Dance

- Concept to production in 5 months
- The spark of innovation is spreading at MetLife
- Docker and DevOps change your culture
- Check out Tim Tyler's session

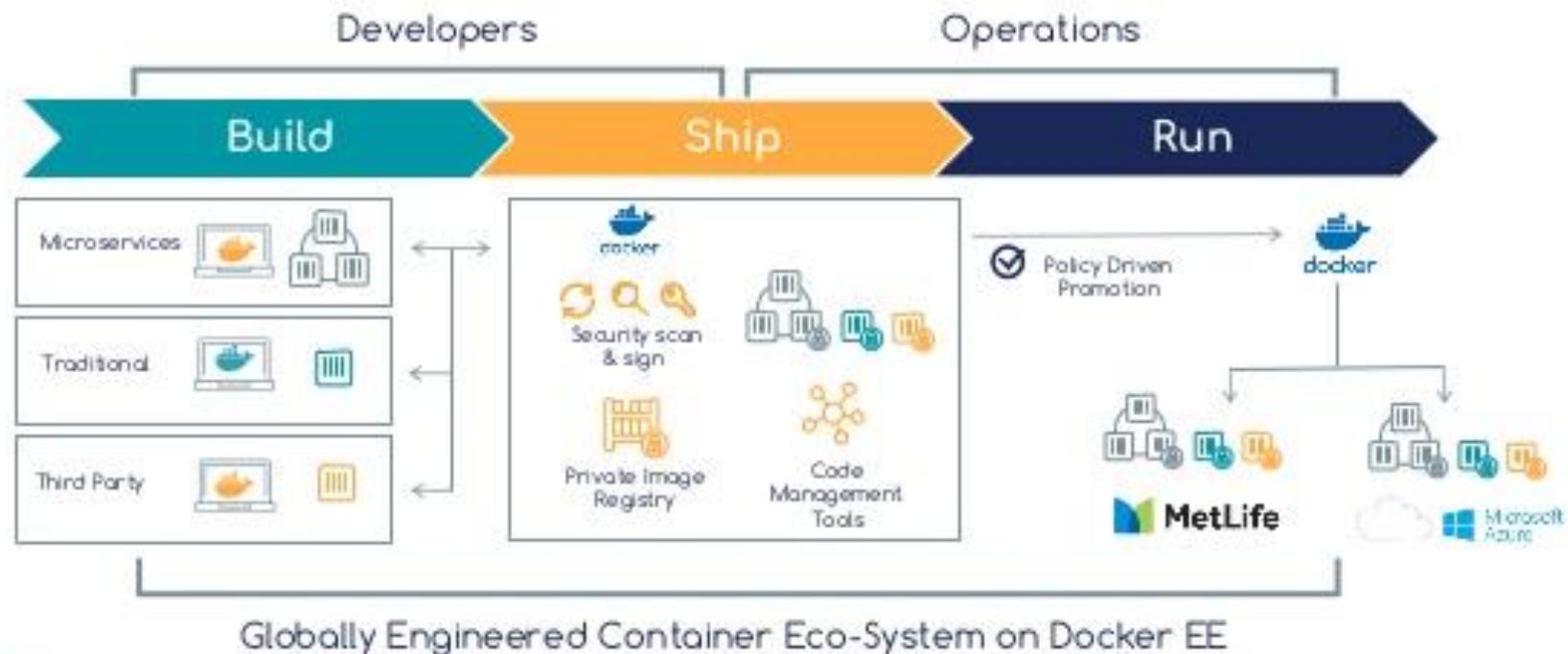
11:15 AM - Docker 0 to 60 in 5 Months:
How a Traditional Fortune 40 Company
Turns on a Dime

docker17
con



Who use docker now ?

The MetLife Platform



Who use docker now ?

US Infrastructure Reduction Forecast

593 Applications

10%

Of the total portfolio

-70%

VMs

+

-67%

Cores

+

10x

Average CPU
Utilization

=

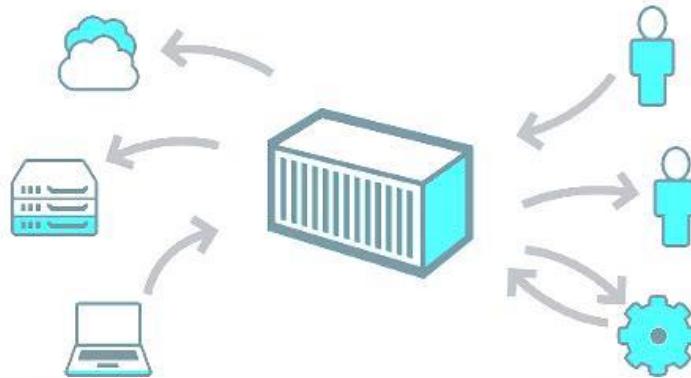
-66%

Cost
Reduction

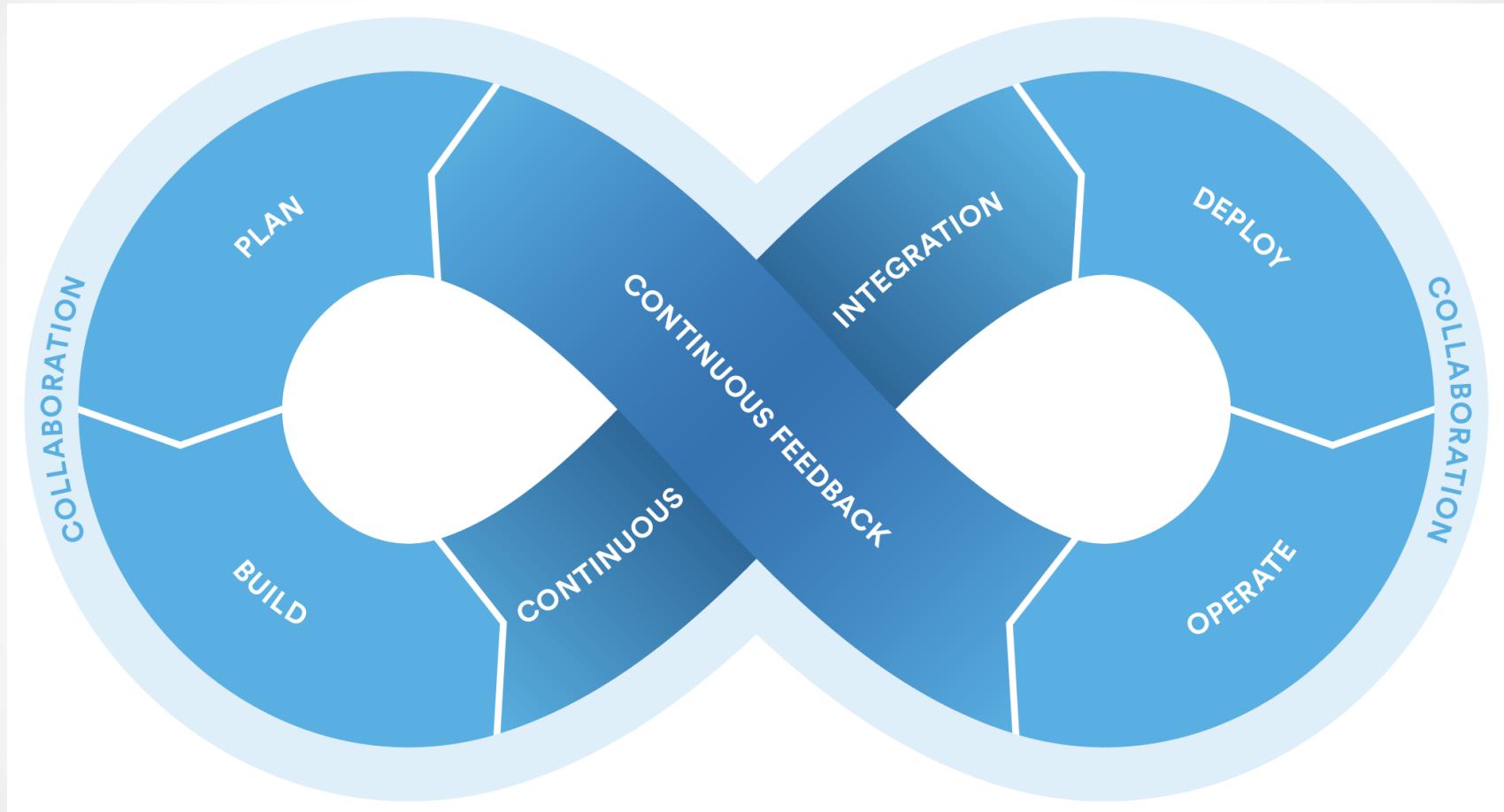


Container Life Cycle

- Developer
 - สร้าง template สำหรับโปรแกรม (build)
 - เริ่มรัน template สำหรับพัฒนาโปรแกรม (run)
 - พัฒนาเสร็จเรียบร้อย สั่ง save version เพื่อเตรียมนำขึ้นใช้งาน (commit)
- Operation
 - เริ่มรัน template ที่ได้รับจาก developer (run) บนเครื่อง production
 - หยุดการให้บริการโปรแกรม (stop, kill)
 - ลบโปรแกรมออกจากเครื่อง production (rm, rmi)



Container Life Cycle



What Cool of Docker ?

- รวบรวมทุกสิ่งที่จำเป็นต้องใช้ในการรันโปรแกรมไว้ใน container (component, library etc)
- ขนาดไฟล์ container มีขนาดเล็กมาก (เทียบกับขนาดไฟล์ของ virtual machine หรือ os)
- มี overhead ในการรันโปรแกรมทรัพยากรต่ำ
- ลดระยะเวลาในการติดตั้งและทดสอบโปรแกรม
- ส่งมอบโปรแกรมไปทำงานบนเครื่องแม่ข่าย production ได้โดยไม่มีความจำเป็นต้องปรับแต่งระบบใหม่ (zero configure)
- สามารถรันโปรแกรมได้บนเครื่องแม่ข่ายทุกๆระบบปฏิบัติการฯ ที่ติดตั้ง docker ได้
- สามารถ scale-out ได้ง่ายในอนาคต
- World open for docker !!!

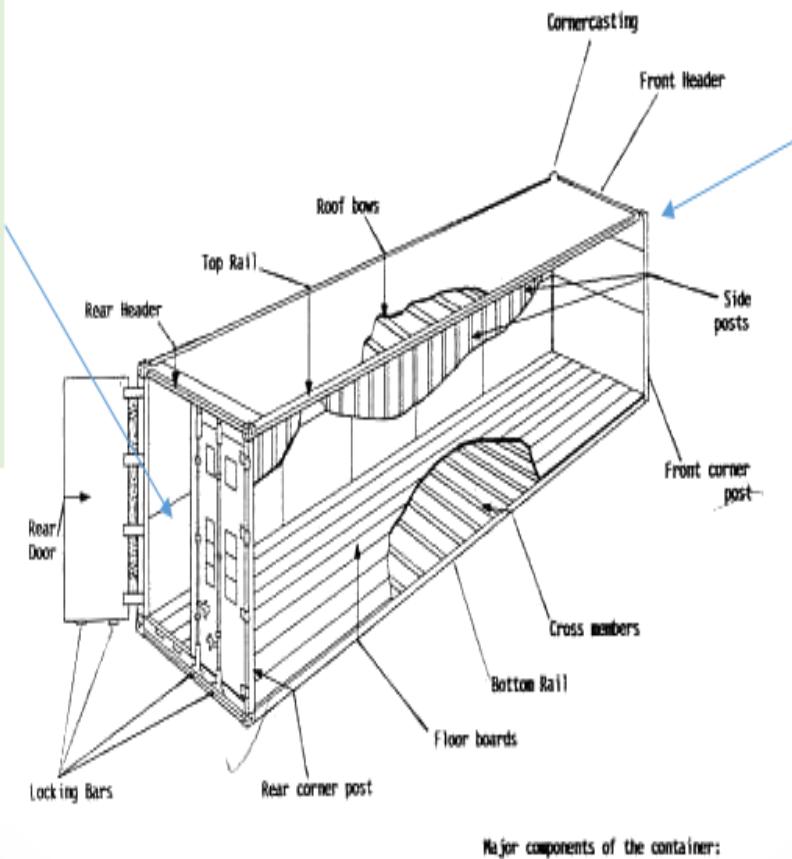
Separate of Concern

Dan the Developer

- Worries about what's "inside" the container
 - His code
 - His Libraries
 - His Package Manager
 - His Apps
 - His Data
- All Linux servers look the same

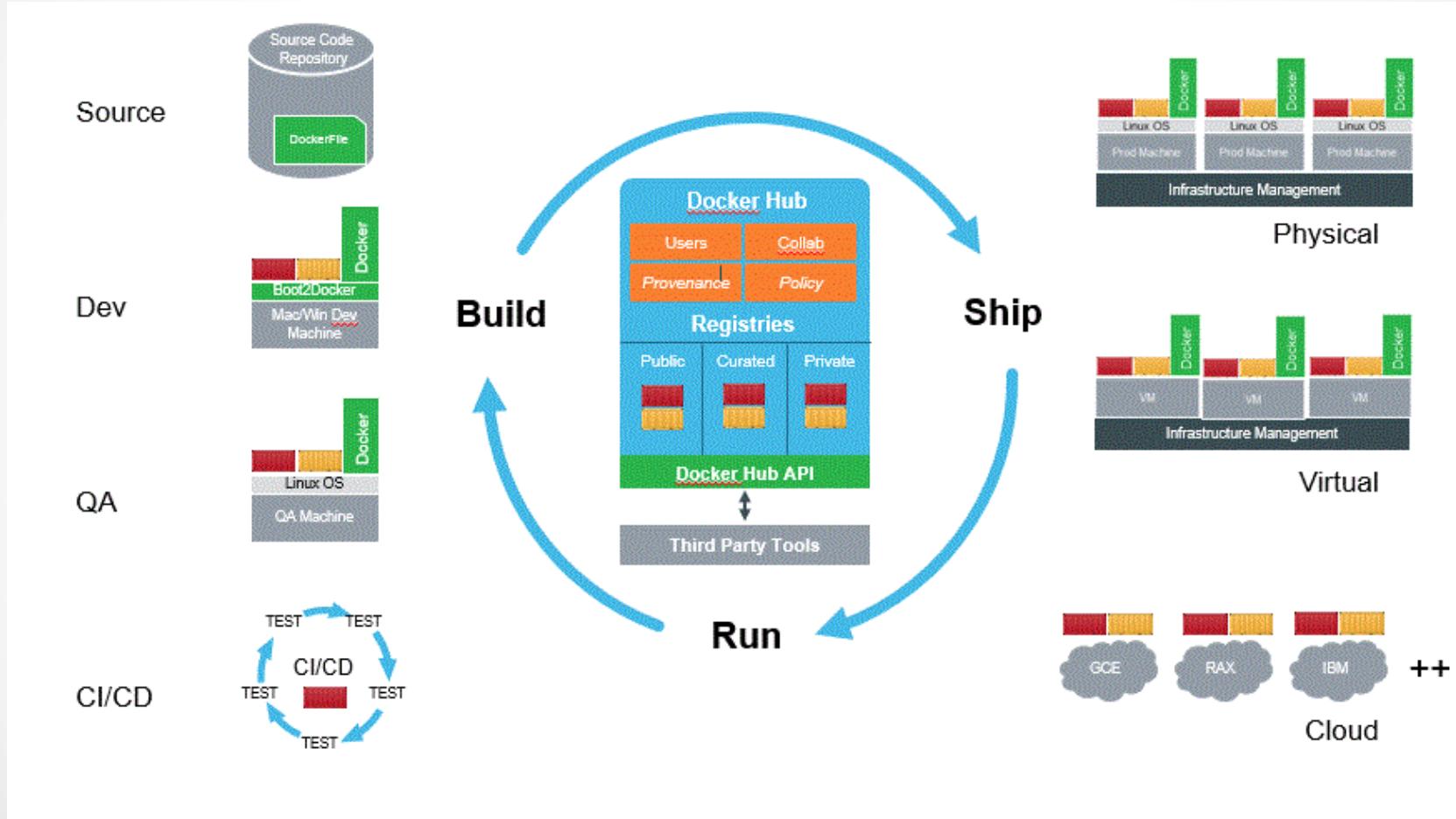
Oscar the Ops Guy

- Worries about what's "outside" the container
 - Logging
 - Remote access
 - Monitoring
 - Network config
- All containers start, stop, copy, attach, migrate, etc. the same way

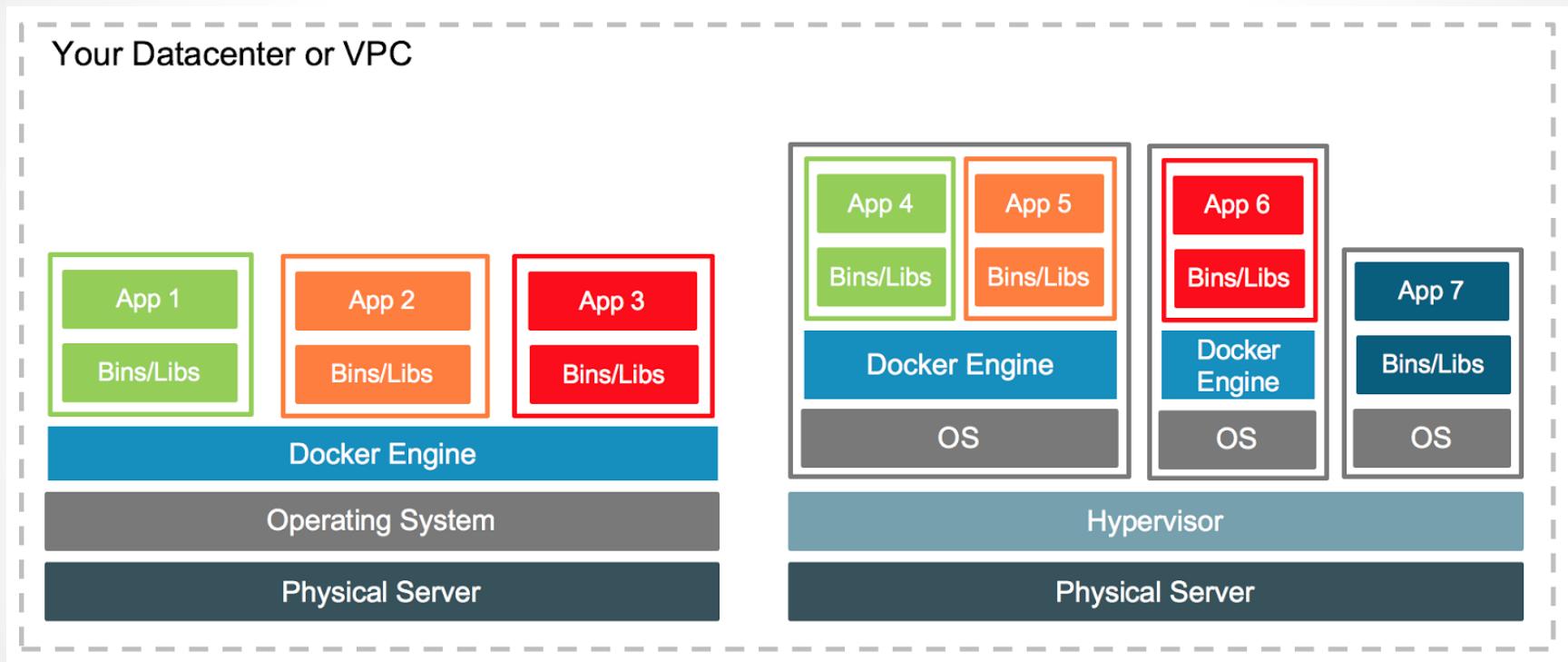


Benefit of docker for DevOps

- Build-Ship-Run



Docker vs VMWare



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Docker vs VMWare



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



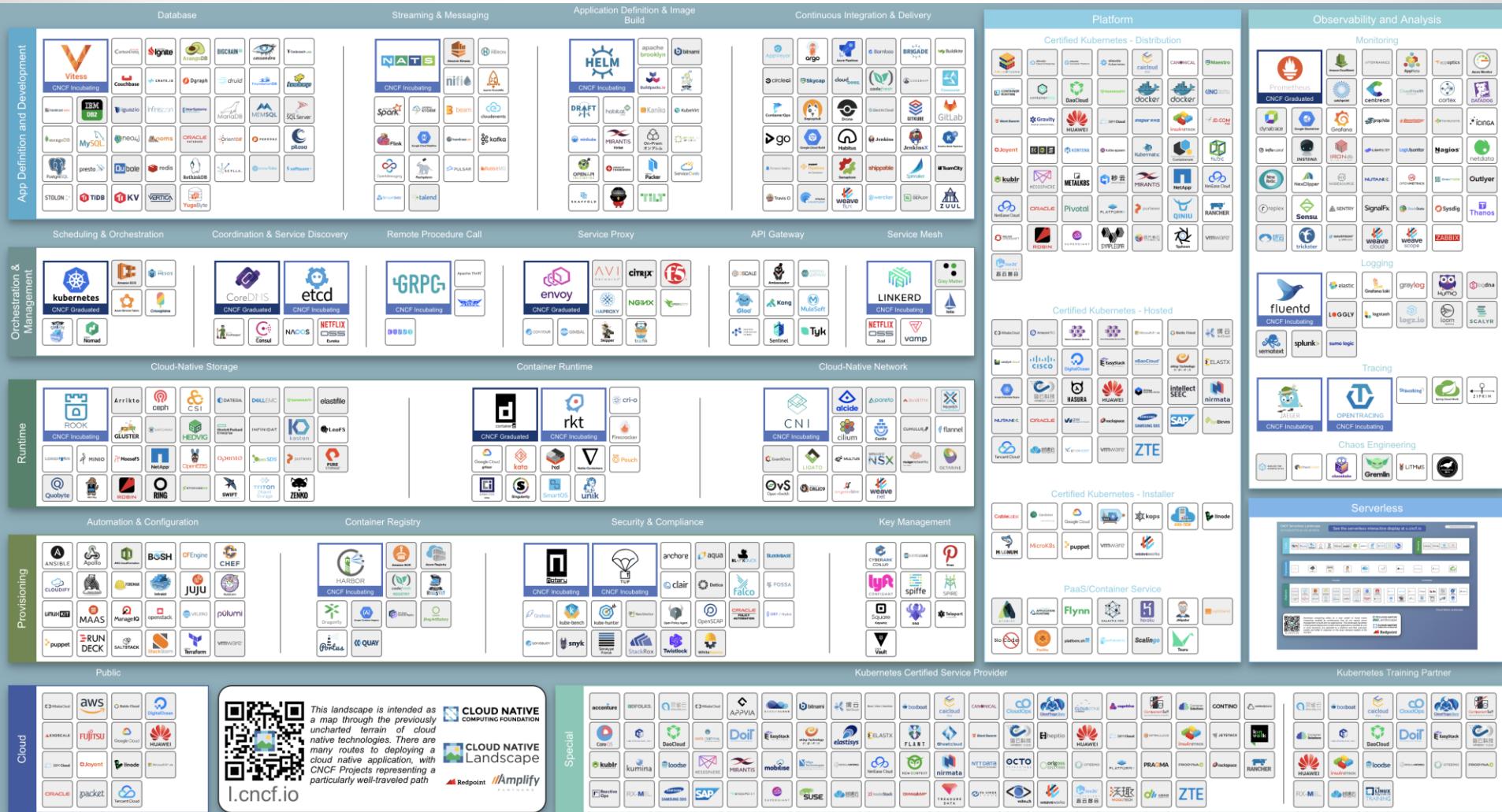
Docker Version

```
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker version
Client: Docker Engine - Community
Version:           18.09.3
API version:      1.39
Go version:       go1.10.8
Git commit:       774a1f4
Built:            Thu Feb 28 06:32:01 2019
OS/Arch:          linux/amd64
Experimental:    false

Server: Docker Engine - Community
Engine:
  Version:          18.09.3
  API version:     1.39 (minimum version 1.12)
  Go version:      go1.10.8
  Git commit:      774a1f4
  Built:           Thu Feb 28 06:40:51 2019
  OS/Arch:         linux/amd64
  Experimental:   false
docker@labdocker:~$ ]
```

```
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker system info
Containers: 1
  Running: 0
  Paused: 0
  Stopped: 1
Images: 1
Server Version: 18.09.3
Storage Driver: overlay2
  Backing Filesystem: extfs
  Supports d_type: true
  Native Overlay Diff: true
Logging Driver: json-file
Cgroup Driver: cgroups
Plugins:
  Volume: local
  Network: bridge host macvlan null overlay
  Log: awslogs fluentd gcplogs gelf journald json-file local logentries splunk syslog
Swarm: inactive
Runtimes: runc
Default Runtime: runc
Init Binary: docker-init
containerd version: e6b3f5632f50dbc4e9cb6288d911bf4f5e95b18e
runc version: 6635b4f0c6af3810594d2770f662f34ddc15b40d
init version: fec3683
Security Options:
  seccomp
    Profile: default
Kernel Version: 4.14.104-boot2docker
Operating System: Boot2Docker 18.09.3 (TCL 8.2.1)
OSType: linux
Architecture: x86_64
CPUs: 1
Total Memory: 3.408GiB
Name: labdocker
ID: CZ3D:DFJD:TSEL:OTRV:MEVC:JNKB:PXVN:066V:SBDO:HHP5:GEZN:JUVX
Docker Root Dir: /mnt/sda1/var/lib/docker
Debug Mode (client): false
Debug Mode (server): false
Registry: https://index.docker.io/v1/
Labels:
  provider=virtualbox
Experimental: false
Insecure Registries:
  127.0.0.0/8
Live Restore Enabled: false
Product License: Community Engine
docker@labdocker:~$ ]
```

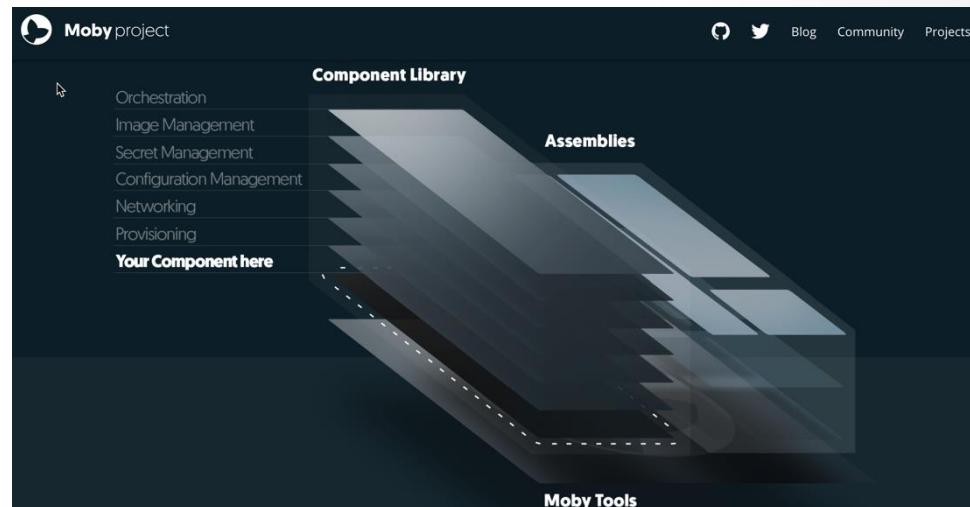
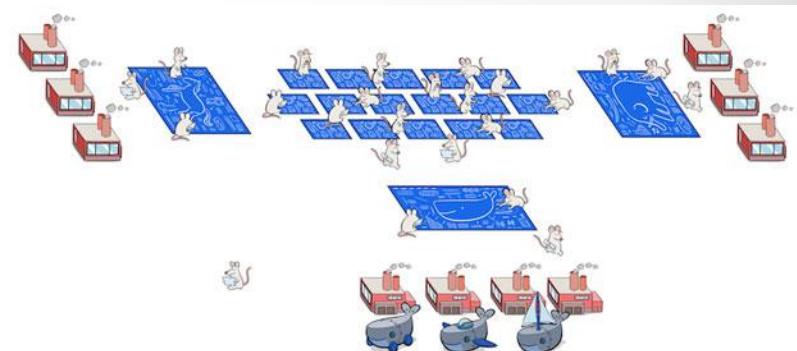
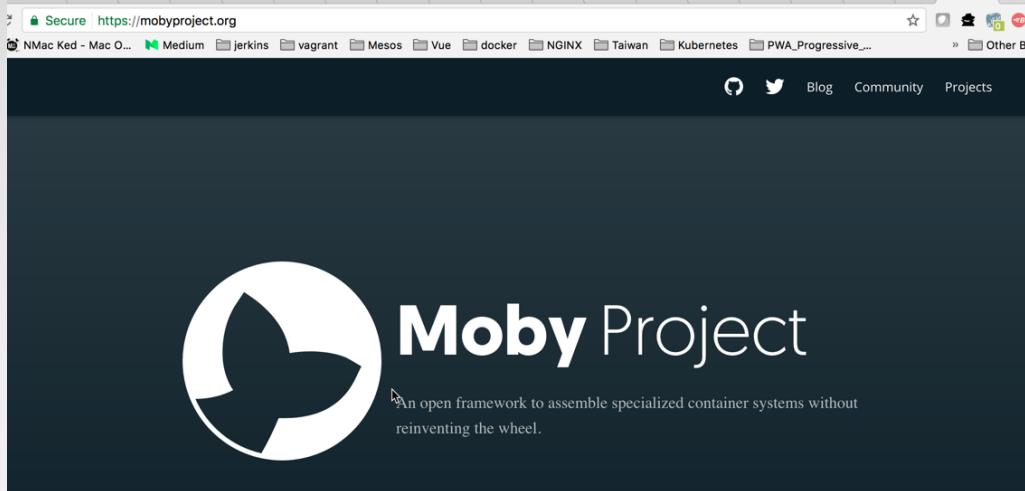
Cloud Native Computing Foundation



Kubernetes: Production Workload Orchestration



What's New



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



What's New

Docker Pricing Plans

| | COMMUNITY EDITION | ENTERPRISE EDITION BASIC | ENTERPRISE EDITION STANDARD | ENTERPRISE EDITION ADVANCED |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Container engine and built in orchestration, networking, security | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Docker Certified Infrastructure, Plugins and ISV Containers | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Image Management (private registry, caching) | Cloud hosted repos | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Docker Datacenter Integrated container app management | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Docker Datacenter Multi-tenancy with RBAC, LDAP/AD support | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Integrated secrets mgmt, image signing policy | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Image security scanning | Preview | | | ✓ |
| Support | Community Support | Business Day or Business Critical | Business Day or Business Critical | Business Day or Business Critical |

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



What's News

Docker CE release notes

Estimated reading time: 63 minutes

For Docker Enterprise Edition, see [Docker EE](#).

For Docker releases prior to 17.03.0, see [Docker Engine release notes](#).

[Learn about Docker releases](#).

Release notes for stable versions are listed first. You can go straight to the Edge release notes or [learn more about Stable and Edge releases](#).

Stable releases

18.06.1-ce (2018-08-21)

Builder

- Fix no error if build args are missing during docker build. [docker/engine#25](#)
- Set BuildKit's ExportedProduct variable to show useful errors. [docker/engine#21](#)

Client

- Various shell completion script updates: [docker/cli#1229](#), [docker/cli#1268](#), and [docker/cli#1272](#)
- Fix DOCKER_CONFIG warning message and fallback search. [docker/cli#1241](#)
- Fix help message flags on docker stack commands and sub-commands. [docker/cli#1267](#)

Runtime

- Disable CRI plugin listening on port 10010 by default. [docker/engine#29](#)
- Update containerd to v1.1.2. [docker/engine#33](#)
- Windows: Do not invoke HCS shutdown if terminate called. [docker/engine#31](#)
- Windows: Select polling-based watcher for Windows log watcher. [docker/engine#34](#)

Swarm Mode

- Fix the condition used for skipping over running tasks. [docker/swarmkit#2677](#)
- Fix task sorting. [docker/swarmkit#2712](#)

Docker EE Engine release notes

Estimated reading time: 28 minutes

This document describes the latest changes, additions, known issues, and fixes for Docker Enterprise Edition (Docker EE).

Docker EE is functionally equivalent to the corresponding Docker CE that it references. However, Docker EE also includes back-ported fixes (security-related and priority defects) from the open source. It incorporates defect fixes that you can use in environments where new features cannot be adopted as quickly for consistency and compatibility reasons.

18.03.1-ee-3 (2018-08-30)

Important notes about this release

If you're deploying UCP or DTR, use Docker EE Engine 17.06.

Builder

- Fix: no error if build args are missing during docker build. [docker/engine#25](#)
- Ensure RUN instruction to run without healthcheck. [moby/moby#37413](#)

Client

- Fix manifest list to always use correct size. [docker/cli#1156](#)
- Various shell completion script updates. [docker/cli#1159](#) [docker/cli#1227](#)
- Improve version output alignment. [docker/cli#1204](#)

Runtime

- Disable CRI plugin listening on port 10010 by default. [docker/engine#29](#)
- Update containerd to v1.1.2. [docker/engine#33](#)
- Windows: Pass back system errors on container exit. [moby/moby#35967](#)
- Windows: Fix named pipe support for hyper-v isolated containers. [docker/engine#2](#) [docker/cli#1165](#)
- Register OCI media types. [docker/engine#4](#)

Swarm Mode

- Clean up tasks in dirty list for which the service has been deleted. [docker/swarmkit#2694](#)
- Propagate the provided external CA certificate to the external CA object in swarm. [docker/cli#1178](#)

What's News

Microsoft | Windows IT Pro Center Explore Docs Downloads Scripts Support
Docs / Windows Server / Get Started / What's New in Windows Server / What's New in Windows Server, version 1803 Feedback Edit

Filter by title

What's New in Windows Server, version 1809

What's New in Windows Server, version 1803

What's New in Windows Server, version 1709

> What's New in Windows Server 2016

Windows Server Semi-Annual Channel Overview

Installation and Upgrade of Windows Server Releases

What's New in Windows Server version 1803

05/07/2018 • 4 minutes to read • Contributors

Applies To: Windows Server (Semi-Annual Channel)



The content in this section describes what's new and changed in Windows Server, version 1803. The new features and changes listed here are the ones most likely to have the greatest impact as you work with this release. Also see [Windows Server Semi-Annual Channel update](#).

Server Core container image

A smaller Server Core container with better application compatibility is now available. Detailed information is available [here](#).

- Unused optional features and roles have been removed. For more information see [Roles, Role Services, and Features not in Server Core containers](#).
 - Decreased download size to **1.58 GB**, 30% reduction from Windows Server, version 1709.
 - Decreased size on disk to 3.61 GB, 20% reduction from Windows Server, version 1709.
- Nano Server container image is below 100MB

Windows Server release strategy

Windows Server version 1709 was released in September 2017 as the first release in the Semi-Annual Channel. The Semi-Annual Channel has a faster release cadence and addresses feedback from those who want rapid innovation every few months. This complements the Long-Term Servicing Channel where the release cadence is every 2-3 years.

Based on telemetry and feedback, these channels have demonstrated that they conform well to the following general strategy:

- The Semi-Annual Channel is ideal for modern applications and innovation scenarios, such as containers and micro-services.
- The Long-Term Servicing Channel is the preferred release for core infrastructure scenarios such as software-defined datacenter and hyper-converged infrastructure (HCI).

The specific scenarios for the Semi-Annual Channel and the Long-Term Servicing Channel are as follows:

| | Long Term Servicing Channel | Semi-Annual Channel |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Recommended scenarios | General purpose file servers, first and third-party workloads, traditional apps, infrastructure roles, software-defined Datacenter, and Hyper-converged infrastructure | Containerized applications, container hosts, and application scenarios benefiting from faster innovation |
| New releases | Every 2-3 years | Every 6 months |
| Support | 5 years of Mainstream support + 5 years of Extended support | 18 months |
| Editions | All available Windows Server editions | Standard and Datacenter |

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



What's News

microsoft/windowsservercore ★

Last pushed: 11 days ago

Repo Info Tags

Short Description

Short description is empty for this repo.

Full Description

Supported Windows Server 2016 (Long Term Support Channel) Tags

```
docker pull microsoft/windowsservercore:ltsc2016
```

- ltsc2016, latest
- 10.0.14393.<Build Number>
- 10.0.14393.<Build Number>_<Language Code>

Supported Windows Server, version 1709 (Fall Creators Update) Tags

```
docker pull microsoft/windowsservercore:1709
```

- 1709
- 1709_KB<Knowledge Base ID>

Supported Windows Server, version 1803 (April 2018 Update) Tags

```
docker pull microsoft/windowsservercore:1803
```

- 1803
- 1803_KB<Knowledge Base ID>

Docker Pull Command



```
docker pull microsoft/windowsservercc
```

Owner



microsoft

What's News

Docker with Swarm and Kubernetes

1 →

The best enterprise
container security and
management



2 ←

The best container
development workflow

3 →

Native Kubernetes
integration provides full
ecosystem
compatibility

4 ←

Industry-standard
container runtime

What's News

Docker Enterprise Edition

Management for Swarm and Kubernetes

| Features | | Swarm Support | Kubernetes Support |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------|
| 100% Interoperability | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Clean upstream integration</i>- <i>Full ecosystem compatibility</i> | ✓ | ✓ |
| Secure Cluster Lifecycle | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Easy High Availability provisioning</i>- <i>Cryptographic node identity</i> | ✓ | ✓ |
| Secure Supply Chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Registry</i>- <i>Content Trust</i>- <i>Secure Scanning</i> | ✓ | ✓ |
| Secure Multi-tenancy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Role Based Access Control</i>- <i>Authorization, Authentication</i>- <i>Node Segmentation</i> | ✓ | ✓ |
| Management Dashboard | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Supported and Certified on Windows Server and Major Linux Distributions | | ✓ | ✓ |

Docker Machine

• • •

Platform of Docker

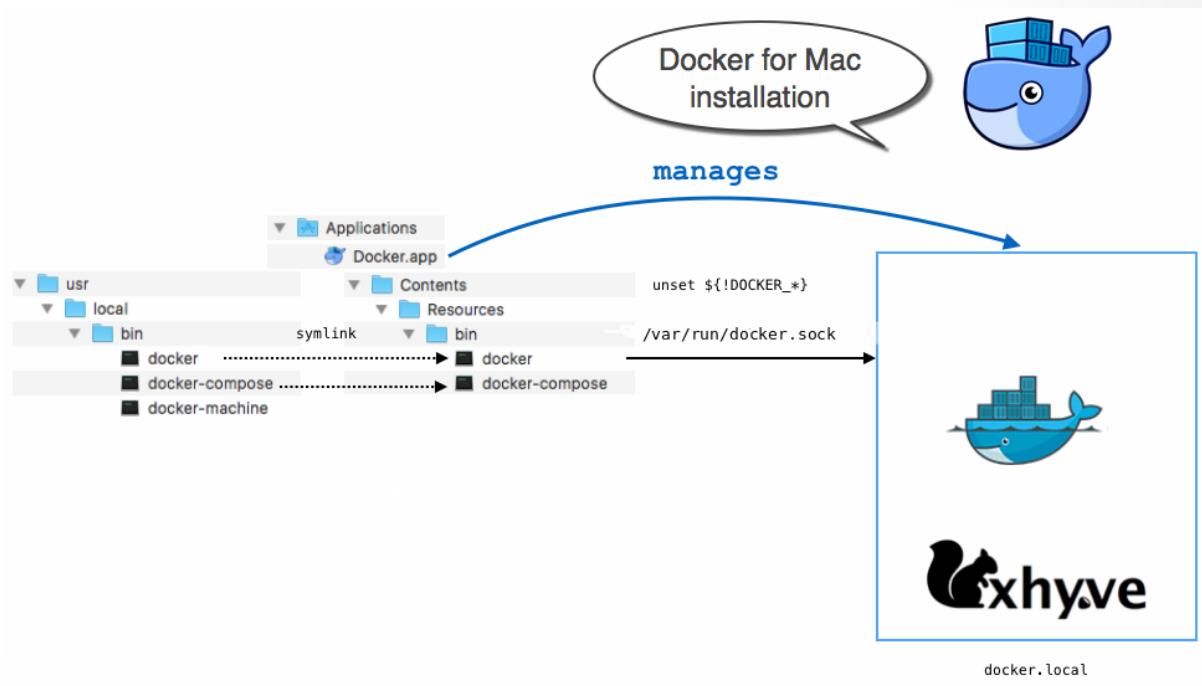
- Docker Toolbox (Obsolete) for Desktop (Docker CE)
 - Install docker toolbox on machine will Create VM (Oracle VirtualBox)
 - Dockertoolbox for MAC
 - Dockertoolbox for Windows (7,8,10)
- Docker Native for Desktop (Docker CE)
 - Docker for MAC (Moby Linux (xhyve engine))
 - Docker for Windows (Moby Linux (hyper-v engine))
- Docker Native for Server (Docker CE/EE)
 - Docker for Windows 2016 (EE)
 - Docker for Ubuntu,CENTOS (CE/EE)
 - Docker for Debian (EE/ARM)
 - Docker for Red Hat Enterprise/SUSE/Oracle Linux (EE)
 - Docker for Fedora (CE)

Platform of Docker

- Pros and Cons.
- Docker Toolbox
 - Pros
 - Compatible for All (Windows 7, 8, 10, MAC OS X)
 - Limit result for operate
 - Suitable for simulate multiple node or swarm
 - Cons
 - Multiple step for transfer source code and debug
 - Overhead for VirtualBox

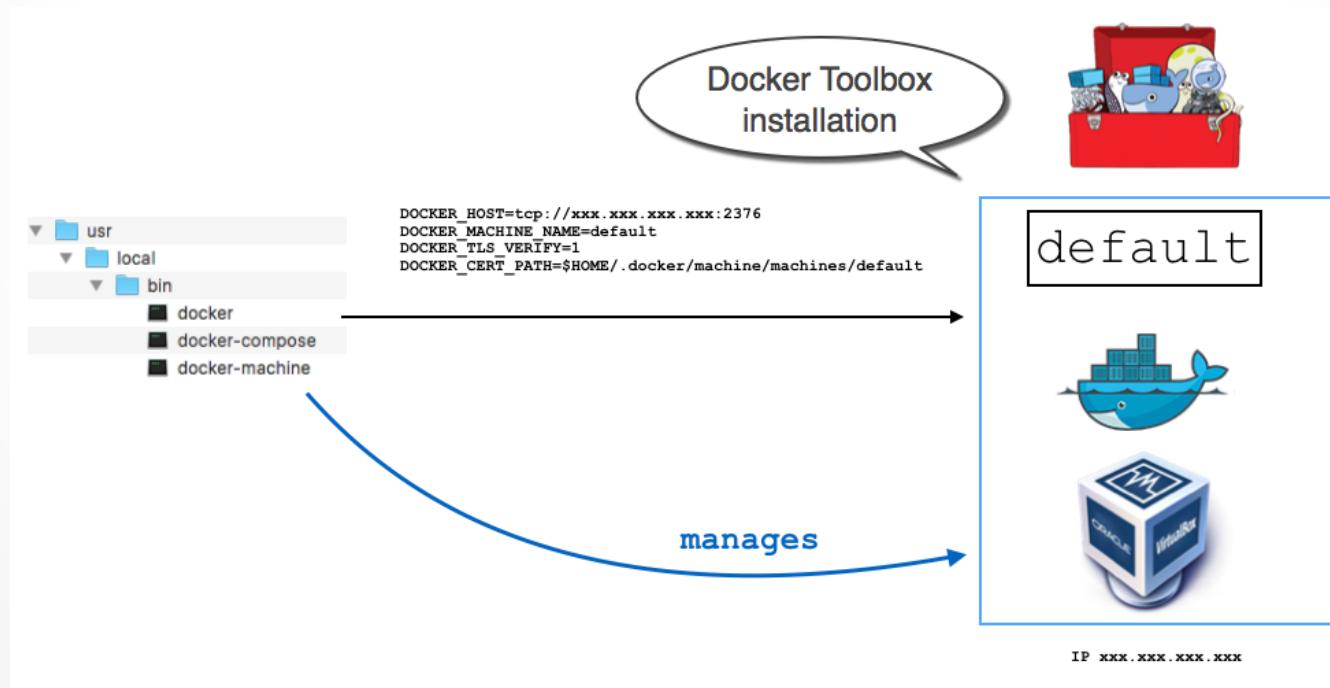
Platform of Docker

- **Docker Native for Desktop/Server**
- การติดตั้ง docker ลงบนเครื่อง linux server / windows (non-toolbox) / mac (non-toolbox) เมื่อเกิดการรัน container ขึ้น docker daemon จะให้บริการบนเครื่อง linux server ที่ทำการติดตั้งโดยตรง ซึ่งเราสามารถเรียกใช้งานโปรแกรมบนเครื่องได้ทันที



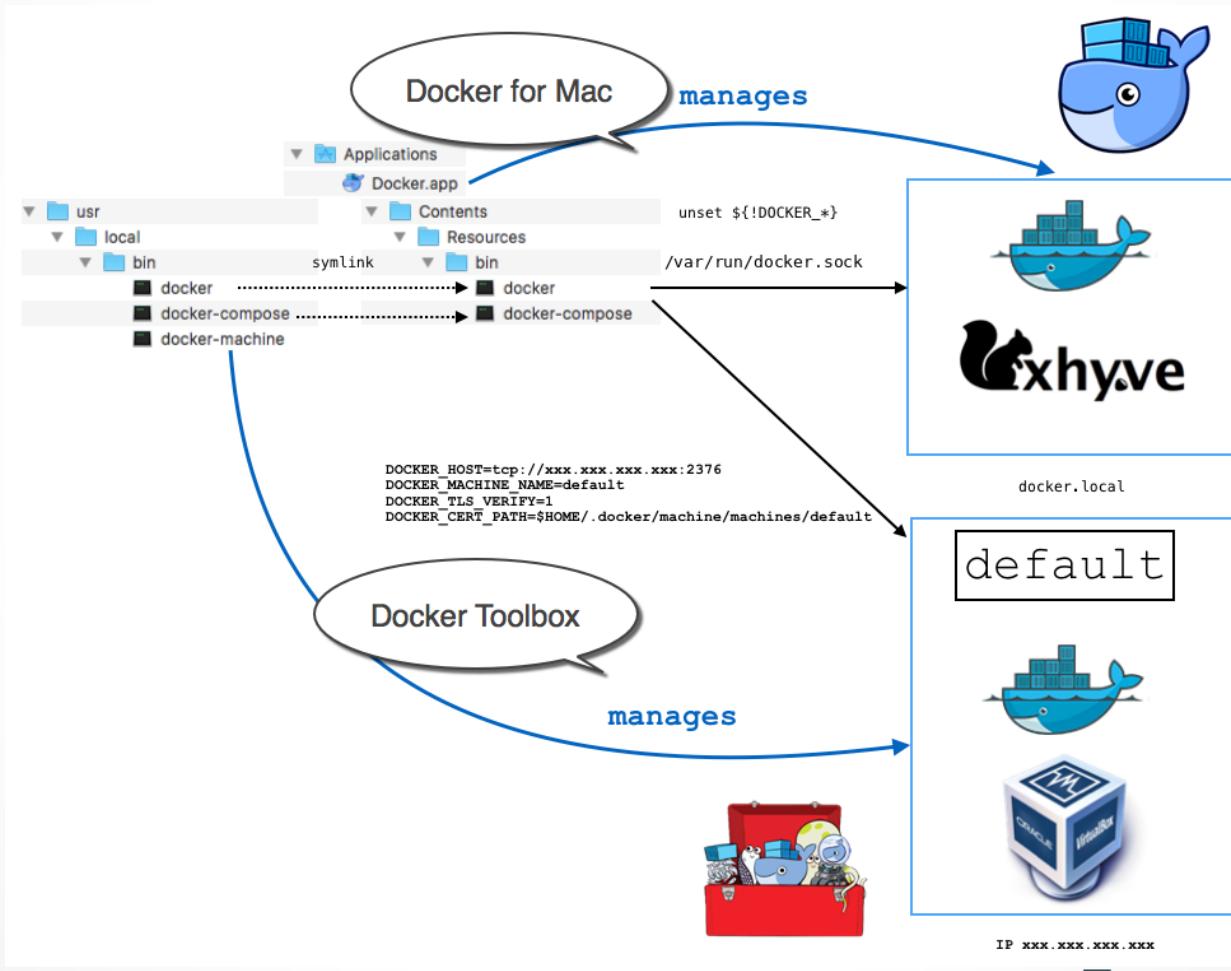
Linux vs Windows vs MAC OS

- **Docker ToolBox**
- การติดตั้ง docker ลงบนเครื่อง windows หรือ mac os จะมีการติดตั้ง virtual machine ใหม่ขึ้นบนเครื่องเพื่อให้บริการสำหรับ docker โดยเฉพาะดังนั้นมีการสั่งรันเจ็งเกิดการ remote run ไปยังเครื่อง virtual machine (docker-machine)



Linux vs Windows vs MAC OS

- Special for MAC (Coexist)



Platform of Docker

- Pros and Cons.
- Docker for Windows or MAC
 - Pros
 - Full integrate with Machine (No need virtualbox)
 - Auto-update
 - File sharing (Host $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Container)
 - Http-proxy
 - Custom docker-registry
 - Cons
 - Single Node all case
 - Limit for

Linux vs Windows vs MAC OS

Not Secure | boot2docker.io

Apps NMac Ked - Mac ... Medium Infra NOVA jenkins vagrant Mesos Vue docker NGINX Taiwan Kubernetes

State of boot2docker

The `boot2docker` CLI tool is *long*-since officially deprecated in favor of [Docker Machine](#).

On the other hand, the `boot2docker` distribution (as in, `boot2docker.iso`) is in "maintenance mode". See <https://github.com/boot2docker/boot2docker> for more details.

It is **highly** recommended that users transition from Boot2Docker over to [Docker for Mac](#) or [Docker for Windows](#) instead.

 docker docs Search the docs Guides Product manuals Glossary Reference Samples

Docker Enterprise Edition ▾
Docker Cloud ▾
Docker Compose ▾
Docker for Mac ▾
Docker for Windows ▾
Docker ID accounts
Docker Machine ▾
Machine overview
Install Machine

Get started with Docker Machine and a local VM

Estimated reading time: 13 minutes

Let's take a look at using `docker-machine` to create, use and manage a Docker host inside of a local virtual machine.

Prerequisite Information

With the advent of [Docker for Mac](#) and [Docker for Windows](#) as replacements for [Docker Toolbox](#), we recommend that you use these for your primary Docker workflows. You can use these applications to run Docker natively on your local system without using Docker Machine at all. (See [Docker for Mac vs. Docker Toolbox](#) for an explanation on the Mac side.)

For now, however, if you want to create *multiple* local machines, you still need Docker Machine to create and manage machines for multi-node experimentation. Both Docker for Mac and Docker for Windows include the newest version of Docker Machine, so when you install either of these, you get `docker-machine`.

Docker-machine CLI

- ตรวจสอบสถานะ docker-machine

```
docker-machine ls
```

- สั่งเริ่มการทำงานของ docker-machine

```
docker-machine start <machine name>
```

- สั่งหยุดการทำงานของ docker-machine

```
docker-machine stop <machine name>
```

- สั่งสร้าง docker-machine เครื่องใหม่

```
docker-machine create --driver virtualbox/hyperv <name>
```

Workshop 1-2: Pull Image

ทำการ download image ubuntu ลงมาที่เครื่อง boot2docker โดยใช้คำสั่งดังนี้

docker image pull labdocker/alpine:latest

docker image pull labdocker/alpineweb:latest

Compare with Ubuntu image
docker image pull labdocker/cadvisor:latest

docker images/docker image ls

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker image ls
REPOSITORY          TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED        SIZE
hello-world         latest   fce289e99eb9  2 months ago  1.84kB
labdocker/alpineweb latest   5770233f642f  4 months ago  50.5MB
labdocker/ubuntu    latest   ea4c82dcd15a  4 months ago  85.8MB
labdocker/alpine    latest   196d12cf6ab1  5 months ago  4.41MB
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

Workshop 1-2: Pull Image

ทำการตรวจสอบประวัติของ image ที่ใช้งานผ่านคำสั่ง docker image history

docker image history labdocker/alpine:latest

docker image history labdocker/alpineweb:latest

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker image history labdocker/alpine:latest
IMAGE          CREATED      CREATED BY
196d12cf6ab1  5 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop)  CMD ["/bin/sh"]
<missing>      5 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:25c10b1d1b41d46a1...
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker image history labdocker/alpineweb:latest
IMAGE          CREATED      CREATED BY
5770233f642f  4 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) EXPOSE 3000
<missing>      4 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) ENTRYPOINT ["node" "hello..."]
<missing>      4 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) WORKDIR /nodejs
<missing>      4 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) COPY file:b974a437806b927a...
<missing>      4 months ago  /bin/sh -c mkdir /nodejs
<missing>      4 months ago  /bin/sh -c apk update && apk add nodejs ...
<missing>      4 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) ENV NODE_VERSION=v8.11.4 ...
<missing>      4 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) LABEL Description=NodeJS/...
<missing>      4 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) MAINTAINER Praparn Lueang...
<missing>      5 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["/bin/sh"]
<missing>      5 months ago  /bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:25c10b1d1b41d46a1...
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

General Command in Docker

| Command | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| docker attach | Attach local standard input, output, and error streams to a running container |
| docker build | Build an image from a Dockerfile |
| docker checkpoint | Manage checkpoints |
| docker commit | Create a new image from a container's changes |
| docker config | Manage Docker configs |
| docker container | Manage containers |
| docker cp | Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem |
| docker create | Create a new container |
| docker deploy | Deploy a new stack or update an existing stack |
| docker diff | Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem |
| docker events | Get real time events from the server |
| docker exec | Run a command in a running container |
| docker export | Export a container's filesystem as a tar archive |
| docker history | Show the history of an image |
| docker image | Manage images |
| docker images | List images |
| docker import | Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image |
| docker info | Display system-wide information |
| docker inspect | Return low-level information on Docker objects |
| docker kill | Kill one or more running containers |
| docker load | Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN |
| docker login | Log in to a Docker registry |
| docker logout | Log out from a Docker registry |
| docker logs | Fetch the logs of a container |
| docker network | Manage networks |
| docker node | Manage Swarm nodes |
| docker pause | Pause all processes within one or more containers |
| docker plugin | Manage plugins |
| docker port | List port mappings or a specific mapping for the container |
| docker ps | List containers |
| docker pull | Pull an image or a repository from a registry |
| docker push | Push an image or a repository to a registry |
| docker rename | Rename a container |
| docker restart | Restart one or more containers |
| docker rm | Remove one or more containers |
| docker rmi | Remove one or more images |
| docker run | Run a command in a new container |
| docker save | Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default) |
| docker search | Search the Docker Hub for images |
| docker secret | Manage Docker secrets |

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/docker/>

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



General Command in Docker

| | |
|----------------|--|
| docker secret | Manage Docker secrets |
| docker service | Manage services |
| docker stack | Manage Docker stacks |
| docker start | Start one or more stopped containers |
| docker stats | Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage statistics |
| docker stop | Stop one or more running containers |
| docker swarm | Manage Swarm |
| docker system | Manage Docker |
| docker tag | Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE |
| docker top | Display the running processes of a container |
| docker trust | Manage trust on Docker images (experimental) |
| docker unpause | Unpause all processes within one or more containers |
| docker update | Update configuration of one or more containers |
| docker version | Show the Docker version information |
| docker volume | Manage volumes |
| docker wait | Block until one or more containers stop, then print their exit codes |

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/docker/>

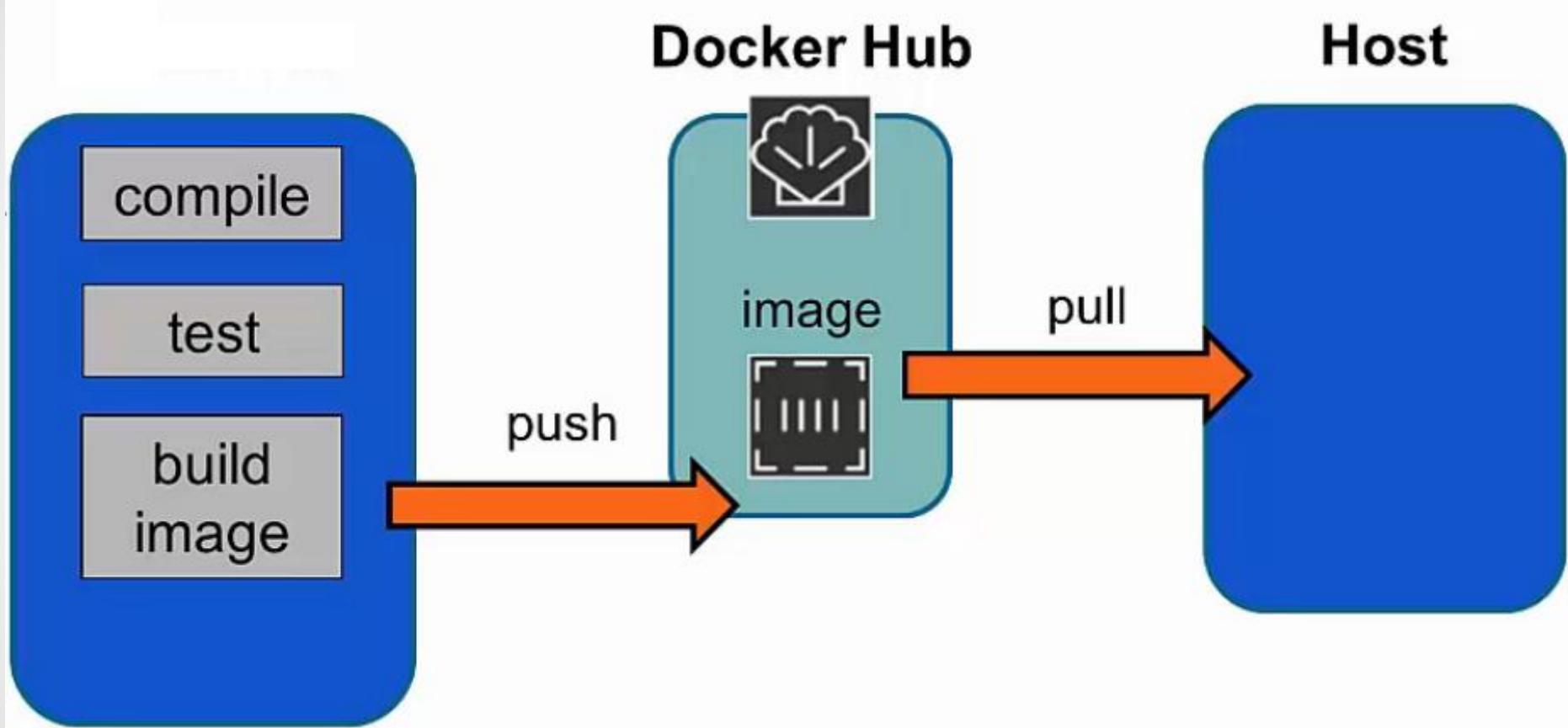
Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Image, Repository and Container

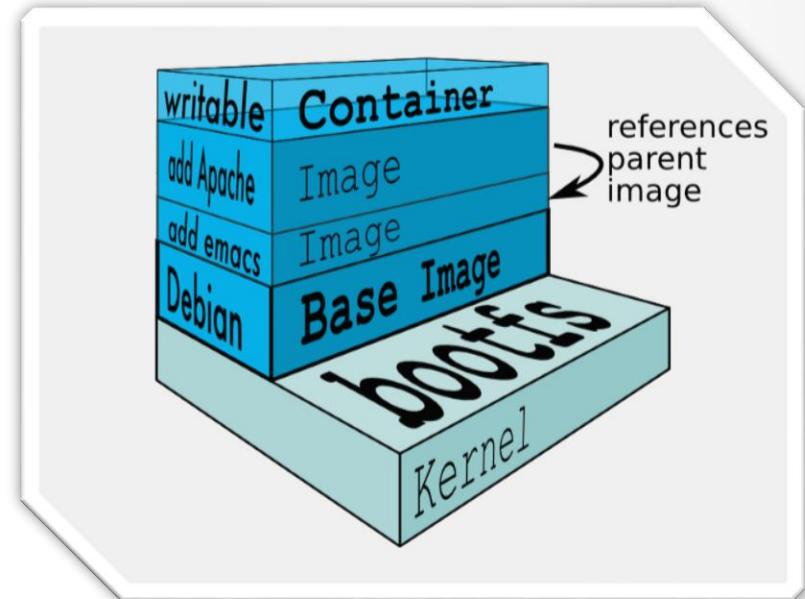
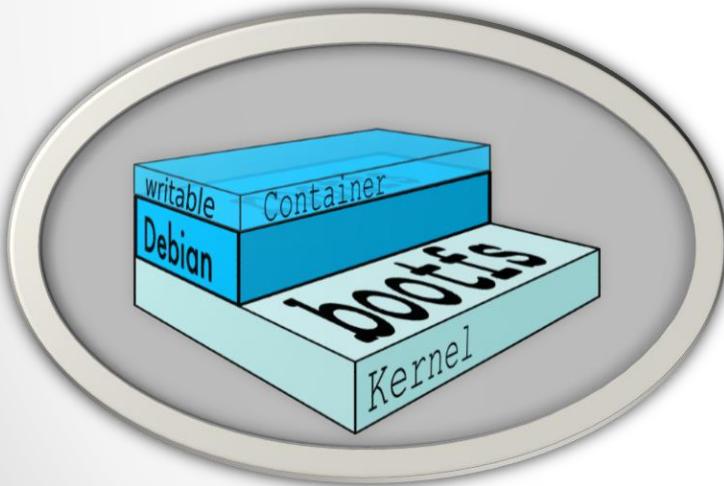
• • •

Docker Deployment



Docker Image

- Image คือ template ที่ถูกสร้างขึ้นเพื่อเตรียมใช้ในการรัน container
- เป็นไฟล์ที่อ่านได้อย่างเดียว
- ถูกสร้างโดยผู้ใช้งานเอง หรือผู้อื่น
- จัดเก็บไว้ใน repository (hub.docker.com, registry, trust registry)



Docker Image

- เรียกดู image ที่อยู่ภายในเครื่อง

```
docker images / docker image ls
```

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker image ls
REPOSITORY          TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED       SIZE
hello-world         latest   fce289e99eb9  2 months ago  1.84kB
labdocker/alpineweb latest   5770233f642f  4 months ago  50.5MB
labdocker/ubuntu    latest   ea4c82dcd15a  4 months ago  85.8MB
labdocker/alpine    latest   196d12cf6ab1  5 months ago  4.41MB
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

- tag image ใหม่เพื่อให้ตรงตามความต้องการในการใช้งาน

```
docker image tag <image id> <acc name/imagename: version>
```

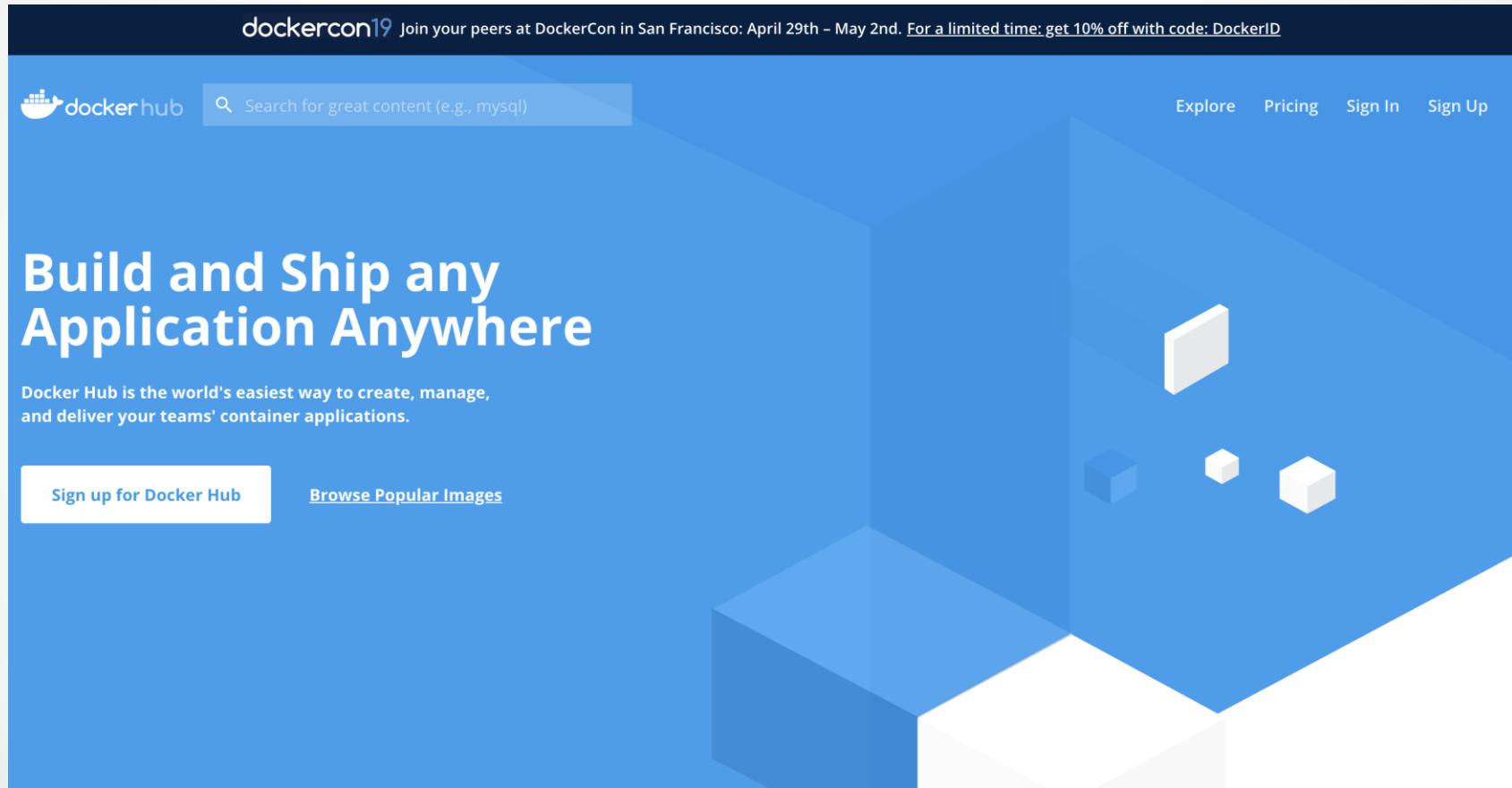
```
Ex: docker image tag 14f89d0e6257 labdocker/alpinelab:1.0
```

Repository (Registry)

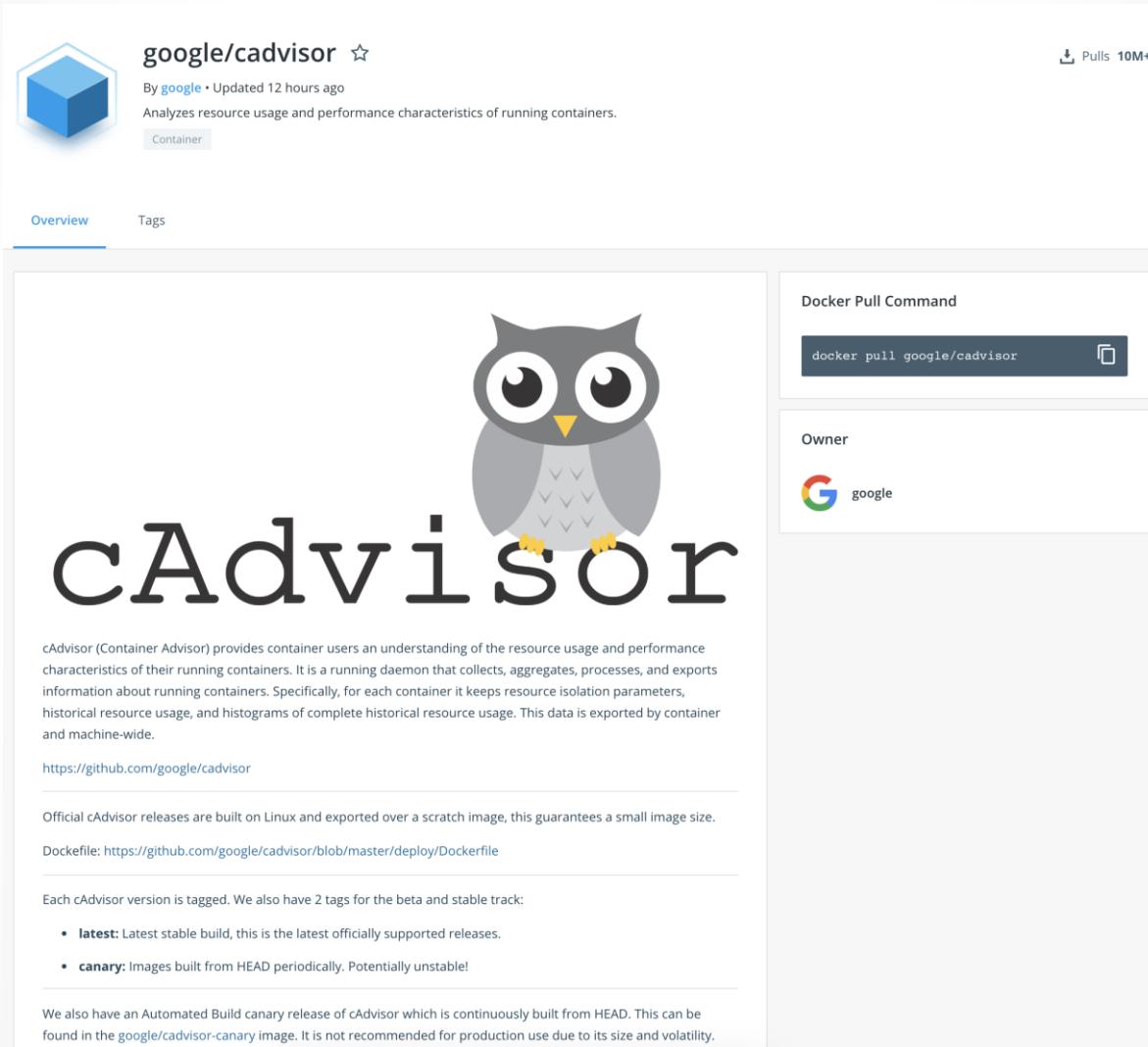
- component ในการจัดเก็บ docker (image) ต่างๆ รวมไปที่ศูนย์กลาง เพื่อให้ docker engine บนเครื่องต่างๆ มาเรียก image ไปใช้งาน
- รองรับการเก็บ version ของ image อย่างเป็นระบบ
- สามารถให้ข้อมูลหรือคุณมีอ่อนน้ำในการใช้งานกับผู้ download image ได้
- มี official image ที่สร้างจากผู้พัฒนาโปรแกรมเอง
- Docker มีให้บริการ repository บน cloud แก่ผู้ใช้งาน
- Url: <https://hub.docker.com/>
- Free registry without cost
- Private repository (registry, trust registry)

Repository (Registry)

- Hub.docker.com



Repository (Registry)



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub page for the `google/cadvisor` repository. At the top, there's a blue hexagonal icon, the repository name `google/cadvisor` with a star icon, the number `10M+` indicating the number of pulls, and a "Container" button. Below this, there are two tabs: "Overview" (which is selected) and "Tags". The main content area features a large owl logo and the word "cAdvisor". A detailed description follows: "cAdvisor (Container Advisor) provides container users an understanding of the resource usage and performance characteristics of their running containers. It is a running daemon that collects, aggregates, processes, and exports information about running containers. Specifically, for each container it keeps resource isolation parameters, historical resource usage, and histograms of complete historical resource usage. This data is exported by container and machine-wide." Below the description are links to the GitHub repository (<https://github.com/google/cadvisor>) and the Dockerfile (<https://github.com/google/cadvisor/blob/master/deploy/Dockerfile>). A note states: "Each cAdvisor version is tagged. We also have 2 tags for the beta and stable track:" followed by a bulleted list: • **latest**: Latest stable build, this is the latest officially supported releases. • **canary**: Images built from HEAD periodically. Potentially unstable! At the bottom, it says: "We also have an Automated Build canary release of cAdvisor which is continuously built from HEAD. This can be found in the `google/cadvisor-canary` image. It is not recommended for production use due to its size and volatility."

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Repository (Registry)

- download image ออกจาก registry

```
docker image pull <account name/image name: tags>
```

Ex: docker image pull labdocker/alpine:latest

- Upload image ขึ้นไปเก็บบน registry

- Login

```
docker login <url> -u <username> -p <password> -e <email>
```

Ex: docker login -u labdocker -p xxxxxxxx -e xxxx@xxx.xxx

Ex: docker login 10.38.7.248:8080 -u labdocker

Repository (Registry)

- Push image ขึ้นไปเก็บบน registry

```
docker image push<account name/image name: tags>
```

Ex: docker image push labdocker/alpinelab:1.0

- Logoff ออกจาก Repository

```
docker logoff
```

*Docker 1.10 (upper) จะทำการ push แบบ parallel layer ทำให้สามารถ push image ได้เร็วขึ้น สาม
เท่าจากเดิม

Workshop 1-3: Create & Push Image

- ใน workshop นี้สอนการสร้าง image file สำหรับใช้เป็น web server และจัดเก็บ image file ลงใน repository ส่วนตัวเพื่อเตรียมไว้ใช้งาน
- สมัครใช้งาน <http://hub.docker.com> และแจ้งยืนยันอีเมล์เพื่อเริ่มใช้งาน
- ทำการสร้าง repository ชื่อ alpineweb ตามตัวอย่างด้านล่าง

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for creating a new repository. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Explore', 'Repositories', 'Organizations', 'Get Help', and a user account dropdown. Below it, a message says 'Using 0 of 1 private repositories. [Get more](#)'. The main section is titled 'Create Repository' and has a dropdown for 'Owner' set to 'labdockertailand'. A search bar contains 'alpineweb'. A blue button labeled 'alpineweb' is highlighted. To the right, a 'Pro tip' box contains the command:

```
docker tag local-image:tagname new-repo:tagname  
docker push new-repo:tagname
```

. Below the tip, a note says 'Make sure to change tagname with your desired image repository tag.' Under 'Visibility', the 'Public' radio button is selected, with the note 'Public repositories appear in Docker Hub search results'. In the 'Build Settings (optional)' section, there's a note about Autobuild and a link to 'Learn More'. Below that, a warning about GitHub or Bitbucket account re-linking is shown, with a note 'We've updated how Docker Hub connects to GitHub and Bitbucket. You'll need to re-link a GitHub or Bitbucket account to create new automated builds. [Learn More](#)'. At the bottom, there are two status indicators: 'Disconnected' for GitHub and 'Disconnected' for Bitbucket. At the very bottom, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Create' (which is highlighted in blue), and 'Create & Build'.

Workshop 1-3: Build & Push Image

- ตรวจสอบ image id ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker image ls
```

- tag image ใหม่เป็น <accountname>/alpineweb:latest

```
docker image tag labdocker/alpineweb:latest \
<accountname>/alpineweb:latest
```

- Login เข้า hub.docker.com ด้วย username/password ที่ตั้งไว้

```
docker login -u <xxxx>
```

- Push image alpine ที่ tag ไว้ขึ้น repository

```
docker image push <accountname>/alpineweb:latest
```

Other service in hub.docker.com

Access the world's largest library of container images

Official Images

NGINX, mongoDB, alpine, node, redis, couchbase, ubuntu, busybox, mysql, postgres, hello-world, registry, traefik, docker, mariadb.

docker hub Search for great content (e.g., mysql)

Explore Repositories Organizations Get Help labdockertailand

ubuntu ☆
Docker Official Images
Ubuntu is a Debian-based Linux operating system based on free software.
10M+
Container Linux 386 ARM 64 ARM x86-64 IBM Z PowerPC 64 LE Base Images Operating Systems Official image

DESCRIPTION REVIEWS TAGS

Supported tags and respective Dockerfile links

- 18.04, bionic-20190204, bionic, latest (bionic/Dockerfile)
- 18.10, cosmic-20190131, cosmic, rolling (cosmic/Dockerfile)
- 19.04, disco-20190204, disco, devel (disco/Dockerfile)
- 14.04, trusty-20190122, trusty (trusty/Dockerfile)
- 16.04, xenial-20190122, xenial (xenial/Dockerfile)

Add Product Review
Select a product tier Start Your Review

docker hub Search for great content (e.g., mysql)

Explore Repositories Organizations Get Help labdockertailand

Docker EE Docker CE Containers Plugins

Filters 1 - 25 of 2,039,306 available images.

Docker Certified Docker Certified

Images Oracle Database Enterprise Edition (DOCKER CERTIFIED)
By Oracle • Updated a year ago
Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition
Container Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Databases

Verified Publisher Docker Certified And Verified Publisher Content
Official Images Official Images Published By Docker

Categories Analytics Application Frameworks Application Infrastructure Application Services Base Images Databases DevOps Tools Featured Images Messaging Services Monitoring Operating Systems Programming Languages Security Storage

Operating Systems Linux Windows

Architectures ARM ARM 64 IBM POWER

Oracle Database Enterprise Edition (DOCKER CERTIFIED)
By Oracle • Updated 2 months ago
Oracle Java 8 SE (Server JRE)
Container Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Programming Languages

MySQL Server Enterprise Edition (DOCKER CERTIFIED)
By Oracle • Updated 3 months ago
The world's most popular open source database system
Container Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Databases

Oracle WebLogic Server (DOCKER CERTIFIED)
By Oracle • Updated a month ago
Oracle WebLogic Server
Container Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Application Frameworks Application Infrastructure

couchbase 10M+ 375 Downloads Stars
Updated 22 minutes ago
Couchbase Server is a NoSQL document database with a distributed architecture.
Container Linux x86-64 Storage Application Frameworks

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Other service in hub.docker.com

Docker Certified:
Trusted & Supported Products

- Certified Containers provide ISV apps available as containers.
- Certified Plugins for networking and volumes in containers.
- Certified Infrastructure delivers an optimized and validated Docker platform for enterprise OS and Cloud Providers.

[View Certified Images](#)

Oracle Database Enterprise Edition
By Oracle
Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition

Container Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Databases

Docker Certified

DESCRIPTION **REVIEWS** **RESOURCES**

Oracle Database Server 12c R2 is an industry leading relational database server.
The Oracle Database Server Docker Image contains the Oracle Database Server 12.2.0.1 Enterprise Edition running on Oracle Linux 7. This image contains a default database in a multi-tenant configuration with a single pluggable database.

You must subscribe to this product before you can review it.

dockerhub Search for great content (e.g., mysql)

Explore Repositories Organizations Get Help labdockeythailand

Docker EE Docker CE Containers Plugins

Filters (1) Clear All

Categories

- Authorization
- Logging
- Network
- Volume

Docker Certified

Docker Certified

1 - 25 of 25 available plugins.

Sumo Logic Logging Plugin DOCKER CERTIFIED By Sumo Logic Inc. • Updated 2 months ago A Docker logging driver plugin to send logs to Sumo Logic. Plugin Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Logging

Weave Net DOCKER CERTIFIED By Weaveworks • Updated 2 days ago Simple, resilient multi-host Docker networking and more. Plugin Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Network

Hedvig Docker Volume Plugin DOCKER CERTIFIED By HEDVIG • Updated 5 months ago Software-Defined Storage for Containers Plugin Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Volume

vSphere Storage for Docker DOCKER CERTIFIED By VMware • Updated a year ago vSphere Storage for Docker enables you to run stateful containerized applications on top of VMware vSphere. Plugin Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Volume

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Other service in hub.docker.com

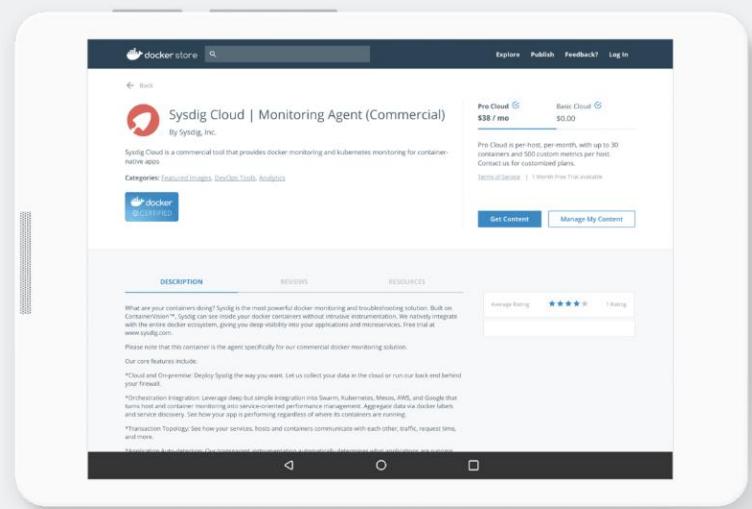
PUBLISHER PROGRAM

Deliver your business through Docker Hub

Package and publish apps and plugins as containers in Docker Hub for easy download and deployment by millions of Docker users worldwide.

[Apply To Publish](#)

[Learn More](#)



 **Sysdig Monitor (Commercial)**
By [Sysdig, Inc.](#)

Sysdig Monitor is a commercial tool that provides docker monitoring and kubernetes monitoring for container-native apps

Container Docker Certified Linux x86-64 Featured Images DevOps Tools Analytics Monitoring



Pro Cloud \$38 / mo Basic Cloud \$25 / mo

Pro Cloud is per-host, per-month, with up to 30 containers and 500 custom metrics per host. Contact us for customized plans.

[Terms of Service](#) | 1 Month Free Trial Available

[Proceed to Checkout](#)

DESCRIPTION **REVIEWS** **RESOURCES**

You must subscribe to this product before you can review it.

 **gitlab**  Explore Repositories Organizations Get Help labdockertailand 

Copy and paste to pull this image
`docker pull store/gitlab/gitlab-ee`

Product Overview

 **GitLab Enterprise Edition**
By [GitLab, Inc.](#)

Bring Your Own License Details

All EE features can be seen here: <https://about.gitlab.com/products/#compare-options>

SETUP INSTRUCTIONS

<https://docs.gitlab.com/omnibus/docker/README.html>

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Status.docker.com

Docker System Status

What is Docker? Product Get Docker Docs Community

Docker System Status

Current system status information.

All Systems Operational Updated a minute ago

SUBSCRIBE

Our system status page is a real-time view of the performance and uptime of Docker products and services.

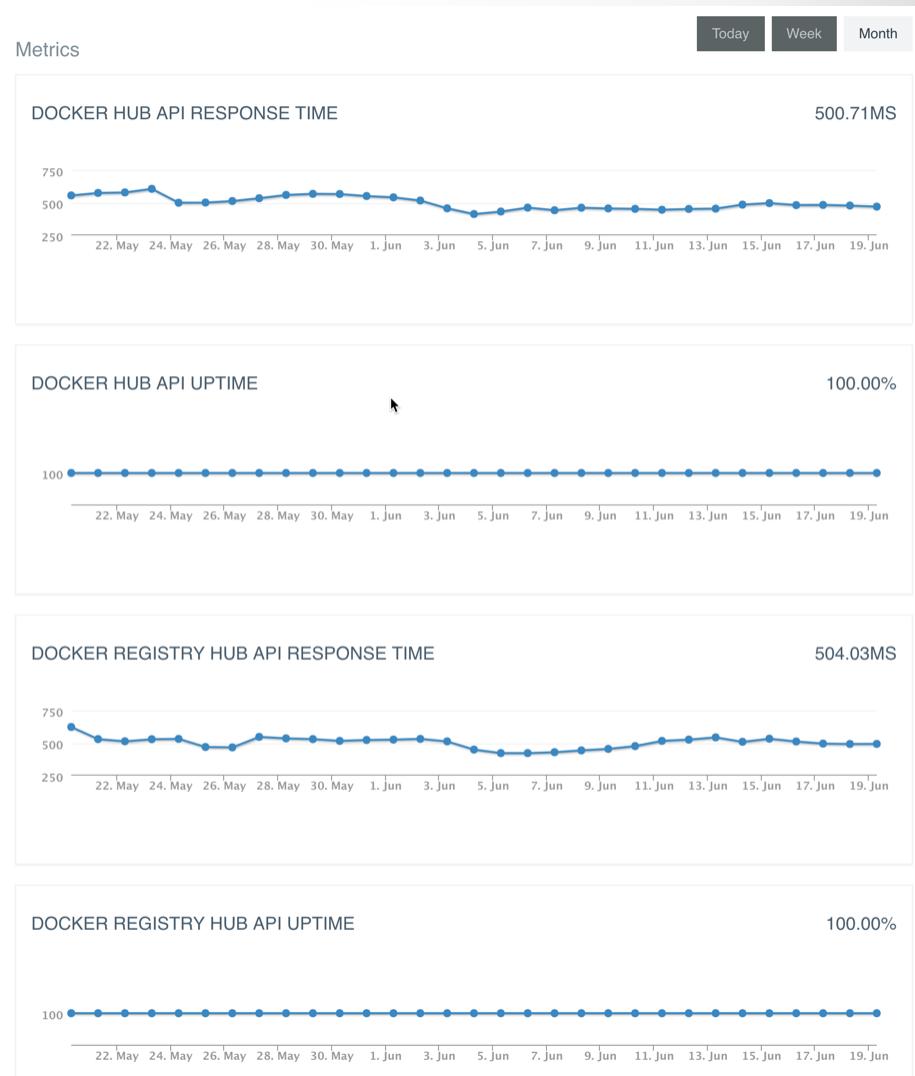
Docker Package Repositories AWS Operational

Docker Support Site NA11 Operational

Docker Community Forums FMT2 Operational

Docker.com Web IA03 Operational

<https://status.docker.com/>

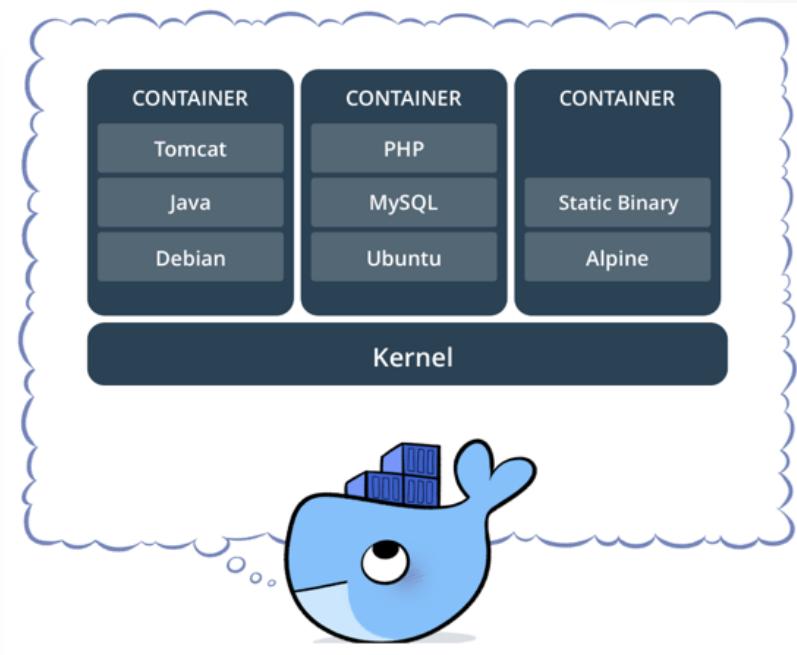
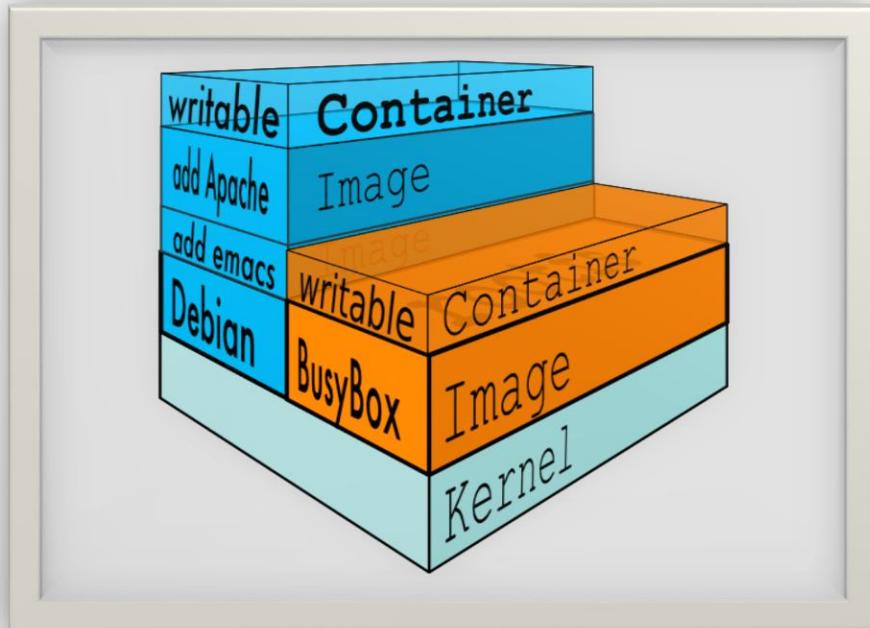


Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Docker Container

- Container คือชุดของ software layer ที่รันอิสระโดยอ้างอิงจาก image (run)
- ใช้สำหรับสร้างสภาพแวดล้อมที่จำเป็นต้องใช้ในการรันหรือพัฒนาโปรแกรม
- เมื่อพัฒนาโปรแกรมเสร็จเรียบร้อยแล้ว หรือต้องการ backup container สามารถสั่งเก็บ container ชุดปัจจุบันไปเป็น image เพื่อรอการเรียกใช้งานต่อไป (commit)



Docker Container

- สั่ง run docker เพื่อสร้าง container จาก image file

```
docker container run <option> <image id/name> <command>
```

Ex: docker container run -i -t --rm -p 3000:3000 \ labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js

- สั่ง exec command ไปบน container ที่รันอยู่

```
docker container exec -it <container id/name> <command>  
docker container attach <container id/name>
```

- เริ่ม/หยุด container

```
docker container <start/stop> <container id/name>
```

- ลบ container

```
docker container rm <containerid/name>
```

Docker Container

- สั่ง run docker เพื่อสร้าง container จาก image file

```
docker container run <option> <image id/name> <command>
```

Ex: docker container run -i -t --rm -p 3000:3000 \ labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js

- สั่ง exec command ไปบน container ที่รันอยู่

```
docker container exec -it <container id/name> <command>  
docker container attach <container id/name>
```

- เริ่ม/หยุด container

```
docker container <start/stop> <container id/name>
```

- ลบ container

```
docker container rm <containerid/name>
```

Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 1: Interactive NODEJS
- สั่งรัน container แบบ Interactive โดยตั้งชื่อว่า nodejs และ map network 3000:3000

```
docker container run -i -t --rm --name nodejs -p 3000:3000 \
labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

- ทดสอบเปิดหน้าเว็บบน url: http://<ip address>:3000
- ตรวจสอบ container ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker container ps -a
```

- Exist with Ctrl+C

Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 2: DAEMON LINE BOT



ข้อมูลที่นำไปใช้ของ API
ประเภทของ API : REST
ประเภทของข้อมูล : JSON
ความปลอดภัย : PUBLIC

คำแนะนำที่อยู่ของ API
https://iapi.bot.or.th/Stat/Stat-ReferenceRate/DAILY_REF_RATE_V1/

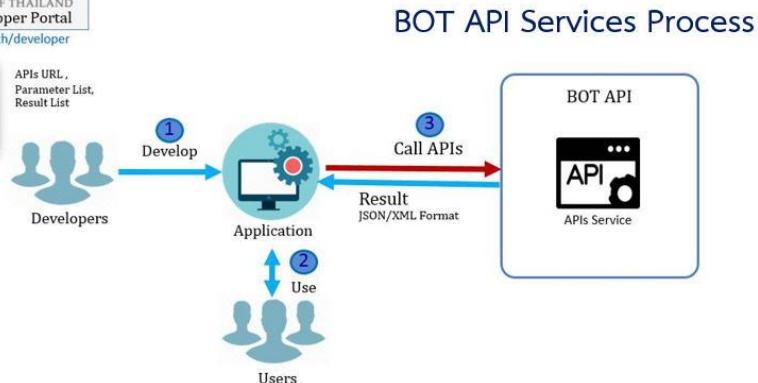
พารามิเตอร์ใน Header
api-key : xk3h6ash-ahw5l3mch6hl3-2hhg6l4mng2346l34l6

ข้อมูลพารามิเตอร์สำหรับการใช้งาน API

| ชื่อตัวแปร | ประเภท | ค่าอธิบาย |
|--------------|----------|---|
| start_period | Datetime | วันที่เริ่มค้นคว้าข้อมูล (YYYY-MM-DD) เช่น 2017-06-30 |
| end_period | Datetime | วันที่สิ้นสุดค้นคว้าข้อมูล (YYYY-MM-DD) เช่น 2017-06-30 |

ข้อมูลพารามิเตอร์ที่จะได้รับ

| ชื่อ | ประเภท | ค่าอธิบาย |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| report_name_eng | String | ชื่อรายงาน ภาษาอังกฤษ |
| rereport_name_th | String | ชื่อรายงาน ภาษาไทย |
| report_uoq_name_eng | String | หน่วย ภาษาอังกฤษ |
| report_uoq_name_th | String | หน่วย ภาษาไทย |
| report_source_of_data | String | แหล่งมาของข้อมูล |
| report_remark_eng | String | หมายเหตุ รายงานภาษาอังกฤษ |
| report_remark_th | String | หมายเหตุ รายงานภาษาไทย |
| last_updated | String | วันที่แก้ไขข้อมูลล่าสุด |
| period | String | วันที่รวมข้อมูล |
| rate | String | อัตรา |



Workshop 1-4: Run Container

• Ex 2: DAEMON LINE BOT

```
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker container run --rm --name linebot -e "TITLE=Line BOT (Bank of Thailand)" -e "TOKEN=EIeqyillzkzpCo1ROrebZTcGbIyzDZhP0jcd0t6CX" labdocker/linenotify:bot_v1
null
{"statusCode":200,"body":"{\\"status\\":200,\\"message\\":\\"ok\\","headers":{"server":"nginx","date":"Sat, 20 Jan 2018 03:12:22 GMT","content-type":"application/json; charset=UTF-8","transfer-encoding":"chunked","connection":"keep-alive","keep-alive":true,"timeout":3,"x-ratelimit-limit":1000,"x-ratelimit-imagelimit":50,"x-ratelimit-remaining":998,"x-ratelimit-imageerror":50,"x-ratelimit-reset":1516421345}, "request": {"uri": {"protocol": "https:", "slashes": true, "auth": null, "host": "notify-api.line.me", "port": 443, "hostname": "notify-api.line.me", "hash": null, "search": null, "query": null, "pathname": "/api/notify", "path": "/api/notify", "href": "https://notify-api.line.me/api/notify"}, "method": "POST", "headers": {"Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded", "authorization": "Bearer EIeqyillzkzpCo1ROrebZTcGbIyzDZhP0jcd0t6CX", "content-length": 466}}}
{\\"status\\":200,\\"message\\":\\"ok\\"
docker@labdocker:~$
```

```
1 const request = require('request');
2 const qs = require('querystring');
3 const TITLE=process.env.TITLE;
4 const KEY =process.env.KEY; //Input API-KEY to Header
5 //const KEY="U9G1L457H60CugT7VmBaEacbHV9RX0PyS005cYaGsm";
6 const URL =process.env.URL; //Input URL for Request
7 //const URL="https://api.bot.or.th/Stat/Stat-ReferenceRate/DAILY_REF_RATE_V1/?";
8 //const TOKEN = 'EIeqyillzkzpCo1ROrebZTcGbIyzDZhP0jcd0t6CX';
9 const TOKEN=process.env.TOKEN; //Input TOKEN LINE
10 //Set Date
11 var dateFormat = require('dateformat');
12 var daynow = new Date(); // Today!
13 daynow.setDate(daynow.getDate() - 1); // Yesterday!
14 var daynow=dateFormat(daynow, "yyyy-mm-dd");
15 var DAYSTARTPERIOD=daynow;
16 var DAYENDPERIOD=daynow;
17 //Set Date
18 var stickerPkg=2; //stickerPackageId
19 var stickerId=161; //stickerId
20 var Message="";
21 //Setup QueryString
22 var queryString = qs.stringify({
23   start_period: DAYSTARTPERIOD,
24   end_period: DAYENDPERIOD
25 });
26 //Setup QueryString
27 function callback(error, response, body) {
28   //console.log(URL+queryString);
29   //console.log('Response Code: '+ response.statusCode);
30   //console.log(body)
31   if (!error && response.statusCode == 200) {
32     var info = JSON.parse(body);
```



LineBot_Container: TITLE:Line BOT (Bank of Thailand)
==Report from BOT API==
Report Name:Rates of Exchange of Commercial Banks in Bangkok Metropolis (2002-present)
Report Source:Bank of Thailand
Data:33.2770000 THD/USD
Last Update Timestamp:2017-08-10 16:39:04
Remark:Daily Weighted-average Interbank Exchange Rate - THB / USD



16:39



Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 2: DAEMON LINE BOT
- สั่งรัน container แบบ Daemon โดยตั้งชื่อว่า linebot เพื่อทำการดึงข้อมูลจาก API ของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทยอອກมาแล้วส่ง LINE Notify ไปหา Token Key ที่กำหนด

```
docker container run -it --rm --name linebot \
-e TITLE="Line BOT (Bank of Thailand)" \
-e "TOKEN=<LINE TOKEN>" \
labdocker/linenotify:bot_v2
```

Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 3: Detach Mode NODEJS
- สร้าง container แบบ detach (daemon) โดยตั้งชื่อว่า nodejs และ map network 3000:3000

```
docker container run -d -t --name nodejs -p 3000:3000 \
labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

- ทดสอบเปิดหน้าเว็บบน url: http://<ip address>:3000
- ตรวจสอบ container ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker container ps -a
```

- ทดสอบ Shell เข้าสู่ container ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker container exec -i -t nodejs sh
```

Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 3: Detach Mode NODEJS

- สั่งหยุดเริ่ม container ด้วยคำสั่ง stop

```
docker container stop nodejs
```

```
docker container start nodejs
```

- ทำการตรวจสอบ container offline ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker container ls -a
```

- ทดสอบ Shell เข้าสู่ container ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker container exec -i -t nodejs sh
```

```
docker container attach nodejs
```

Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 3: Detach Mode NODEJS
- ทำการตรวจสอบ process ภายใน container

```
docker container top nodejs
```

```
docker container stats nodejs
```

- ทำการตรวจสอบความแตกต่างระหว่าง container กับ image ด้านลับ

```
docker container diff nodejs
```

- ตรวจสอบการ map port container

```
docker container port nodejs
```

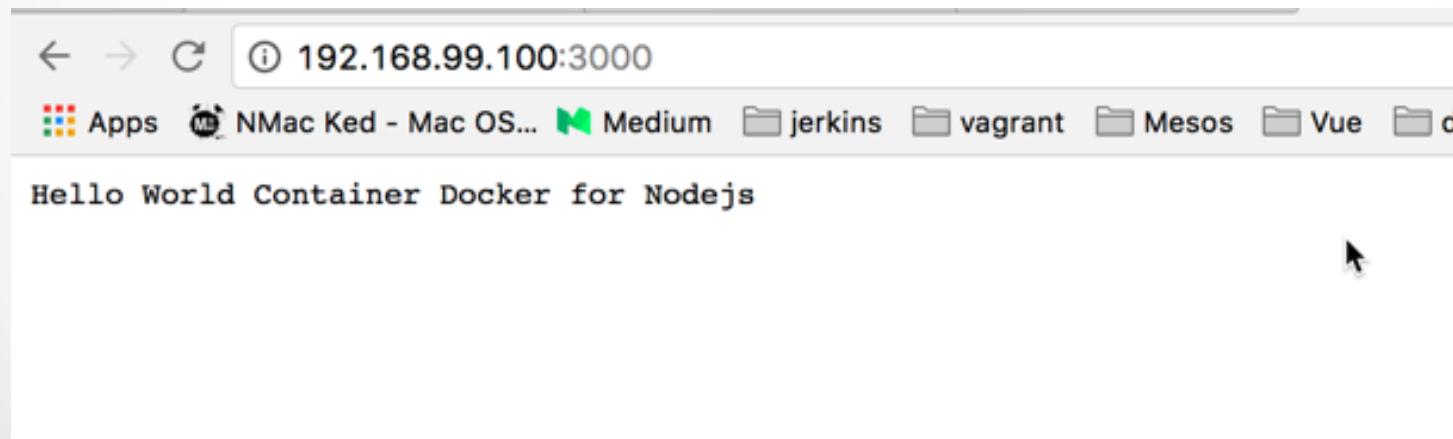
- เปลี่ยนแปลงชื่อ container แบบ online

```
docker container rename nodejs nodejsnew
```

Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 3: Detach Mode NODEJS

```
1 var http = require('http');
2
3 http.createServer(function (req, res) {
4     res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
5     res.end('Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs\n');
6 }).listen(3000, '0.0.0.0');
7
8 console.log('Server running at http://0.0.0.0:3000/');
```



Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 4: Detach Mode Python
- สร้าง container แบบ detach (daemon) โดยตั้งชื่อว่า python และ map network 5000:5000

```
docker create run -t --name python -p 5000:5000 \
labdocker/cluster:webservicelite
```

- ทำการรัน

```
docker container ls -a
docker container start python
```

- ทดสอบเปิดหน้าเว็บบน url: http://<ip address>:5000
- ทดสอบ Shell เข้าสู่ container ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker container exec -i -t python sh
```

```
docker container attach python
```

Workshop 1-4: Run Container

- Ex 4: Detach Mode PYTHON

```
1  from flask import Flask
2  import os
3  import time
4  app = Flask(__name__)
5
6  @app.route('/')
7  def hello():
8      return '<H1> Welcome Page from Container Python Lab </H1>Checkpoint Date/Time: ' + time.strftime("%c") +'\n'
9
10 if __name__ == "__main__":
11     app.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000, debug=True)
```



CPU, Memory & I/O

• • •

CPU

- Default container จะมองเห็น CPU resource ทั้งหมดในเครื่องระหว่าง runtime และ share เวลาการทำงานให้ทุก container เท่ากัน
- config share time ในการใช้งาน (default: 1024)
`--cpu-shares, -c =“<0 (default): Ratio>”`
- config share core cpu
`--cpuset-cpus=“1, 3”`
- กำหนด cpu quota & period (default: 100 ms)
`--cpu-period=100000 --cpu-quota=500000`
- NUMA (non-uniform memory access) architecture
`--cpuset-mems=“1,3”`

Workshop 1-5: CPU Configure

- Download cAdvisor

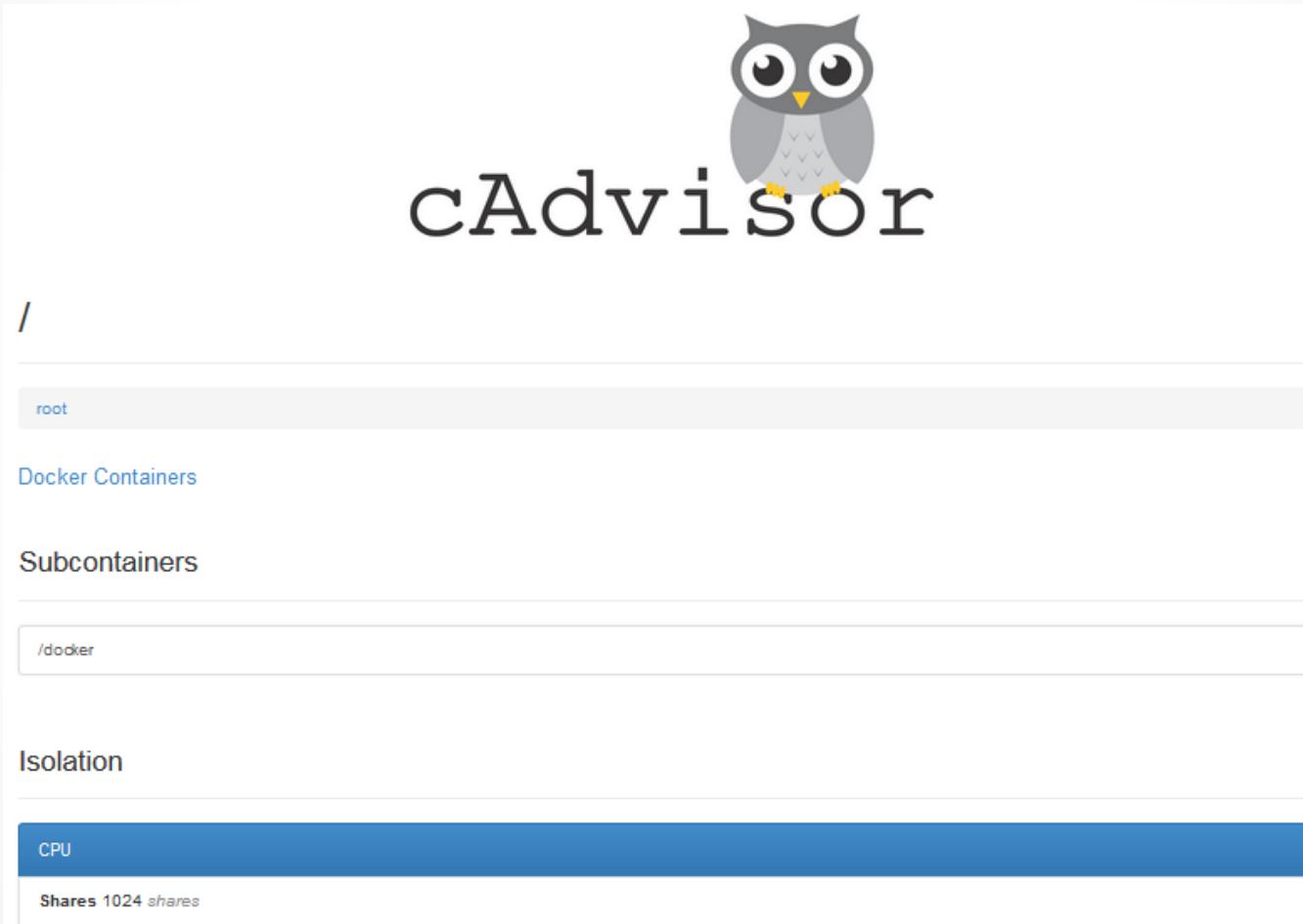
```
docker image pull labdocker/cadvisor:latest
```

- สร้าง cAdvisor ตาม command ดังนี้

```
docker container run \
    --mount type=bind,source=/var/run,target=/var/run \
    --mount type=bind,source=/sys,target=/sys,readonly \
    --mount
    type=bind,source=/var/lib/docker,target=/var/lib/docker,readonly \
    --publish=8080:8080 \
    --detach=true \
    --name=cadvisor \
    labdocker/cadvisor:latest
```

Workshop 1-5: CPU Configure

- cAdvisor



Workshop 1-5: CPU Configure

- Download busybox เพื่อใช้ในการทดสอบ

```
docker image pull labdocker/busybox:latest
```

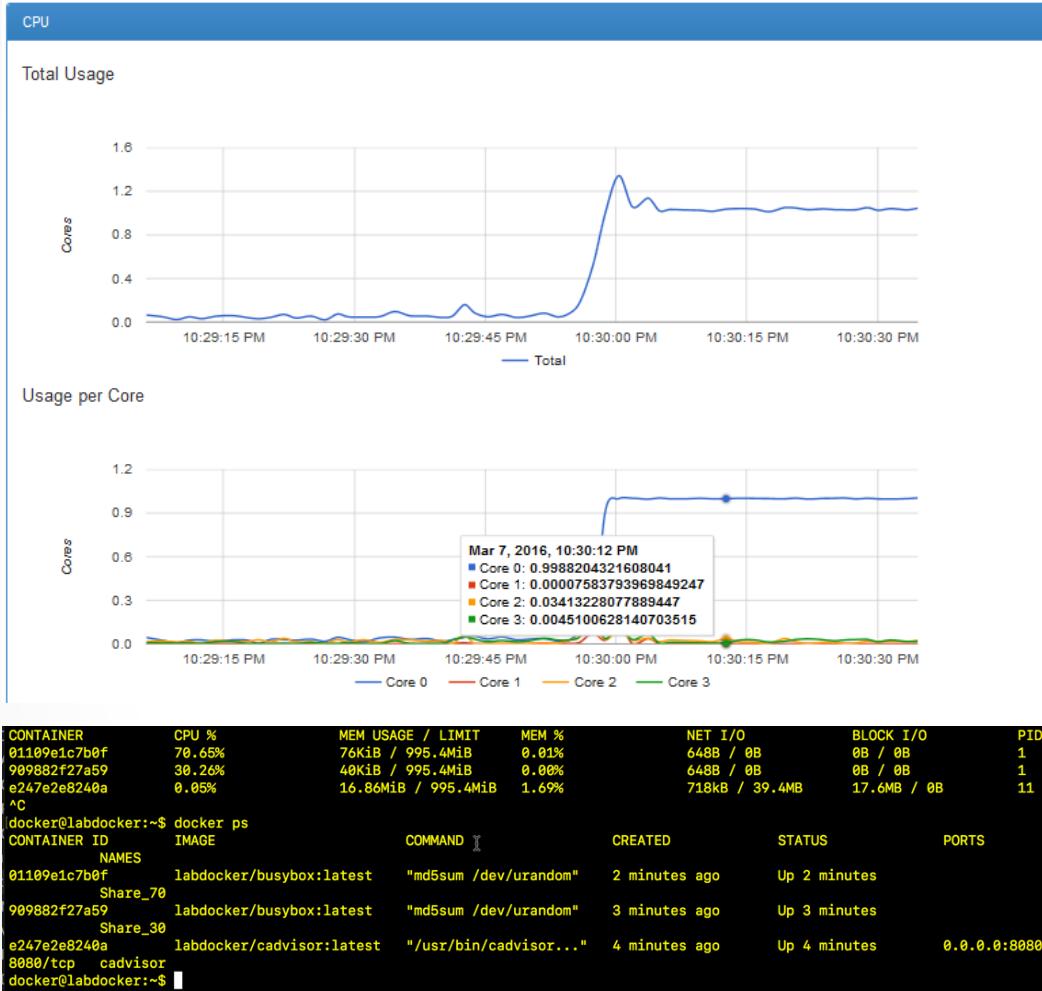
- Scenario 1 (Single CPU: 70/30)

```
docker container run -d \
--name='Share_30' \
--cpuset-cpus=0 \
--cpu-shares=30 \
labdocker/busybox:latest md5sum /dev/urandom
```

```
docker container run -d \
--name='Share_70' \
--cpuset-cpus=0 \
--cpu-shares=70 \
labdocker/busybox:latest md5sum /dev/urandom
```

Workshop 1-5: CPU Configure

- Result



Quiz ?

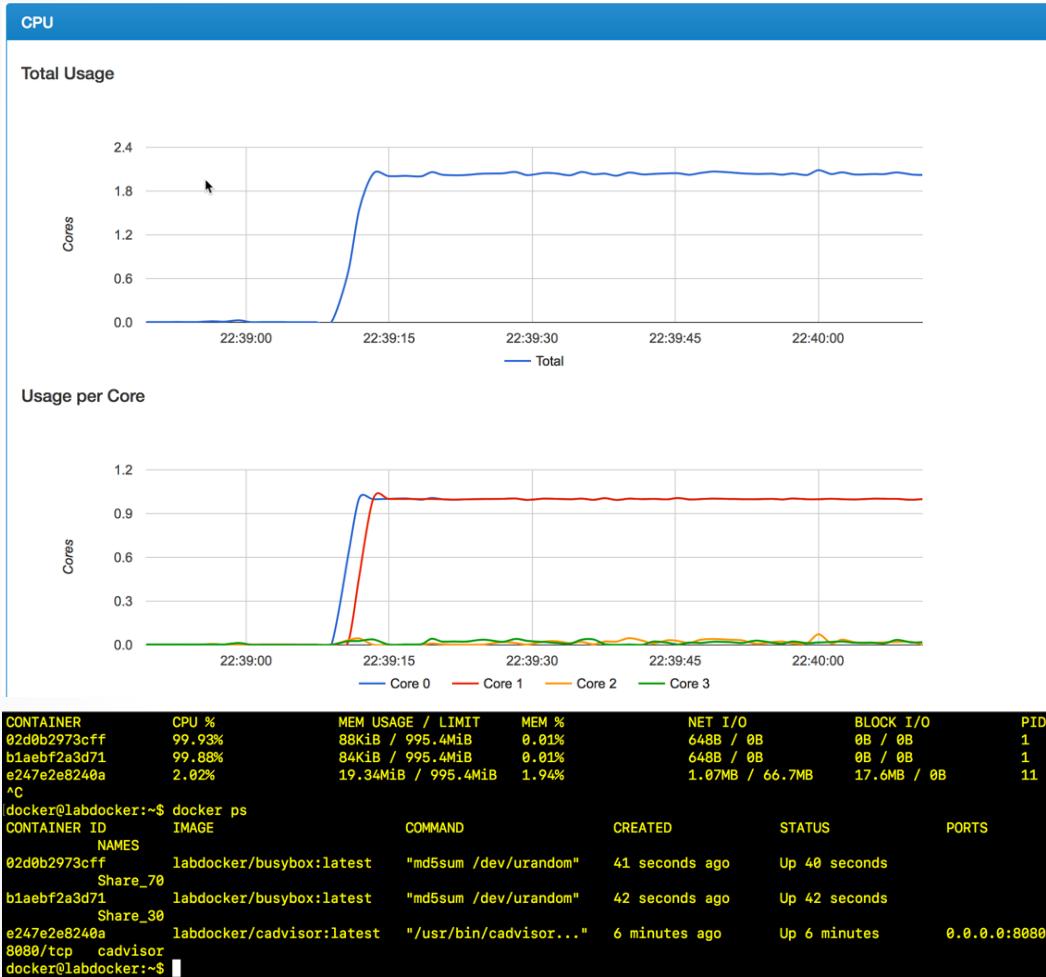
- Scenario (Multiple CPU: 70/30)

```
docker container run -d \
--name='Share_30' \
--cpuset-cpus=0 \
--cpu-shares=30 \
labdocker/busybox:latest md5sum /dev/urandom
```

```
docker container run -d \
--name='Share_70' \
--cpuset-cpus=1 \
--cpu-shares=70 \
labdocker/busybox:latest md5sum /dev/urandom
```

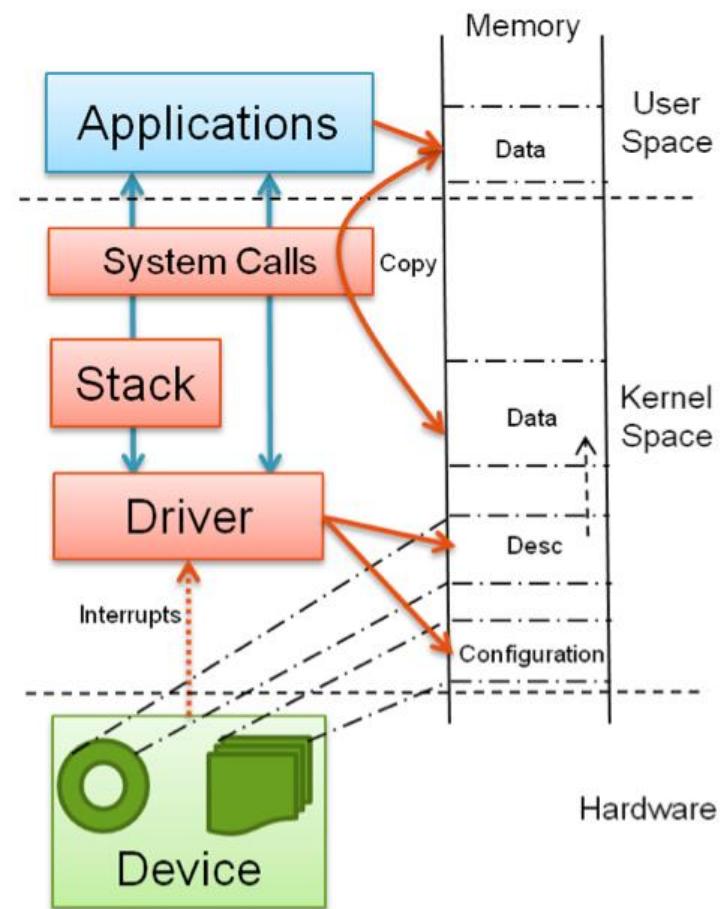
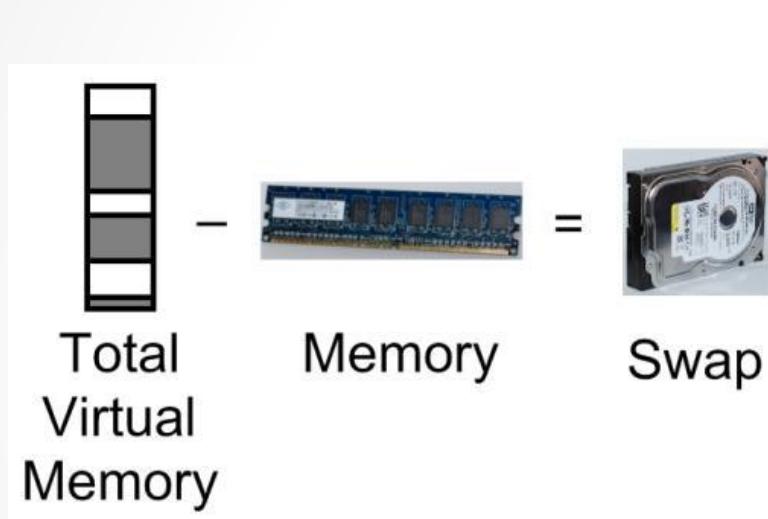
Quiz ?

- Result



Memory

- Default container จะมองเห็น memory resource ทั้งหมดในเครื่องระหว่าง runtime และสามารถใช้งาน memory resource ทั้งหมดเท่าที่ต้องการ



Memory

- การคอนฟิก memory บน container สามารถกำหนดได้ดังนี้
- memory limit and reservation (default: unlimit) (B:byte, K:kilobyte, M:megabyte, G:gigabyte)

```
--memory, -m =10G --memory-reservation= 1G
```

- memory swap (default: unlimit)

```
-- memory-swap= -1
```

- kernel memory

```
-- kernel-memory= 500M
```

- memory swappiness (kernel) (0=no swap)

```
-- memory-swappiness =0
```

Memory

- memory ใน production system
- กำหนด memory-swappiness = 0 (no swappiness for kernel memory)
- กำหนด memory swap (--memory-swap) เป็น 2 เท่าของ memory (Limit)
- monitor footprint ในการใช้งาน memory ของ application system และกำหนด เป็น “--memory-reservation”
- ทำ capacity testing เพื่อกำหนด maximum memory ที่ต้องการในการใช้งาน (+30%) และกำหนด “--memory” (Limit)
- สำหรับ critical system ให้กำหนด “--memory-reservation” เท่ากับ “--memory” (Limit)
- Memory Priority ? (Still waiting)

I/O

- โดย default ทุก container จะมีโอกาสใช้ I/O เท่าๆกัน (500 weight)
- กำหนดค่า weight ในการใช้งาน I/O (สำหรับ Direct IO เท่านั้น)
`--blkio-weight 300, --blkio-weight-device "/s01/tdb:500"`
- จำกัดการอ่านข้อมูล เป็น bps (kb: kilobyte, mb: megabyte, gb: gigabyte) / iops
`--device-read-bps /s01/tdb:1mb`
`--device-read-iops /s01/tdb:20000`
- จำกัดการเขียนข้อมูล เป็น bps , iops
`--device-write-bps /s01/tdb:1mb`
`--device-write-iops /s01/tdb:20000`

I/O

- I/O configure in production system
- weight I/O ควรกำหนดเฉพาะในกรณีที่ application ต้องทำงานกับ direct i/o (slow than cache)
- Monitor การใช้งาน I/O ของ container (IOSTAT -xtc) และปรับแต่ง

| device | extended device statistics | | | | | | | | tty | | | cpu | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|----|-----|-----|------|-----|----|----|-----|
| | r/s | w/s | kr/s | kw/s | wait | actv | svc_t | %w | %b | tin | tout | us | sy | wt | id |
| fd0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| sd0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| sd6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| nfs1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| nfs49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| nfs53 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| nfs54 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| nfs55 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

- Web server / Application server → IOOPS ต่ำ / Transfer สูง
- Database server → IOOPS ต่ำ / Transfer สูง
- คำนึงถึง physical storage performance

I/O

- Normal disk iops

| Disk Speed | IOPS | RAID | Write Penalty |
|------------|------|------|---------------|
| 15,000 | 175 | 0 | 1 |
| 10,000 | 125 | 1 | 2 |
| 7200 | 75 | 5 | 4 |
| 5400 | 50 | 6 | 6 |
| | | DP | 2 |
| | | 10 | 2 |

- Raw disk performance: disk iops x unit of disk
 - Ex:** SAS 128GB (15K) x 6 units => $175 \times 6 = 1060$ iops
- Raid disk performance:
 - $((\text{raw iops} \times \% \text{write}) / \text{penalty}) + (\text{raw} \times \% \text{read})$
 - Normal situation (write 30%, read 70%)
 - Ex:** Raid 5 $((1060 \times .3) / 4) + (1060 \times .7) \rightarrow 821.6$ iops
 - Ex:** Raid 1 $((1060 \times .3) / 2) + (1060 \times .7) \rightarrow 901$ iops

Network

• • •

Network

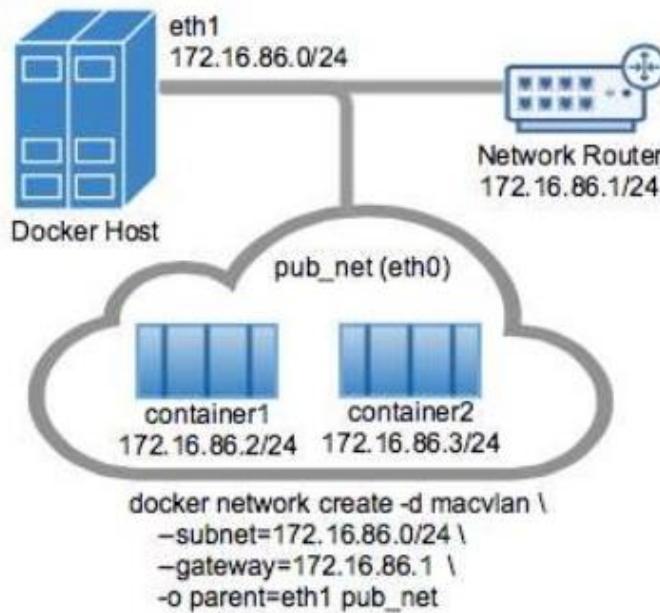
- Software define network by design (virtual switch)
- default docker จะจัดเตรียม network มาให้สามรูปแบบ

```
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID      NAME      DRIVER      SCOPE
0dc1bbf00498    bridge    bridge      local
91d6dd4056a9    host      host       local
fa786a00adda    none     null       local
docker@labdocker:~$ ]
```

- **Bridge/User Defined** คือ default network สำหรับให้ container เชื่อมต่อออกสู่โลกภายนอกผ่าน virtual switch “docker0” โดยใช้ network stack ของ container เองในการเชื่อมต่อ (route mode)
- **none** คือ network loopback (127.0.0.1) สำหรับ container ที่ไม่มีการเชื่อมต่อออกไปด้านนอก หรือใช้งานกับการเชื่อมต่อแบบอื่นๆ
- **host** คือ network host ที่ container ใช้งาน host network stack ในการทำงาน (ใช้ในกรณี ต้องการ network performance สูงสุด) (security concern)

Network

- Additional network type
- **MACVLAN**



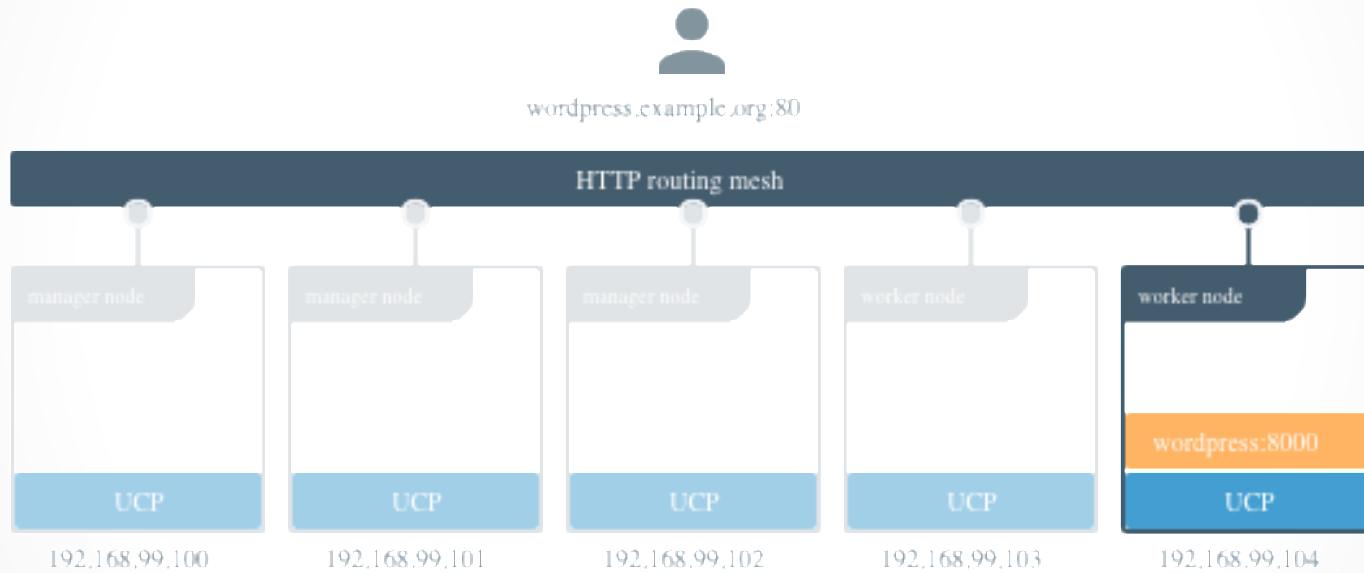
- **Overlay (Swarm Mode)**
- **3rd Party Network Plugin (Swarm Mode)**

Network

- Summary
 - **Bridge/User Defined Network:** best when you need multiple containers to communicate on the same Docker host.
 - **Host networks:** best when the network stack should not be isolated from the Docker host, but you want other aspects of the container to be isolated.
 - **Overlay networks:** best when you need containers running on different Docker hosts to communicate, or when multiple applications work together using swarm services.
 - **Macvlan networks:** best when you are migrating from a VM setup or need your containers to look like physical hosts on your network, each with a unique MAC address
 - **Third-party network:** allow you to integrate Docker with specialized network stacks.

Network

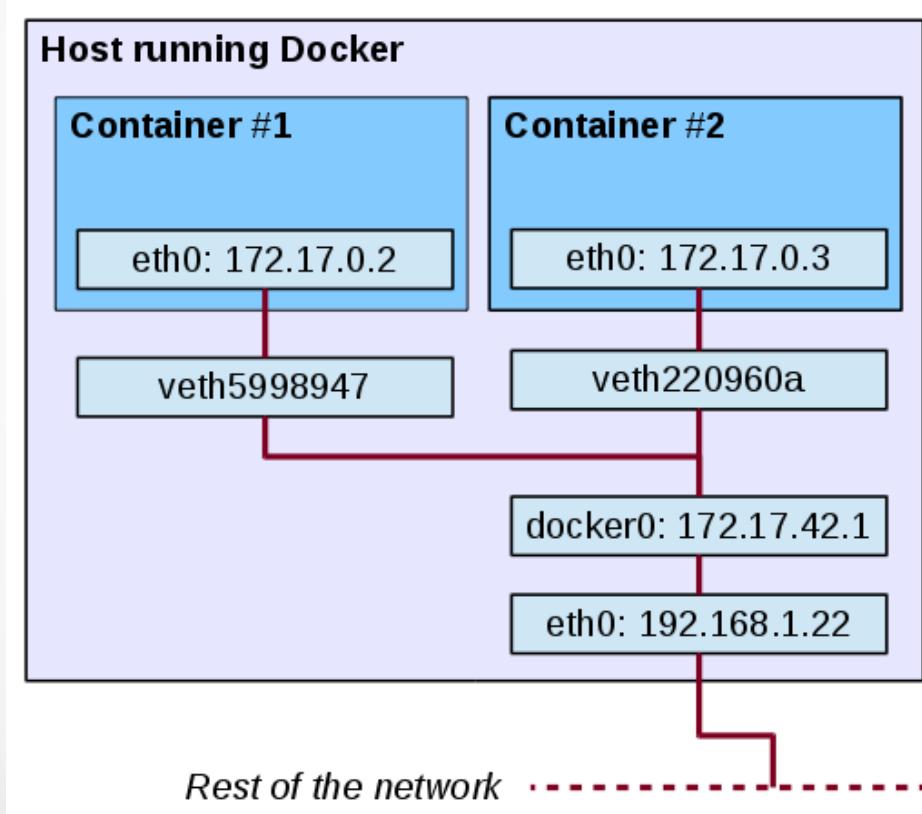
- Docker EE Network Feature:
 - **HTTP Route Mesh:** load balance L4 to target container on specific docker host



- **Session Stickiness:** (Cookies Base) for re-route traffic from original to same end-point container (Stateful)

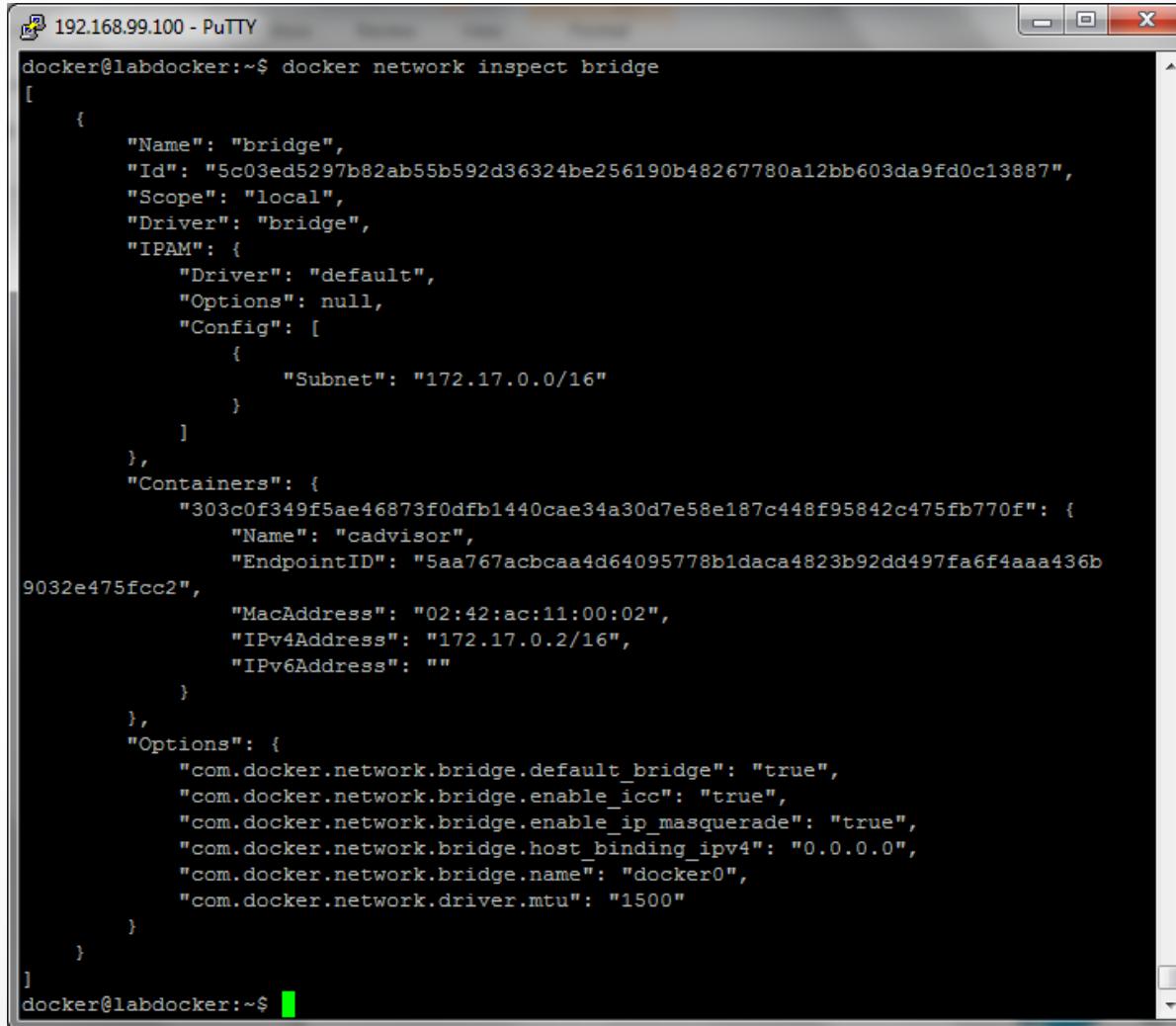
Network

- bridge (default) เมื่อสั่งรัน container ในระบบโดยไม่ได้ระบุ network ใดๆ container จะถูกเพิ่ม ipaddress, subnet เข้าสู่ bridge network โดยอัตโนมัติ



Network

- docker network inspect bridge



```
192.168.99.100 - PuTTY
docker@labdocker:~$ docker network inspect bridge
[
    {
        "Name": "bridge",
        "Id": "5c03ed5297b82ab55b592d36324be256190b48267780a12bb603da9fd0c13887",
        "Scope": "local",
        "Driver": "bridge",
        "IPAM": {
            "Driver": "default",
            "Options": null,
            "Config": [
                {
                    "Subnet": "172.17.0.0/16"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Containers": {
            "303c0f349f5ae46873f0dfb1440cae34a30d7e58e187c448f95842c475fb770f": {
                "Name": "cadvisor",
                "EndpointID": "5aa767acbc当地4d64095778b1daca4823b92dd497fa6f4aaa436b9032e475fcc2",
                "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:02",
                "IPv4Address": "172.17.0.2/16",
                "IPv6Address": ""
            }
        },
        "Options": {
            "com.docker.network.bridge.default_bridge": "true",
            "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_icc": "true",
            "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_ip_masquerade": "true",
            "com.docker.network.bridge.host_binding_ipv4": "0.0.0.0",
            "com.docker.network.bridge.name": "docker0",
            "com.docker.network.driver.mtu": "1500"
        }
    }
]
docker@labdocker:~$
```

Network

- Option เกี่ยวกับ network สำหรับสั่ง run container

```
--dns= x.x.x.x (Default --name,--net-alias,--link also  
dns internal docker)  
--net=<bridge/none/host/custom>  
--net-alias = "xxxx"  
--add-host="xxxx"  
--mac-address="xx:xx:xx:xx"  
--ip="x.x.x.x"  
--ipv6="xx:xx:xx:xx" <new in 1.11>  
-p, --publish = 9999:9999  
-P, --publish-all → Auto map network
```

```
docker container run -i -t --rm --name nodejs -p 3000:3000 \  
labdocker/alpineweb:latest node nodejs/hello.js
```

Network

- สร้าง custom virtual switch เพื่อจัดระเบียบและแบ่งแยก network ของ application ออกจากกัน (Recommend for Production)

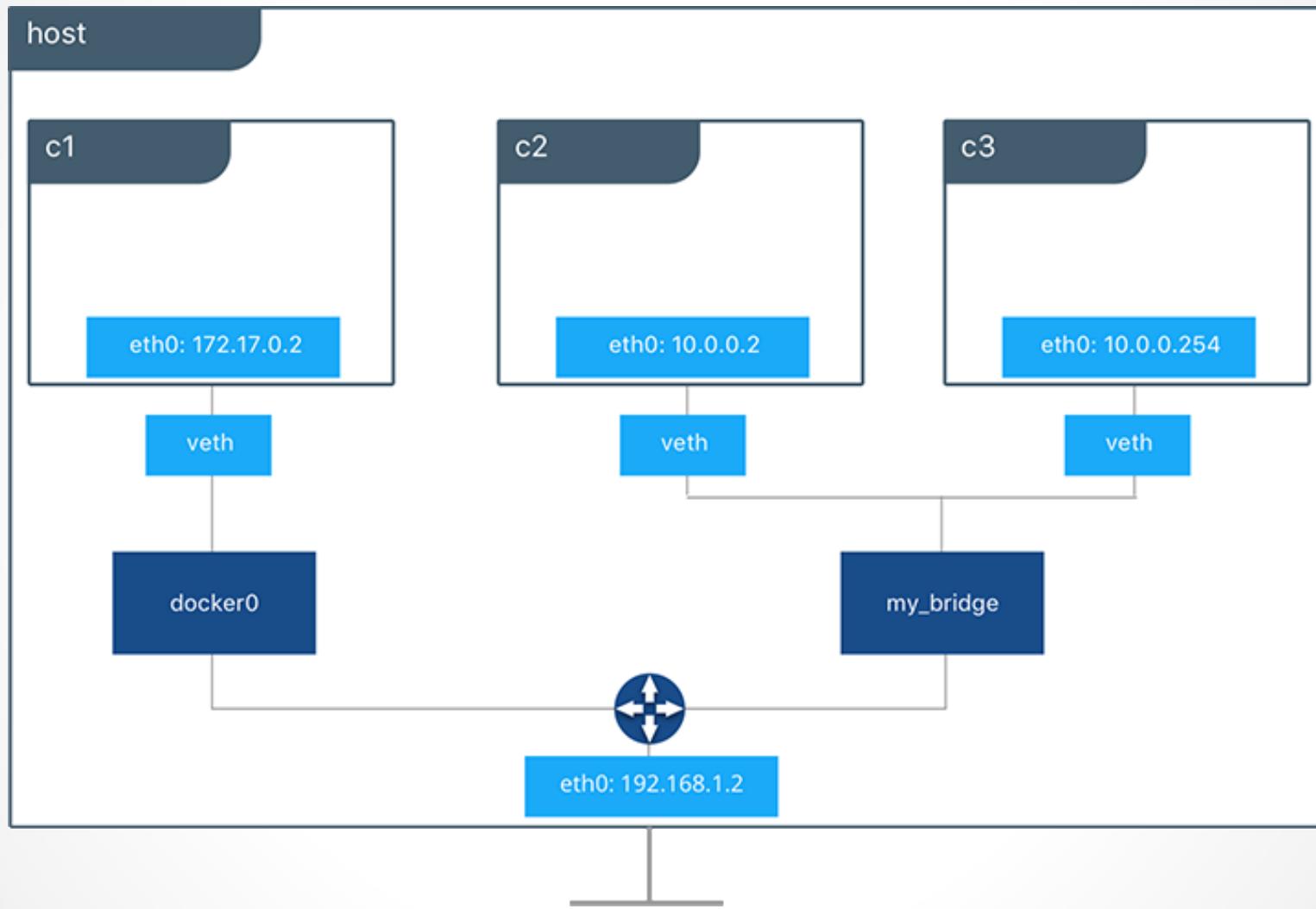
```
docker network create --driver <default/null/host> name
```

```
Ex: docker network create --driver default netweb
```

```
Ex: docker network rm netweb
```

- สามารถเพิ่มเติม option ในการสร้าง virtual switch เพิ่มเติม
 - d macvlan -o parent = กำหนด vlan tagging
 - subnet = xx (ระบุ ip address ของ virtual switch (Ex: 192.168.100.0/24))
 - ip-range = xx (ระบุ ip address ที่จะส่งให้ container ทำงาน) (Ex: 192.168.100.128/25)
 - gateway = xx (ระบุ ip address gateway) (Ex: 192.168.100.5)
 - opt = custom option
 - opt="com.docker.network.mtu"="1500"
 - opt="com.docker.network.bridge.host_binding_ipv4"=x.x.x.x

Network



Network

- การเพิ่ม network ใน container

```
docker network connect <network> <container>
```

Ex: docker network connect webnet web1

- การลด network ใน container

```
docker network disconnect <network> <container>
```

Ex: docker network disconnect webnet web1

Network

- Link container (add on /etc/hosts) (Legacy)

```
docker -dt --name web1 labdocker/alpineweb sh
```

```
docker -dt --name web2 --link web1:webmaster \  
labdocker/alpineweb sh
```

Legacy container links

Estimated reading time: 14 minutes

✖ Warning: The `--link` flag is a legacy feature of Docker. It may eventually be removed. Unless you absolutely need to continue using it, we recommend that you use user-defined networks to facilitate communication between two containers instead of using `--link`. One feature that user-defined networks do not support that you can do with `--link` is sharing environmental variables between containers. However, you can use other mechanisms such as volumes to share environment variables between containers in a more controlled way.

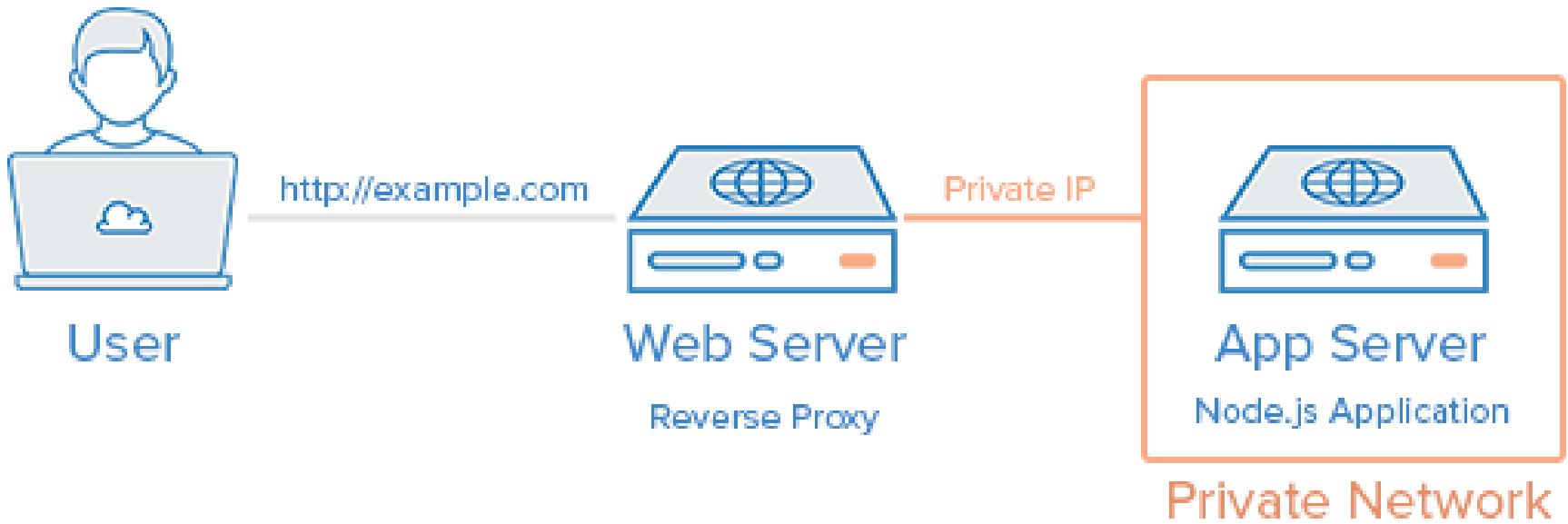
- DNS resolve on docker network (Recommend for Production)

Workshop 1-6: Network Configure

- Part 1: Reverse Proxy Network (DNS)
- Purpose: ทำการ Deploy nodejs webserver ด้วย solution proxy ของ nginx (load balance / reverse proxy)
- **public network** เพื่อให้บุคคลภายนอกเข้าใช้งานผ่าน nginx server (reverse proxy)
 - IP Address: 192.168.100.0/24
 - Range Address: 192.168.100.128 – 192.168.100.256
 - MTU: 1500
- **private network** เพื่อให้ nginx server เข้าเรียกใช้งาน nodejs web server
 - IP Address: 192.168.101.0/24
 - Range Address: 192.168.101.128 – 192.168.101.256
 - MTU: 9000

Workshop 1-6: Network Configure

Reverse Proxy to Node.js Application



Workshop 1-6: Network Configure

WEB1 (No Map)

DNS Name: web1 (Private)

WEB2 (No Map)

DNS Name: web2 (Private)

vSwitch: Webinternal

IP Address: 192.168.101.0/24

NGINX (Map Port:80:8080)

Join Network: Webinternal

Join Network: Webpublic

vSwitch: Webpublic

IP Address: 192.168.100.0/24

Map Port
(80:8080)

Public
Network

Workshop 1-6: Network Configure

- ทำการสร้าง Switch สำหรับเชื่อมต่อ Private / Public Network
 - docker network create --driver bridge \
--subnet=192.168.100.0/24 --ip-range=192.168.100.128/25 \
--gateway=192.168.100.5 --opt="com.docker.network.mtu"="1500"
webpublic
 - docker network create --driver bridge \
--subnet=192.168.101.0/24 --ip-range=192.168.101.128/25 \
--gateway=192.168.101.5 --opt="com.docker.network.mtu"="9000"
webinternalCreate Server

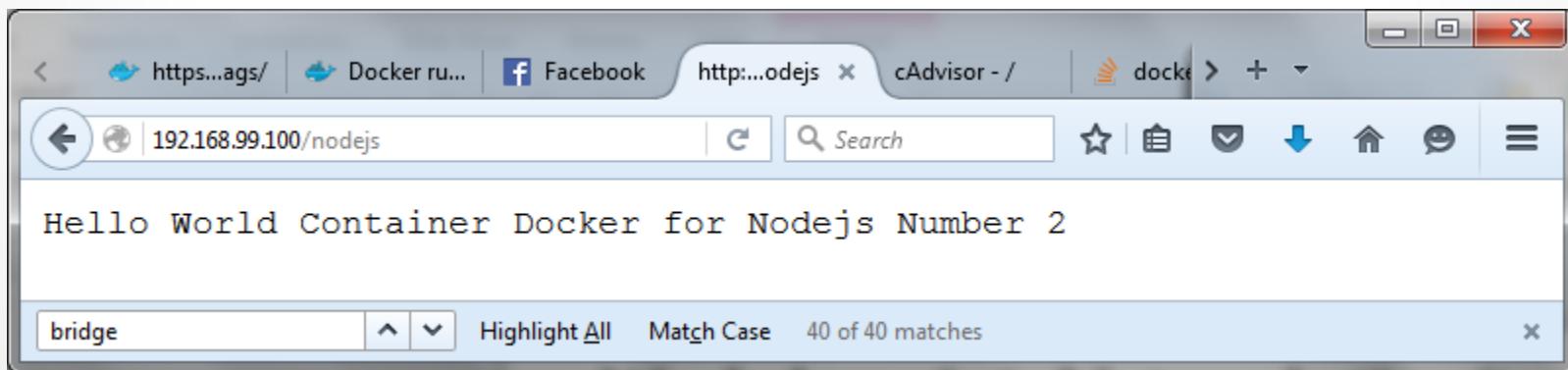
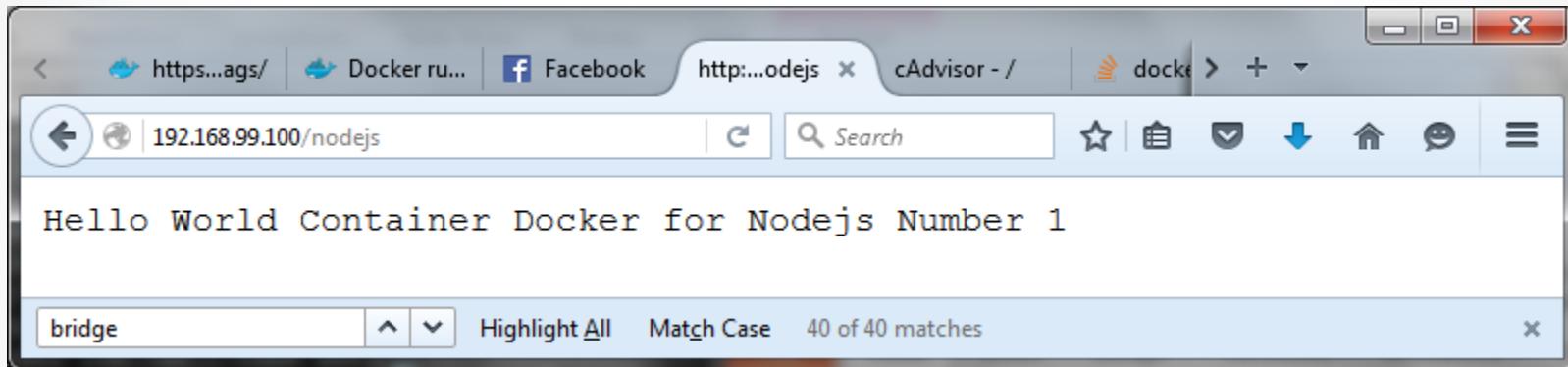
Workshop 1-6: Network Configure

- สร้างเครื่อง Webserver (nodejs) และ Nginx
 - Web1**
 - docker run -dt --name web1 --net webinternal \
--net-alias web1 labdocker/alpineweb:web1 node hello.js
 - Web2**
 - docker run -dt --name web2 --net webinternal \
--net-alias web2 labdocker/alpineweb:web2 node hello.js
 - NGINX**
 - docker run -dt --name nginx --net webinternal \
-p 80:8080 labdocker/nginx:lab

docker network connect webpublic nginx

Workshop 1-6: Network Configure

- url: http://<ip address of docker-machine>/nodejs



Workshop 1-6: Network Configure

- curl result:

```
/usr/sbin # curl http://web1:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Number 1
/usr/sbin # curl http://web2:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Number 2
/usr/sbin #
```

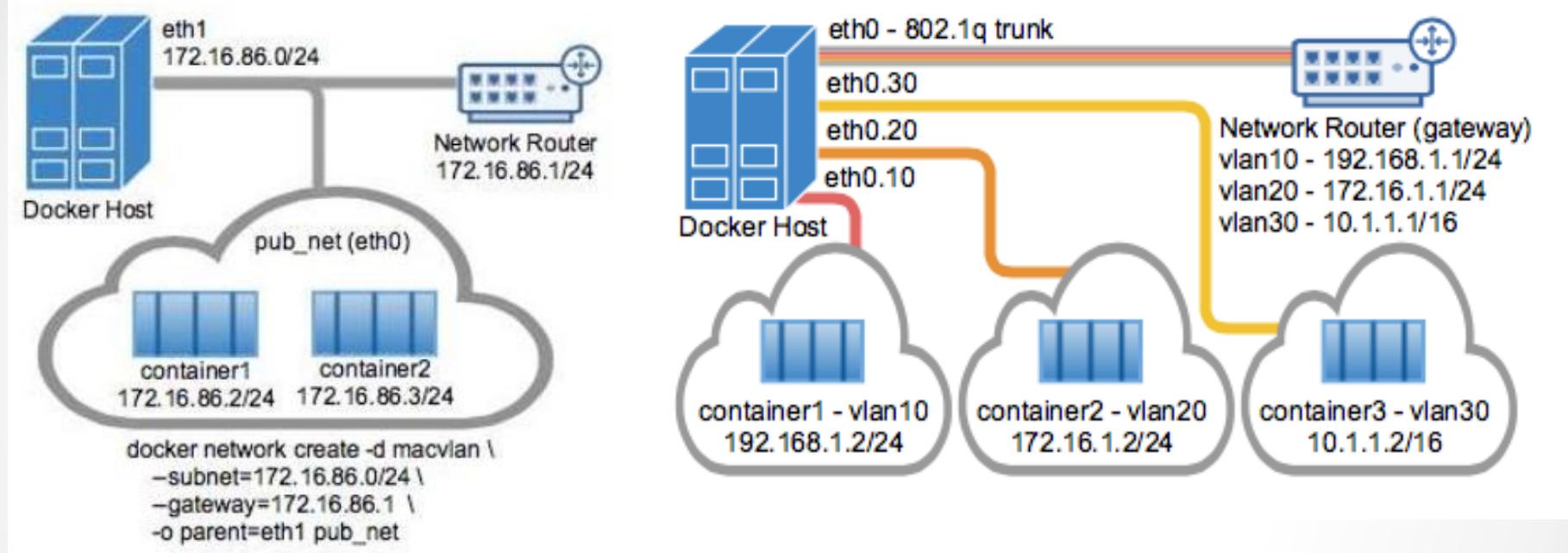
- nginx.conf

```
upstream nodejs_web {
    server web1:3000;
    server web2:3000;
}

server {
    listen 8080;
    location /nodejs{
        proxy_pass http://nodejs_web;
        proxy_http_version 1.1;
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
        proxy_set_header Connection 'upgrade';
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_cache_bypass $http_upgrade;
    }
}
```

Network

- 802.1q Tagging (MACVLAN)



DEMO: MACVLAN

- Reverse Proxy Network (MACVLAN) (This need docker-machine)
- Purpose: ทำการ Deploy nodejs webserver ด้วย solution proxy ของ nginx ผ่าน Macvlan
- **Macvlan:**
 - Interface: eth1
 - IP Address: 192.168.99.0/24
 - Gateway: 192.168.99.1 → Your Machine
 - Labdocker: 192.168.99.100 → Default
 - Range Address: 192.168.99.192/28

100.1.0.00-100 - 100.1.0.00-001

<https://github.com/docker/libnetwork/blob/master/docs/macvlan.md>

Medium Jenkins vagrant Mesos Vue docker NGINX Taiwan Kubernetes PWA_Progressive_W... MYSQL_Cluster GeneralKB Node

- Note: Linux Macvlan interface types are not able to ping or communicate with the default namespace IP address. For example, if you create a container and try to ping the Docker host's eth0 it will not work. That traffic is explicitly filtered by the kernel to offer additional provider isolation and security. This is a common gotcha when a user first uses those Linux interface types since it is natural to ping local addresses when testing.

DEMO: MACVLAN

Hostname: labdocker

WEB1:

IP Address: 192.168.99.193

DNS Name: web1

Service Port: 3000

WEB2:

IP Address: 192.168.99.194

DNS Name: web2

Service Port: 3000

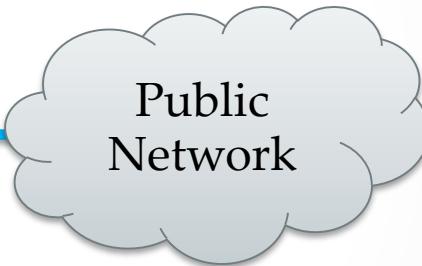
NGINX:

IP Address: 192.168.99.195

DNS Name: nginx

Service Port: 8080

Network Card: Eth1
IP Address: 192.168.99.100



DEMO: MACVLAN

- ทำการสร้าง Switch สำหรับเชื่อมต่อ Macvlan
 - docker network create -d macvlan \
--subnet=192.168.99.0/24 \
--ip-range=192.168.99.192/28 \
--gateway=192.168.99.1 \
-o parent=eth1 macvlanlab
- ในการนี้ต้องการทำ Tag VLAN (802.1q) จาก Switch/Router เข้าสู่ Docker Host และทำการสร้าง Sub Interface สามารถทำได้ดังนี้
 - docker network create -d macvlan \
--subnet=192.168.99.0/24 \
--ip-range=192.168.99.192/28 \
--gateway=192.168.99.1 \
-o parent=eth1.<vlan id> macvlanlab

DEMO: MACVLAN

- สร้างเครื่อง Webserver (nodejs) และ Nginx
 - Web1**
 - docker run -dt --name web1 --net macvlanlab \--net-alias web1 labdocker/alpineweb:web1 node hello.js
 - Web2**
 - docker run -dt --name web2 --net macvlanlab \--net-alias web2 labdocker/alpineweb:web2 node hello.js
 - NGINX**
 - docker run -dt --name nginx --net macvlanlab \labdocker/nginx:lab

DEMO: MACVLAN

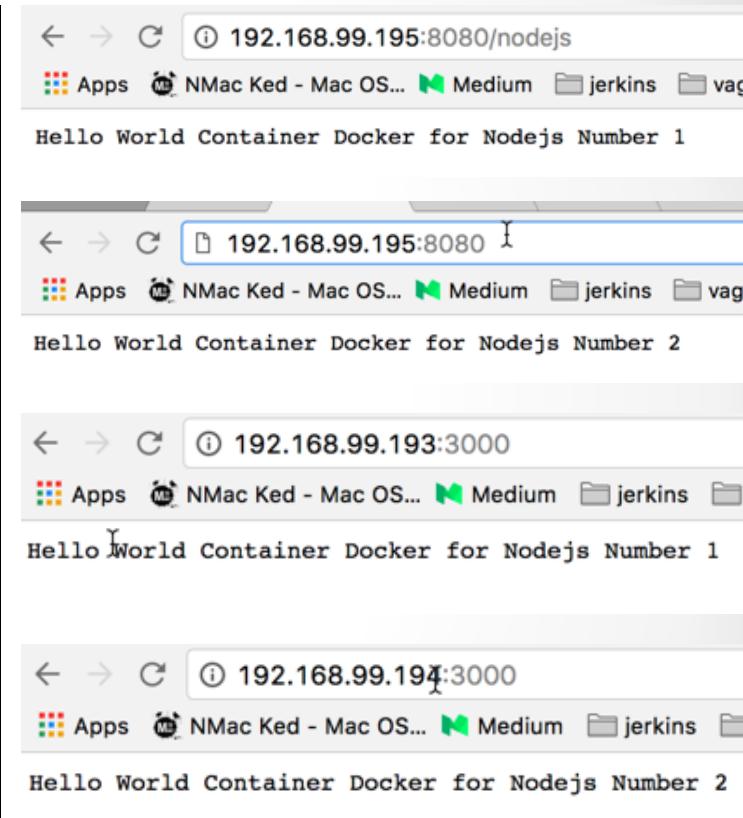
- Internal test:

```
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker exec -it nginx curl http://web1:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Number 1
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker exec -it nginx curl http://web2:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Number 2
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker exec -it ping web1
Error: No such container: ping
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker exec -it nginx ping web1
PING web1 (192.168.99.193): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.99.193: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.253 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.99.193: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.405 ms
^C
--- web1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.253/0.329/0.405 ms
[docker@labdocker:~$ docker exec -it nginx ping web2
PING web2 (192.168.99.194): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.99.194: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.256 ms
^C
--- web2 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.256/0.256/0.256 ms
```

DEMO: MACVLAN

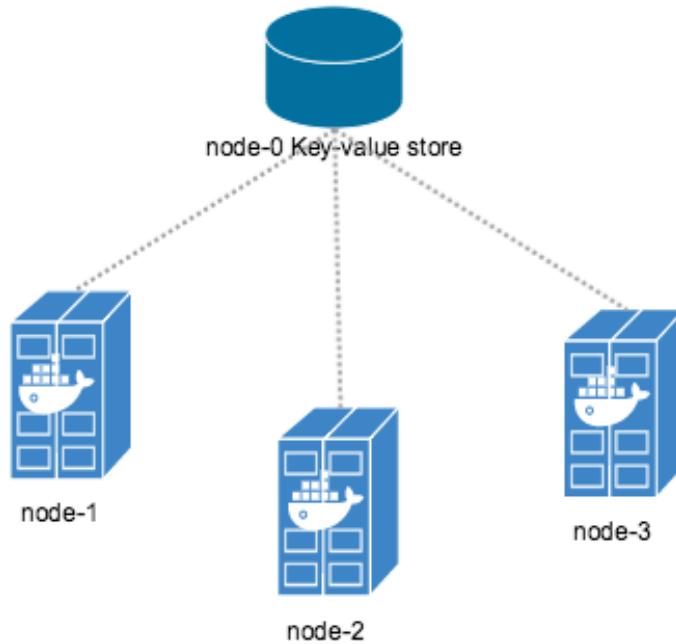
- External Test:

```
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ curl http://192.168.99.195:8080/nodejs
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Number 1
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ curl http://192.168.99.195:8080/nodejs
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Number 2
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ curl http://192.168.99.194:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Number 2
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ curl http://192.168.99.193:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Number 1
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ ping 192.168.99.195
PING 192.168.99.195 (192.168.99.195): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.99.195: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.471 ms
^C
--- 192.168.99.195 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.471/0.471/0.471/0.000 ms
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ ping 192.168.99.194
PING 192.168.99.194 (192.168.99.194): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.99.194: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.392 ms
^C
--- 192.168.99.194 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.392/0.392/0.392/0.000 ms
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ ping 192.168.99.193
PING 192.168.99.193 (192.168.99.193): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.99.193: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.495 ms
^C
--- 192.168.99.193 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.495/0.495/0.495/0.000 ms
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$
```



Network

- Network across host (Overlay Network)



Network

- 3rd Party Network Plugin

| Plugin | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| Contiv Networking | An open source network plugin to provide infrastructure and security policies for a multi-tenant micro services deployment, while providing an integration to physical network for non-container workload. Contiv Networking implements the remote driver and IPAM APIs available in Docker 1.9 onwards. |
| Kuryr Network Plugin | A network plugin is developed as part of the OpenStack Kuryr project and implements the Docker networking (libnetwork) remote driver API by utilizing Neutron, the OpenStack networking service. It includes an IPAM driver as well. |
| Weave Network Plugin | A network plugin that creates a virtual network that connects your Docker containers - across multiple hosts or clouds and enables automatic discovery of applications. Weave networks are resilient, partition tolerant, secure and work in partially connected networks, and other adverse environments - all configured with delightful simplicity. |

Volume

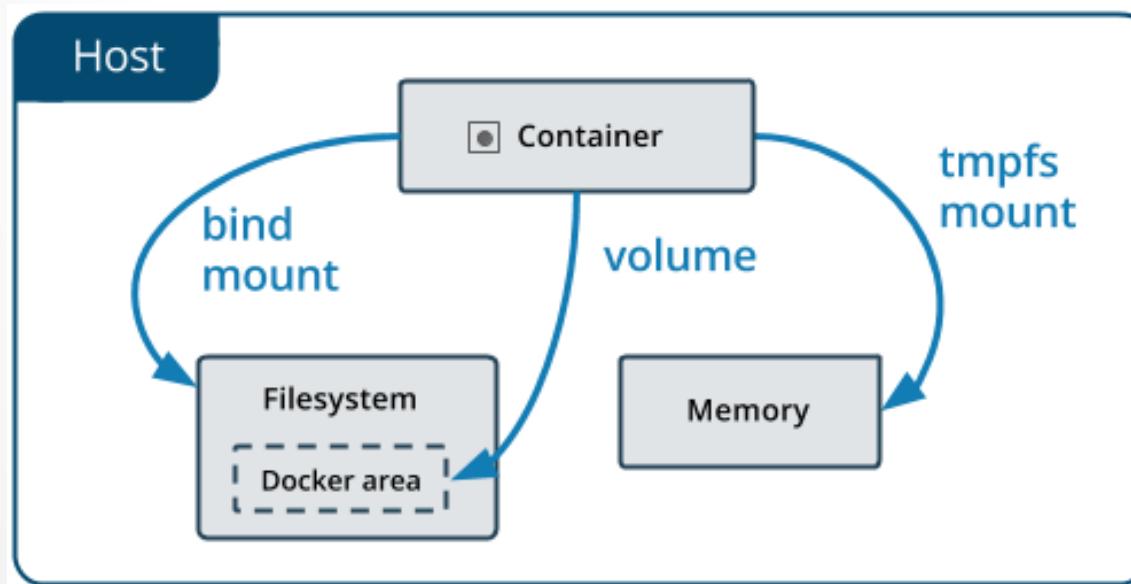
• • •

Volume

- ตามปกติแล้ว docker จะเก็บข้อมูลทุกอย่างเอาไว้ภายใน container
 - /var/log
 - /sys/data
 - /etc/nagios/
 - /etc/mysql
 - Etc.
- สำหรับการใช้งาน container ใน production environment docker ได้สร้าง tool สำหรับอำนวยความสะดวกในการใช้งานข้อมูลร่วมกันในหลายๆ กรณี อาทิเช่น
 - การ share ข้อมูลร่วมกันระหว่าง container
 - การ share ข้อมูลร่วมกันระหว่าง container / host
 - จัดเก็บ configuration / log / data ของทุกๆ container ไว้ที่ศูนย์กลาง
 - data migration
 - backup / restore

Volume

- รูปแบบการใช้งาน Volume บน Docker
 - Bind Mount (Map path with Host Directly)
 - Volumes Mount(Local, Special Driver)
 - Tmpfs Mount (Memory Only)
- พารามิเตอร์ในการใช้งาน (`--mount`), (`-v (Obsolete)`)



Volume

- 1. Bind Mount: map volume ระหว่าง host directory และ container directory

```
-v /volume-host:/volume-container:(ro/rw)
```

```
--mount type=bind,source=/volume-host  
,target=/volume-container, (readonly)
```

Ex: docker container run -dt -v /etc/nginx.conf:/etc/nginx.conf:ro

Ex: docker container run -dt --mount type=bind, \
source=/etc/nginx.conf,target=/etc/nginx.conf,readonly

- ตรวจสอบการคอนฟิกบัน container (`inspect`)

```
"HostConfig": {  
    "Binds": [  
        "/var/log:/var/log:ro"],
```

Volume

- 2. Volumes สร้าง volume กลางเพื่อใช้ในการจัดเก็บข้อมูล หรือ share volume ระหว่าง host/container/container (local):
/var/lib/docker/volumes,driver: 3rd Party
 - สร้าง Volume สำหรับใช้เก็บข้อมูล

```
docker volume create --driver <xxx> --opt <xxx> <name>
```

Ex: docker volume create --driver local datavol

Ex: docker volume create --driver local \
--opt type=nfs --opt o=addr=192.168.99.100,rw \
--opt device=/nfs_share datavol

Volume

- ການໃຊ້ Volumes (-v option is not allow for service level (Swarm/Compose))

Ex: docker volume create --driver local datavol

Ex: docker container run -dt --name web1 \
-v datavol:/data labdocker/alpine sh

Ex: docker container run -dt --name web2 \
-v datavol:/data labdocker/alpine sh

Ex: docker container run -dt --name web1 \
--mount source=datavol,target=/data labdocker/alpine sh

Ex: docker container run -dt --name web2 \
--mount source=datavol,target=/data labdocker/alpine sh

Volume

- การลบ volume ที่ออกจาก container ให้ใช้คำสั่ง docker volume rm เพื่อลบ volume

```
docker volume rm <volume name>
```

- Third Party Volume Plugin (Since 1.8)

```
docker volume create --driver=<third party> <volume name>
```

Ex: docker volume create --driver=gce --name gce-disk
-o SizeGb=90

Ex: docker run -dt -v gce-disk:/store/database alpine sh

Volume

| Plugin | Description |
|--|---|
| Azure File Storage plugin | Lets you mount Microsoft Azure File Storage shares to Docker containers as volumes using the SMB 3.0 protocol. Learn more . |
| BeeGFS Volume Plugin | An open source volume plugin to create persistent volumes in a BeeGFS parallel file system. |
| Blockbridge plugin | A volume plugin that provides access to an extensible set of container-based persistent storage options. It supports single and multi-host Docker environments with features that include tenant isolation, automated provisioning, encryption, secure deletion, snapshots and QoS. |
| Contiv Volume Plugin | An open source volume plugin that provides multi-tenant, persistent, distributed storage with intent based consumption. It has support for Ceph and NFS. |
| Convoy plugin | A volume plugin for a variety of storage back-ends including device mapper and NFS. It's a simple standalone executable written in Go and provides the framework to support vendor-specific extensions such as snapshots, backups and restore. |
| DigitalOcean Block Storage plugin | Integrates DigitalOcean's block storage solution into the Docker ecosystem by automatically attaching a given block storage volume to a DigitalOcean droplet and making the contents of the volume available to Docker containers running on that droplet. |
| DRBD plugin | A volume plugin that provides highly available storage replicated by DRBD . Data written to the docker volume is replicated in a cluster of DRBD nodes. |
| Flocker plugin | A volume plugin that provides multi-host portable volumes for Docker, enabling you to run databases and other stateful containers and move them around across a cluster of machines. |
| Fuxi Volume Plugin | A volume plugin that is developed as part of the OpenStack Kuryr project and implements the Docker volume plugin API by utilizing Cinder, the OpenStack block storage service. |
| gce-docker plugin | A volume plugin able to attach, format and mount Google Compute persistent-disks . |
| GlusterFS plugin | A volume plugin that provides multi-host volumes management for Docker using GlusterFS. |
| Horcrux Volume Plugin | A volume plugin that allows on-demand, version controlled access to your data. Horcrux is an open-source plugin, written in Go, and supports SCP, Minio and Amazon S3. |
| HPE 3Par Volume Plugin | A volume plugin that supports HPE 3Par and StoreVirtual iSCSI storage arrays. |
| IPFS Volume Plugin | An open source volume plugin that allows using an ipfs filesystem as a volume. |
| Keywhiz plugin | A plugin that provides credentials and secret management using Keywhiz as a central repository. |
| Local Persist Plugin | A volume plugin that extends the default local driver's functionality by allowing you specify a mountpoint anywhere on the host, which enables the files to <i>always persist</i> , even if the volume is removed via docker volume rm. |
| NetApp Plugin(nDVP) | A volume plugin that provides direct integration with the Docker ecosystem for the NetApp storage portfolio. The nDVP package supports the provisioning and management of storage resources from the storage platform to Docker hosts, with a robust framework for adding additional platforms in the future. |
| Netshare plugin | A volume plugin that provides volume management for NFS 3/4, AWS EFS and CIFS file systems. |
| Nimble Storage Volume Plugin | A volume plug-in that integrates with Nimble Storage Unified Flash Fabric arrays. The plug-in abstracts array volume capabilities to the Docker administrator to allow self-provisioning of secure multi-tenant volumes and clones. |
| OpenStorage Plugin | A cluster-aware volume plugin that provides volume management for file and block storage solutions. It implements a vendor neutral specification for implementing extensions such as CoS, encryption, and snapshots. It has example drivers based on FUSE, NFS, NBD and EBS to name a few. |
| Portworx Volume Plugin | A volume plugin that turns any server into a scale-out converged compute/storage node, providing container granular storage and highly available volumes across any node, using a shared-nothing storage backend that works with any docker scheduler. |
| Quobyte Volume Plugin | A volume plugin that connects Docker to Quobyte 's data center file system, a general-purpose scalable and fault-tolerant storage platform. |
| REX-Ray plugin | A volume plugin which is written in Go and provides advanced storage functionality for many platforms including VirtualBox, EC2, Google Compute Engine, OpenStack, and EMC. |
| Virtuozzo Storage and Ploop plugin | A volume plugin with support for Virtuozzo Storage distributed cloud file system as well as ploop devices. |
| VMware vSphere Storage Plugin | Docker Volume Driver for vSphere enables customers to address persistent storage requirements for Docker containers in vSphere environment |

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Volume

- ການ backup volume ຈາກ container

Ex:

```
docker container run -it --rm --mount source=datavol,target=/data \
--mount type=bind,source=$(pwd) ,target=/backup \
tar cvf /backup/vol001.tar /data
```

- ການ restore volume ຈາກ container

Ex:

```
docker container run -it --rm --mount source=datavol,target=/data \
--mount type=bind,source=$(pwd) ,target=/backup \
bash -c "cd /data && tar xvf /backup/vol001.tar --strip 1"
```

Volume

- 3. tmpfs mount ใช้เพื่อจัดเก็บข้อมูลใน memory ไว้บน non-persistency space โดย tmpfs ไม่สามารถ Share ระหว่าง container และไม่สามารถใช้งานบน Windows ได้

```
docker volume create --driver <xxx> --opt <xxx> <name>
```

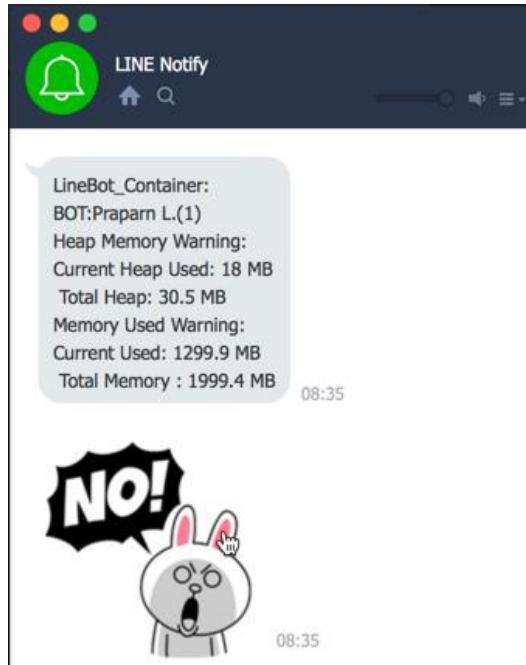
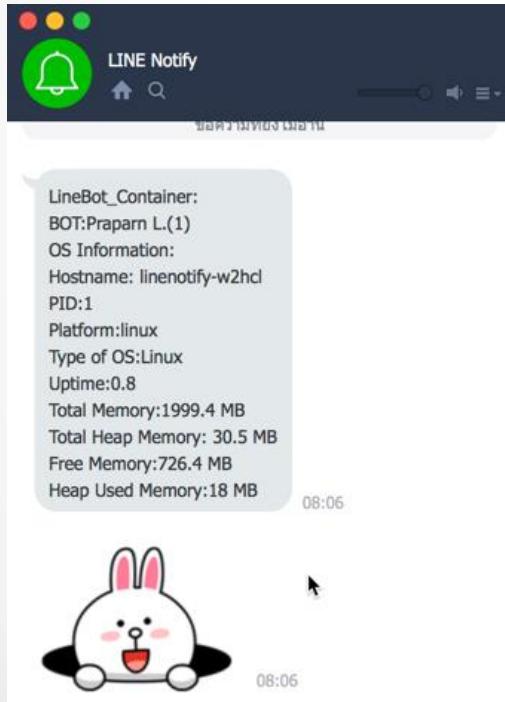
Ex: docker volume create --driver local --opt type=tmpfs \ --opt device=tmpfs --opt o=size=100m,uid=1000 tmptest

Ex: docker container run -dt --name tmptest –mount type=tmpfs,destination=/app nginx:latest

Ex: docker container run -dt --name tmptest --tmpfs /app \ nginx:latest

Workshop 1-7: Share Volume

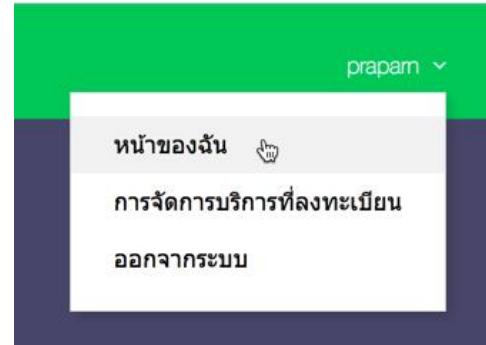
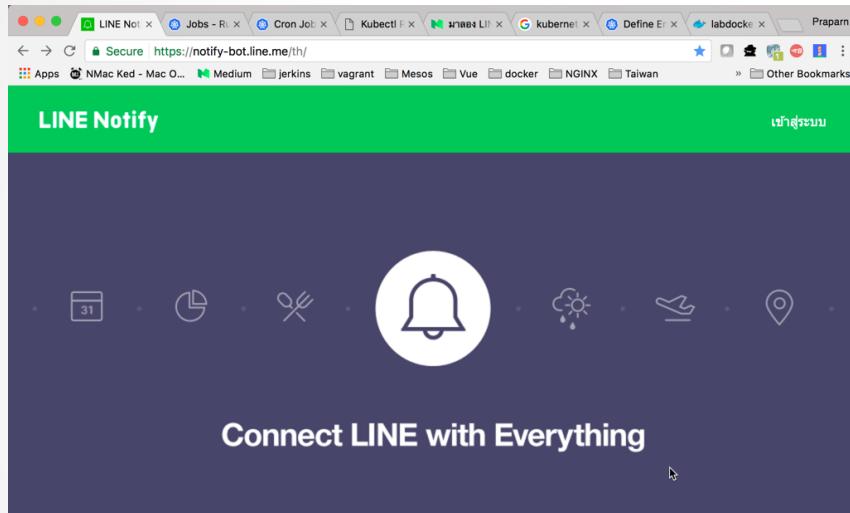
- Part 1: Host Path debug program
- Purpose: ทำการ Map volume เพื่อนำ source code เข้าไปทำการ debug/run บน container
- Example on WorkShop: "Monitor and LINE notify container"



LINE

Workshop 1-7: Share Volume

- Generate LINE Token
 - <https://notify-bot.line.me>



ออก Access Token (สำหรับผู้พัฒนา)

เมื่อใช้ Access Token แบบบุคคล จะสามารถตั้งค่าการแจ้งเตือนได้โดยไม่ต้องลงทะเบียนกับเว็บเซอร์วิส



Workshop 1-7: Share Volume

- Generate LINE Token
 - <https://notify-bot.line.me>

ออก Token

โปรดใส่ชื่อ Token (จะแสดงเมื่อมีการแจ้งเตือน)

LINEBOT

โปรดเลือกห้องแชทที่ต้องการส่งข้อความแจ้งเตือน

Search by group Name

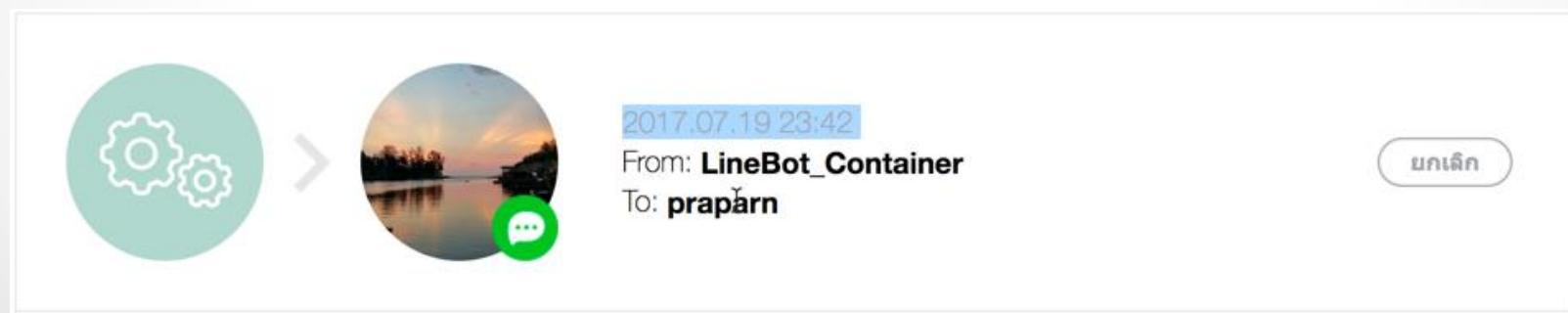
 รับการแจ้งเตือนแบบตัวต่อตัวจาก LINE Notify

Token ที่ออก

zHOlcJCcpIIS8mEedn [REDACTED]

ถ้าออกจากหน้านี้ ระบบจะไม่แสดง Token ที่ออกใหม่ล่าสุดไป โปรดคัดลอก Token ก่อนออกจากหน้านี้

คัดลอก **ปิด**



Workshop 1-7: Share Volume

```
1 const Monitor = require('monitor');
2 const request = require('request');
3 const TITLE=process.env.TITLE;
4 const INTERVAL=process.env.INTERVAL;
5 const HEAP_HIGH =process.env.HEAP_HIGH;
6 const MEM_HIGH =process.env.MEM_HIGH;
7 const SH_OS =process.env.SH_OS;
8 const TOKEN = process.env.TOKEN;
9 const critical_StickerPkg = 2;
10 const critical_StickerId = 39;
11 const information_StickerPkg = 2;
12 const information_StickerId = 34;
13 var options = {
14   probeClass: 'Process',
15   initParams: {
16     pollInterval: INTERVAL
17   }
18 }
19 var processMonitor = new Monitor(options);
20 var stickerPkg=0; //stickerPackageId
21 var stickerId=0; //stickerId
22 processMonitor.on('change', () => {
23   var sendNotify="N" //final decision to send notify
24   var heapWarning="N" //flag for heap memory warning
25   var memoryWarning="N" //flag for memory warning
26   if(HEAP_HIGH<((heapUsed/heapTotal)*100)){heapWarning="Y";}
27   if(MEM_HIGH<((usedMem/totalMem)*100)){memoryWarning="Y";}
28 }
```

```
19 var processMonitor = new Monitor(options);
20 var stickerPkg=0; //stickerPackageId
21 var stickerId=0; //stickerId
22 processMonitor.on('change', () => {
23   var sendNotify="N" //final decision to send notify
24   var heapWarning="N" //flag for heap memory warning
25   var memoryWarning="N" //flag for memory warning
26   //collect OS information
27   var hostName = processMonitor.get('hostname');
28   var pID = processMonitor.get('pid');
29   var platForm = processMonitor.get('platform');
30   var upTime = processMonitor.get('uptime');
31   var type = processMonitor.get('type');
32   var totalMem = processMonitor.get('totalmem');
33   totalMem=Number(((totalMem/1024)/1024).toFixed(1)); //Convert to MB
34   var heapTotal = processMonitor.get('heapTotal');
35   heapTotal=Number(((heapTotal/1024)/1024).toFixed(1)); //Convert to MB
36   var titleMSG="\n"+TITLE+"("+pID+)"
37   var osMSG="";
38   var warnMSG="";
39   //collect OS information
40   //collect memory information
41   var heapUsed = processMonitor.get('heapUsed');
42   heapUsed=Number(((heapUsed/1024)/1024).toFixed(1)); //Convert to MB
43   if(HEAP_HIGH<((heapUsed/heapTotal)*100)){heapWarning="Y";}
44   var freeMem = processMonitor.get('freemem');
45   freeMem=Number(((freeMem/1024)/1024).toFixed(1));
46   var usedMem = totalMem-freeMem;
47   usedMem=Number(usedMem.toFixed(1)); //Convert to MB
48   if(MEM_HIGH<((usedMem/totalMem)*100)){memoryWarning="Y";}
49   //collect memory information
```

Workshop 1-7: Share Volume

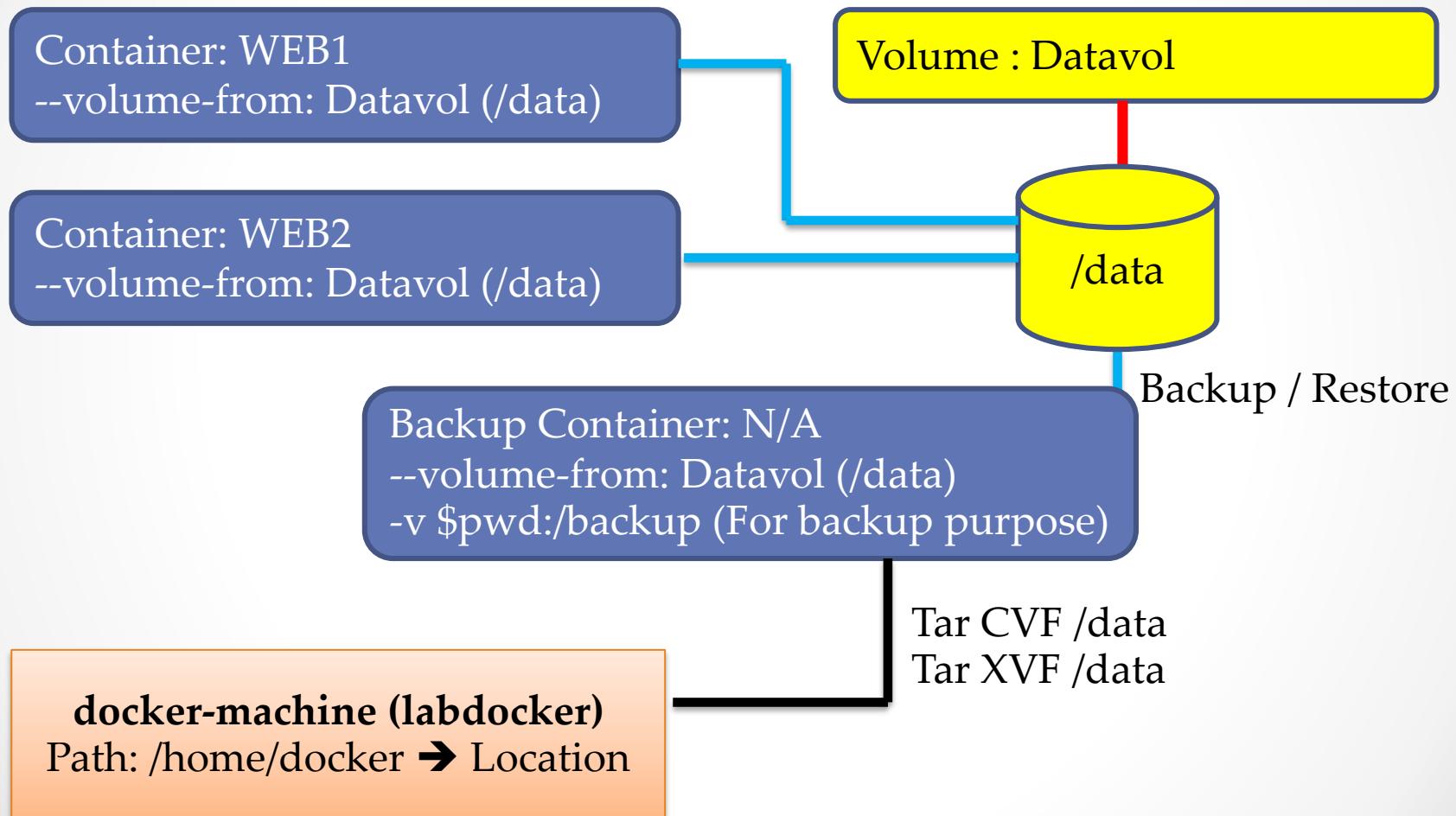
The screenshot shows a Mac desktop with two windows open. On the left is a Terminal window titled 'Terminal MAC Pro — ssh < docker-machine ssh labdocker — 102x25'. It contains a Node.js script running on a Docker container, showing logs of a POST request to a Line API endpoint. On the right is a 'LINE Notify' application window with a message from 'LineBot_Container' about heap memory usage.

```
mit":50,"x-ratelimit-remaining":997,"x-ratelimit-imageremaining":50,"x-ratelimit-reset":1501996936}, "request": {"uri": {"protocol": "https:", "slashes": true, "auth": null, "host": "notify-api.line.me", "port": 443, "hostname": "notify-api.line.me", "hash": null, "search": null, "query": null, "pathname": "/api/notify", "path": "/api/notify", "href": "https://notify-api.line.me/api/notify"}, "method": "POST", "headers": {"Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded", "authorization": "Bearer EIeqyillzkzpaCo1ROrebZTcGbIyzDZH0jcd0t6CX", "content-length": 343}}, "status": 200, "message": "ok"}  
^C  
/nodejs # export HEAP_HIGH=20  
/nodejs # export MEM_HIGH=20  
/nodejs # export SH_OS=N  
/nodejs # node index.js  
null  
{ "statusCode": 200, "body": { "status": 200, "message": "ok", "headers": { "server": "nginx", "date": "Sun, 06 Aug 2017 04:30:41 GMT", "content-type": "application/json; charset=UTF-8", "transfer-encoding": "chunked", "connection": "keep-alive", "keep-alive": "timeout=3", "x-ratelimit-limit": "1000", "x-ratelimit-imagerelimit": "50", "x-ratelimit-remaining": "996", "x-ratelimit-imageremaining": "50", "x-ratelimit-reset": "1501996936"}, "request": {"uri": {"protocol": "https:", "slashes": true, "auth": null, "host": "notify-api.line.me", "port": 443, "hostname": "notify-api.line.me", "hash": null, "search": null, "query": null, "pathname": "/api/notify", "path": "/api/notify", "href": "https://notify-api.line.me/api/notify"}, "method": "POST", "headers": {"Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded", "authorization": "Bearer EIeqyillzkzpaCo1ROrebZTcGbIyzDZH0jcd0t6CX", "content-length": 290}}}, "status": 200, "message": "ok"}  
^C  
/nodejs #
```

LineBot_Container:
NODEJS_BOT_NOTIFY(67 Edit
LINENOTIFY)
Heap Memory Warning:
Current Heap Used: 18.2 MB
Total Heap: 30.5 MB
Memory Used Warning:
Current Used: 477.6 MB
Total Memory : 995.8 MB

Workshop 1-7: Share Volume

- Part 2: Container Volume



Log and Inspect

• • •

Log

- เพื่อตรวจสอบ log การทำงานบน container อย่างต่อเนื่อง docker ได้เตรียม tool ในการตรวจสอบ log การทำงาน

```
docker container logs <options> <container name>
```

- options ในการดูล็อกไฟล์
 - f, --follow เพื่อตรวจสอบล็อกไฟล์ใหม่ตลอดเวลา
 - t, --timestamps กำหนดให้สั่นและเวลาในล็อกไฟล์
 - since= <unix timestamps> กำหนดเวลาเริ่มตรวจสอบล็อกไฟล์ หรือกำหนด yyyy-mm-dd
 - tail = "all" / number of line
 - until แสดง log ก่อนเวลาที่กำหนด (Ex: 20180619220001) หรือ Relative (Ex: 42m = 42 minute before)
 - details แสดงรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมของล็อก เช่น Env variable, labels โดยจะเป็นรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมจากการใส่ option --log-opt ตอนสร้าง container

Inspect

- การตรวจสอบค่าคอนฟิกของ container / network / volume etc

```
docker inspect <container>
```

```
docker network inspect
```

```
docker volume inspect
```

Workshop 1-8: Log & Inspect

- ทดสอบสร้าง container nginx และ map port 80 ดังนี้

```
docker container run -dt --name nginx \
-p 80:8080 labdocker/nginx: badversion
```

- ตรวจสอบค่าคอนฟิกภายใน container ด้วยคำสั่ง inspect

```
docker container inspect nginx
```

- ตรวจสอบล็อกการทำงานภายใน container ด้วยคำสั่ง logs

```
docker container logs nginx
```

Commit

• • •

Commit

- เมื่อต้องการเก็บ container ที่ทำการรันเรียบร้อยเป็น snap image เป็น generation สามารถทำได้ผ่านคำสั่ง “commit”

```
docker container commit <options> <container> <image name:tag>
```

- options
 - a, --author=“ ” ระบุผู้จัดทำ image
 - c, --change = [] เพิ่มเติม command พิเศษที่จะจัดเก็บภายใน image
 - m, --message = “ ” ระบุ comment ใน image ที่จัดเก็บ
 - p, --pause=true กำหนดให้หยุดการใช้งาน container ชั่วคราวในระหว่างทำการ commit

Docker Security

• • •

Docker Security

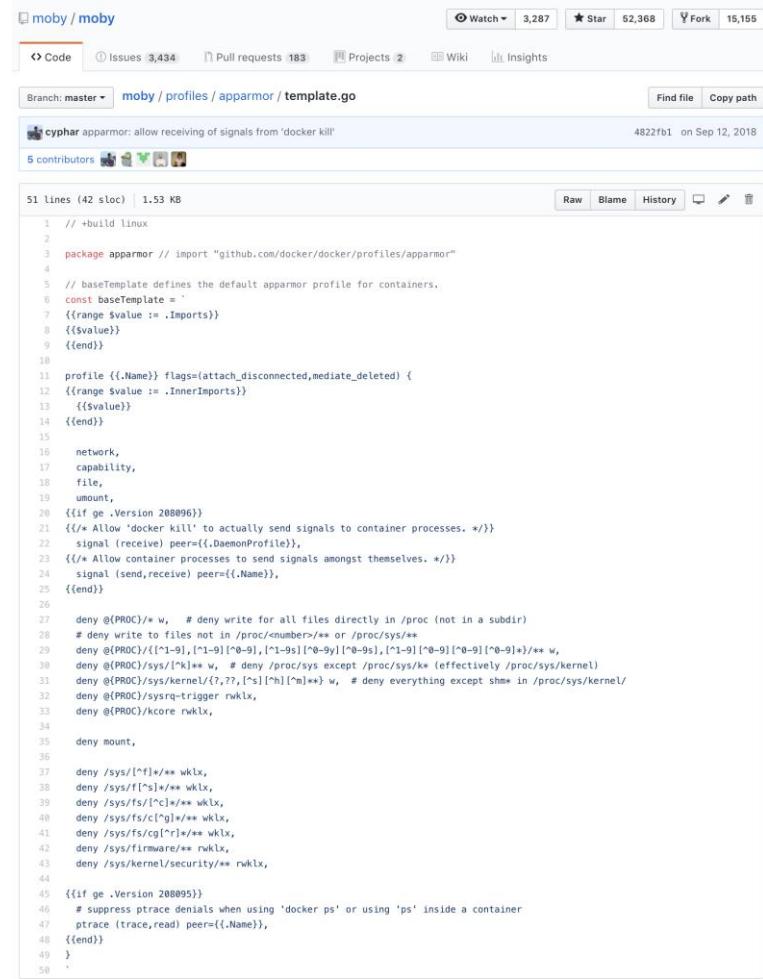
- เพื่อให้การรันงานบน docker container มีความปลอดภัยสูง docker มีการพิจารณาเรื่อง security ในการทำงานแบ่งออกได้ดังนี้
- Control Group (CG Group) / Name Space
 - Docker container run in separate namespace (Process independence, Not release / touch with other container)
 - Separate network stack
 - CG group will create for separate resource (CPU, Memory, I/O) and limit for protect single container run process and make host fail (denied-of-service)
- Docker daemon operation (root privilege)
 - Beaware for allow user who operate with docker daemon
 - Some operation quite risk for security (docker pull, docker run –v with share host path etc)
 - Docker API should be aware for RESTFUL connection with secure method

Docker Security

- Default apparmor in docker (1.13.0 and above) apply on all docker container

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker container exec -it sectestdefault sh
/ # touch /tmp/testcreatefile
/ # ls -hl /tmp
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:33 testcreatefile
/ # touch /proc/testprohibitfile
touch: /proc/testprohibitfile: No such file or directory
/ # ls -hl /proc
total 0
dr-xr-xr-x 9 root root 0 Mar 3 07:33 1
dr-xr-xr-x 9 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 14
dr-xr-xr-x 9 root root 0 Mar 3 07:33 6
drwxrwxrwt 2 root root 40 Mar 3 07:33 acpi
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 buddyinfo
dr-xr-xr-x 4 root root 0 Mar 3 07:33 bus
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 cgroups
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 cmdline
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 consoles
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 cpufreq
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 crypto
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 devices
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 diskstats
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 dma
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 driver
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 execdomains
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 fb
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 filesystems
dr-xr-xr-x 6 root root 0 Mar 3 07:33 fs
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 interrupts
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 iomem
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 ioports
dr-xr-xr-x 23 root root 0 Mar 3 07:33 irq
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 kallsyms
crw-rw-rw- 1 root root 1, 3 Mar 3 07:33 kcore
-r--r---r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 3 07:34 key-users
crw-rw-rw- 1 root root 1, 3 Mar 3 07:33 keys
/ # ls -hl /proc | grep test
/ # cp /tmp/testcreatefile /proc/testprohibitfile
cp: can't create '/proc/testprohibitfile': No such file or directory
/ # ls -hl /proc | grep test
/ # exit
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker container stop sectestdefault
sectestdefault
```

<https://github.com/moby/moby/blob/master/profiles/apparmor/template.go>



```
// +build linux

package apparmor // import "github.com/docker/docker/profiles/apparmor"

// baseTemplate defines the default apparmor profile for containers.
const baseTemplate = `

{range $value := .Imports}
{{($value)}}
{end}

profile {{.Name}} flags=(attach_disconnected,mediate_deleted) {
{range $value := .InnerImports}
{{($value)}}
{end}

network,
capability,
file,
umount,
{{if ge .Version 208096}}
{{</> Allow 'docker kill' to actually send signals to container processes.}}
signal (receive) peer={{.DaemonProfile}},
{{</> Allow container processes to send signals amongst themselves.}}
signal (send,receive) peer={{.Name}},
{{end}}

deny @PROC/* w, # deny write for all files directly in /proc (not in a subdir)
# deny write to files not in /proc<number>** or /proc/sys**
deny @PROC/{[^-9],[-1-9][^0-9],[^-9][^-0-9][^-0-9][^-0-9][^-0-9]/** w,
deny @PROC/sys/*k** w, # deny /proc/sys except /proc/sys/* (effectively /proc/sys/kernel)
deny @PROC/sys/kernel/{??,[^$][^m]**} w, # deny everything except shm* in /proc/sys/kernel/
deny @PROC/sysrq-trigger rwlx,
deny @PROC/kcore rwlx,
deny mount,
deny sys/[^\f]*/** wlx,
deny sys/f[\s]*/** wlx,
deny sys/fs/[^\c]*/** wlx,
deny sys/fs/c[^g]*/** wlx,
deny sys/fs/c/g/** wlx,
deny sys/fs/c/g/r/** wlx,
deny sys/firmware/** wlx,
deny sys/kernel/security/** wlx,
{{if ge .Version 208095}}
{{</> suppress prtrace denials when using 'docker ps' or using 'ps' inside a container
prtrace (trace,read) peer={{.Name}},
{{end}}
}`}
```

Ref: <https://github.com/moby/moby/blob/master/profiles/apparmor/template.go>

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Workshop 1-9: Docker Security

- Apparmor
- Purpose: ระบับการทำงานบางอย่างบน Container ที่ไม่จำเป็นเพื่อลดความเสี่ยงในการใช้งานเกินขอบเขตของ application

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker container run -dt --name sectestrestrict --security-opt "apparmor=restrict-apparmor" labdocker/alpine:latest sh  
6db2a1be7b9d1b3f15409e49bc1a0e1a9373cc9b8740a017ff8fb163283b8d1b  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker container exec -it sectestdefault sh  
Error: No such container: sectestdefault  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker container exec -it sectestrestrict sh  
[ / # ping 1.1.1.1  
PING 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1): 56 data bytes  
ping: can't create raw socket: Permission denied  
[ / # apk update  
ERROR: Unable to lock database: Permission denied  
ERROR: Failed to open apk database: Permission denied  
[ / # apk add curl  
ERROR: Unable to lock database: Permission denied  
ERROR: Failed to open apk database: Permission denied  
[ / # curl https://www.google.com  
sh: curl: not found  
/ # touch /tmp/testcreatefile1  
touch: /tmp/testcreatefile1: Permission denied  
/ # touch /home/testcreatefile2  
touch: /home/testcreatefile2: Permission denied  
/ # touch /etc/testcreatefile3  
touch: /etc/testcreatefile3: Permission denied  
/ # touch /proc/testcreatefile4  
touch: /proc/testcreatefile4: No such file or directory  
/ # cp /tmp/testcreatefile /proc/testprohibitfile  
cp: can't stat '/tmp/testcreatefile': No such file or directory  
[ / # ls -hl /proc | grep test  
[ / # exit  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker container stop sectestrestrict && docker container rm sectestrestrict  
sectestrestrict  
sectestrestrict  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

Docker Security

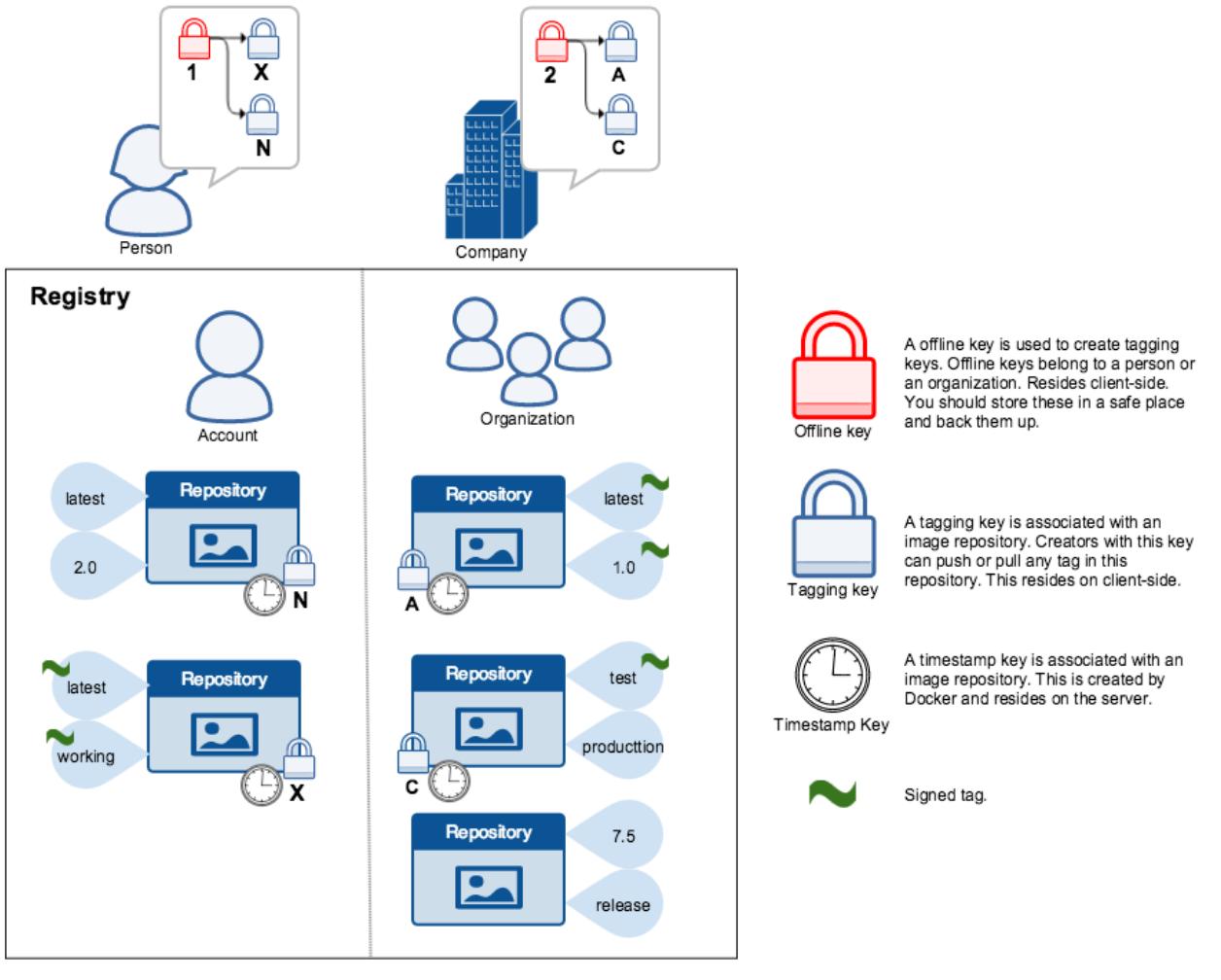
- Secure enhancement by limit capability of container inside
 - Normally user will be “root” inside container
 - Almost container job (web server, restful server, database server) don’t need high privilege as “root” for operate
 - Control user inside container with limit capability
 - Some activity should be prohibit on container
 - Mount disk operation
 - Access system path (/bin, /usr/bin, /proc etc)
 - Create network socket
 - Execute shell
 - etc

Docker Security

- Recommendation for enhance docker security
 - ระวังการจัดการ User ที่มีหน้าที่ทำงานกับ docker daemon และ privilege คำสั่งบน docker command
 - ใช้ non-root user ในการจัดการ docker daemon operation (docker run etc)
 - จัดการ Image Content Trust (Sign Image) ในการสั่ง pull/push image
 - เปลี่ยนการจัดการ docker daemon socket เป็น HTTP socket (with TLS verify and authentication)
 - จำกัดสิทธิและขอบเขตการทำงานของ User บน container (Secure compute mode (seccomp))

Docker Security

- Image Content Trust



Workshop 1-9: Docker Security

- Content Trust
- Purpose: ทำการ enable feature "DOCKER_CONTENT_TRUST" และใช้งาน image แบบ sign/unsigned

```
[root@labdocker:~# docker push paparn/alpine:sign
The push refers to a repository [docker.io/paparn/alpine]
6102f0d2ad33: Layer already exists
sign: digest: sha256:65242e8220a341cec40628caa77eb4acd2fc252329aa853526fde15a4a1d85 size: 528
Signing and pushing trust metadata
You are about to create a new root signing key passphrase. This passphrase
will be used to protect the most sensitive key in your signing system. Please
choose a long, complex passphrase and be careful to keep the password and the
key file itself secure and backed up. It is highly recommended that you use a
password manager to generate the passphrase and keep it safe. There will be no
way to recover this key. You can find the key in your config directory.
Enter passphrase for new root key with ID ca6ab4b:
Repeat passphrase for new root key with ID ca6ab4b:
Enter passphrase for new repository key with ID 68d88cd (docker.io/paparn/alpine):
Repeat passphrase for new repository key with ID 68d88cd (docker.io/paparn/alpine):
```

Kitematic

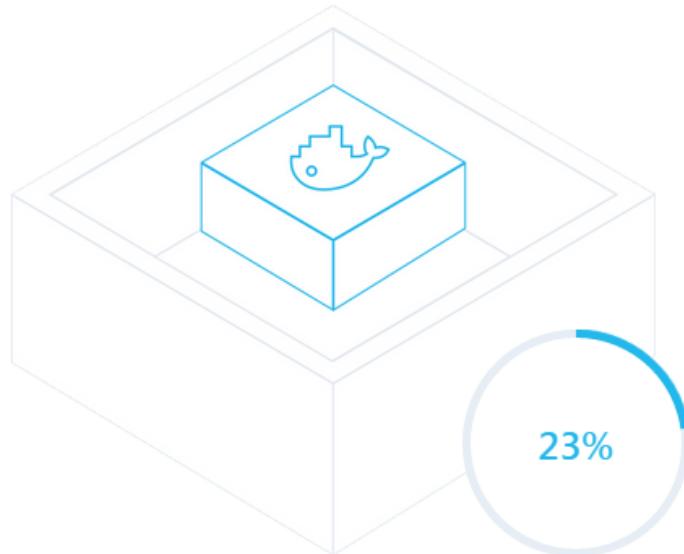
• • •

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Kitematic

- GUI tool for operate docker

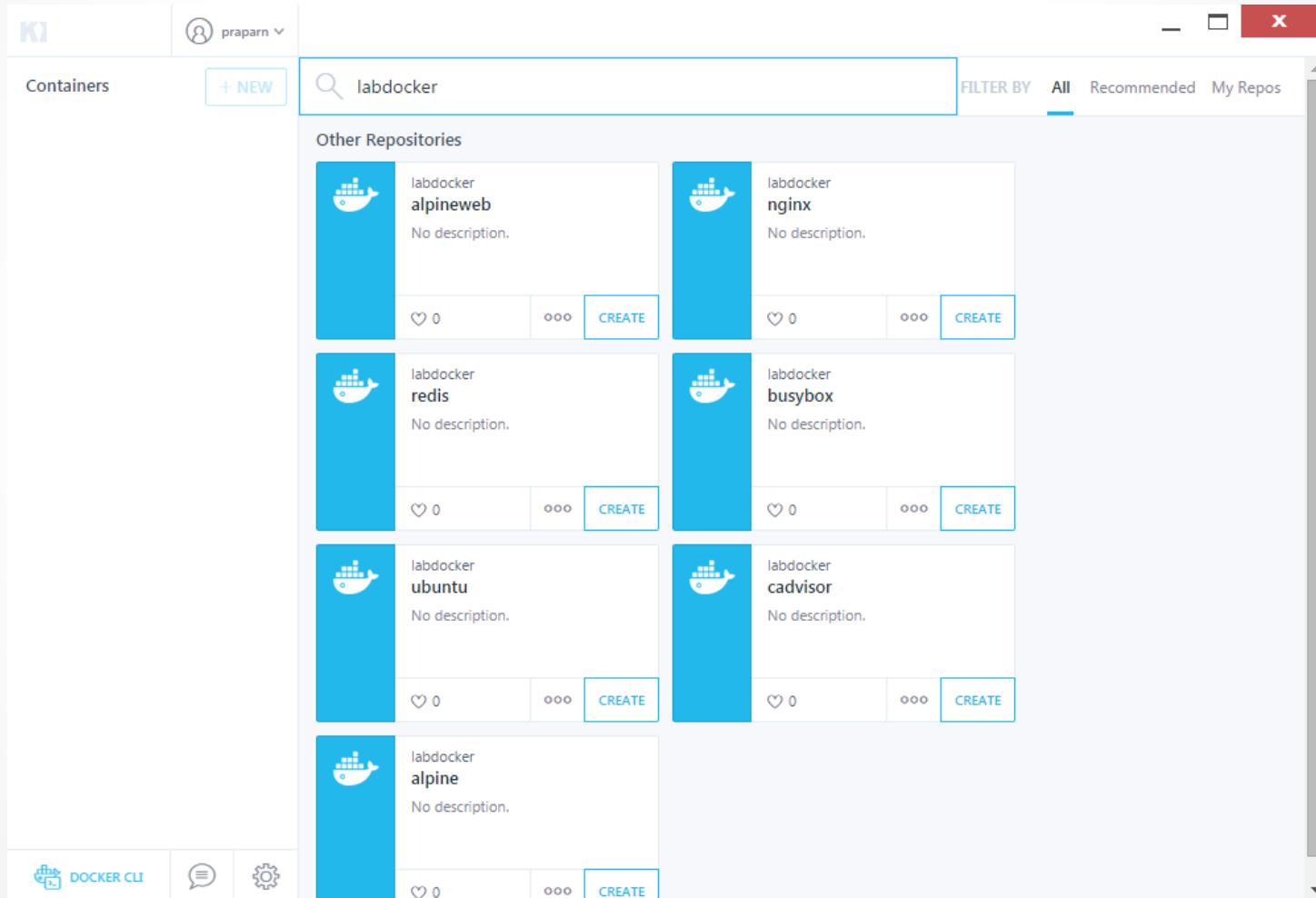


Starting Docker VM

To run Docker containers on your computer, Kitematic is starting a Linux virtual machine. This may take a minute...

Kitematic

- GUI tool for operate docker



Recapture for Day 1

- Docker principle
- Docker machine
- Image, Repository & Tag, container
- CPU, Memory and I/O
- Network
- Volume
- Inspect and Log
- Commit
- Docker Security
- Kitematic

Q&A for Day 1

• • •



Docker:Zero to Hero (Day 2)

By Praparn Luengphoonlap
Email: eva10409@gmail.com

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Outline Day 2

- Dockerfile and Build
- Compose
- Registry
- Swarm Mode
 - Conceptual of Swarm
 - Swarm Mode Architecture
 - Swarm init/join cluster system
 - Swarm service
 - Orchestrator Assignment
 - Config and Secret
 - Network Overlay and Ingress
 - HA Manager Role
 - Docker Stack Deploy (Compose Swarm Mode)
- Portainer for Docker
- Q&A

Dockerfile and Build

• • •

Dockerfile

- docker file คือการคำสั่งที่ใช้สร้าง image ขึ้นเพื่อใช้งานโดยเนพาะ และสามารถกำหนดเป็นมาตรฐานสำหรับการทำงานในองค์กรโดยสร้าง text file ตาม syntax ที่ทาง docker กำหนดไว้
 - FROM
 - MAINTAINER
 - RUN (shell), [“exec”, “parameter1”, “parameter2”, “etc”]
 - CMD (shell), [“exec”, “parameter1”, “parameter2”, “etc”]
 - EXPOSE
 - ARG
 - ENV
 - COPY /ADD (source) (Destination), [(source) (destination)]
 - ENTRYPOINT
 - WORKDIR
 - Etc (<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder>)
- เมื่อสร้าง dockerfile เสร็จแล้วสามารถสั่ง image ผ่านคำสั่ง build

```
docker build <option> <path of dockerfile>
```

Dockerfile

- **Best practice** ในการสร้าง **dockerfile**
- simple is the best
- 1 container / 1 service
- เลือก source image จาก official owner
- สร้าง dockerfile โดยพยายามให้มี footprint ต่ำที่สุด
 - สร้าง dockerfile บน path ที่สร้างขึ้นเฉพาะงาน
 - วางเฉพาะไฟล์ที่จำเป็นต้องใช้งานบน path
 - install component เพื่อที่จำเป็นต้องใช้งานบน container
- คำสั่ง run เพื่อติดตั้ง software รวมยอดใน 1 ชุดคำสั่ง
- ควรมีการลบ temp ที่เกิดขึ้นจากการติดตั้ง software เพื่อลดขนาดของ image
- จัดเรียง dockerfile ให้อ่านง่าย
 - apt-update && apt-install -y \
 - curl \
 - automake \
- ควรระบุ EXPOSE port ที่ออกแบบให้ใช้งานไว้ในทุกๆครั้ง

Dockerfile

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y \
    aufs-tools \
    automake \
    build-essential \
    curl \
    dpkg-sig \
    libcap-dev \
    libsqlite3-dev \
    mercurial \
    reprepro \
    ruby1.9.1 \
    ruby1.9.1-dev \
    s3cmd=1.1.* \
&& rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

Dockerfile

```
FROM php:5.6-apache
MAINTAINER Volker Wiegand <volker.wiegand@cvw.de>

RUN a2enmod rewrite

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y \
    libpng12-dev \
    libjpeg-dev \
    libpq-dev \
    libxml2-dev \
    vim-tiny \
    && docker-php-ext-configure gd --with-png-dir=/usr --with-jpeg \
    && docker-php-ext-install gd mbstring mysql mysqli pdo_mysql \
    && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/* /var/www/html/index.html

ENV MANTIS_VER 1.3.2
ENV MANTIS_MD5 f30acb6d41ba757b7c09f922a0f68b06
ENV MANTIS_URL https://sourceforge.net/projects/mantisbt/files/mantis-
ENV MANTIS_FILE mantisbt.tar.gz

RUN mkdir -p /var/lib/mantisbt && cd /var/lib/mantisbt \
    && curl -fSL ${MANTIS_URL} -o ${MANTIS_FILE} \
    && echo "${MANTIS_MD5} ${MANTIS_FILE}" | md5sum -c \
    && tar -xz --strip-components=1 -f ${MANTIS_FILE} \
    && rm ${MANTIS_FILE} \
    && chown -R www-data:www-data .
```

Dockerfile

- ควรระบุ WORKDIR เพื่อกำหนด path เริ่มต้นในการทำงานทุกครั้ง (before ENTRYPOINT, RUN, CMD, COPY etc)
- ADD/COPY operation
 - COPY เป็น basic transfer simple file
 - ADD ใช้ในกรณี remote file URL, self extract (.tar) (Not recommend)
- ENV PATH ควรระบุ path ของ executable ที่จำเป็นต้องใช้งาน
- พิจารณาการใช้ cache ของ image layer โดยสามารถ ignore cache ด้วย option “--no-cache=true”
 - ตามปกติ docker จะปรับเทียบ instruction ที่กำหนดไว้กับ image layer ที่
 - Consider: instruction, base image

How can check dockerfile ?

FROM:latest

```
1 FROM labdocker/alpine:latest
2 MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonglap (eva10409@gmail.com)
3 LABEL Description="NodeJS/NGINX Build Container" Version="1.0"
4 ENV NODE_VERSION=v4.3.0 NPM_VERSION=2.14.12
5 RUN apk update && \
6     apk add nginx
7 COPY nginx.conf /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
8 WORKDIR /usr/sbin
9 ENTRYPOINT ["nginx", "-c", "/etc/nginx/nginx.conf"]
10 EXPOSE 8080
```

Line 5: Consider `--no-cache or --update with rm -rf /var/cache/apk/*` (Optimization)

Line 1: Base Image Latest Tag (Clarity)

2 issues found Made by REPLICATED

Instruction_Kubernetes.txt ... | Instruction_Kubernetes.txt ... | Show All X

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Part1: SCRATCH

<https://github.com/docker-library/hello-world>

Maintained by: [the Docker Community](#)

This is the Git repo of the Docker "Official Image" for hola-mundo (not to be confused with any official hola-mundo image provided by hola-mundo upstream). See [the Docker Hub page](#) for the full readme on how to use this Docker image and for information regarding contributing and issues.

The full description from Docker Hub is generated over in [docker-library/docs](#), specifically in [docker-library/docs/hola-mundo](#).

```
instruction.txt  nginx  nodejs  python_restfulset  scratch
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker image build -t labdocker/hello-world:1.0 ~/docker-workshop-042019/Workshop-2-1-DockerFile/scratch/
Sending build context to Docker daemon 16.9kB
Step 1/3 : FROM scratch
-->
Step 2/3 : COPY hello /
--> Using cache
--> 937200b29847
Step 3/3 : CMD ["/hello"]
--> Using cache
--> e759df7ef1b1
Successfully built e759df7ef1b1
Successfully tagged labdocker/hello-world:1.0
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker container run labdocker/hello-world:1.0

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Part2: NGINX/NODEJS

Container Name: NODEJS

IP Address: X.X.X.X (Port: 3000:3000)

Container Name: NGINX

IP Address: X.X.X.X (Port: 8080:80)

AWS's Machine

Path: ~/dockerworkshop/Workshop-2-1-DockerFile

/nodejs

dockerfile



/nginx

dockerfile



Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- ตรวจสอบ dockerfile ตามตัวอย่างด้านล่าง

```
FROM labdocker/alpine:latest
MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonlap (eva10409@gmail.com)
LABEL Description="NodeJS/NGINX Build Container" Version="1.0"
ENV NODE_VERSION=v4.3.0 NPM_VERSION=2.14.12
RUN apk update && \
    apk add nodejs
RUN mkdir /nodejs
COPY hello.js /nodejs/
WORKDIR /nodejs
ENTRYPOINT ["node","hello.js"]
EXPOSE 3000
```

```
docker image build -t labdocker/node:1.0 /Share_DockerToolbox/nodejs
```

Workshop 2.1: DockerFile

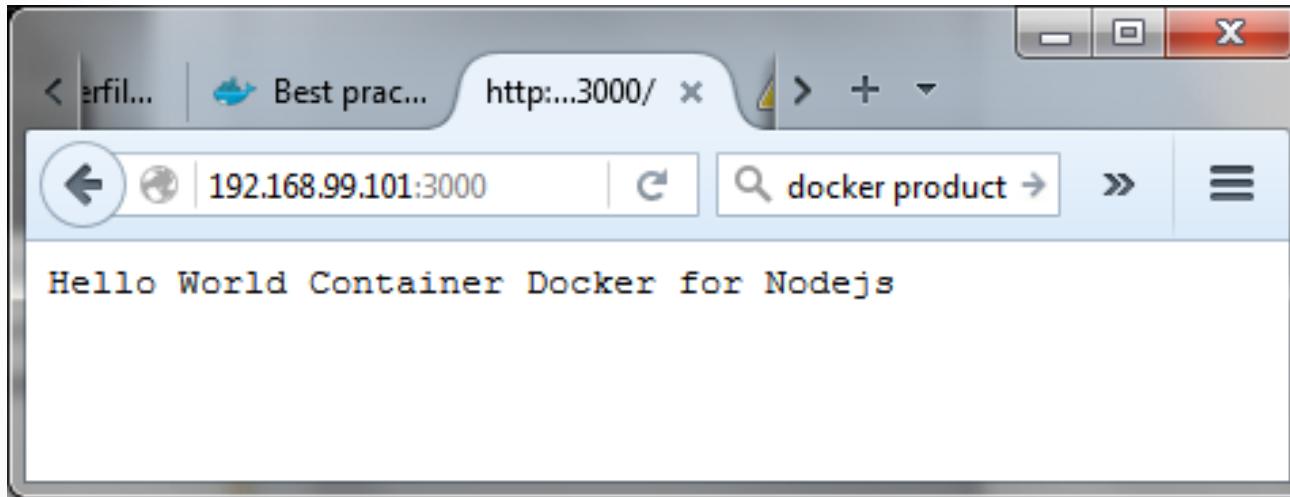
- Output

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072 kB
Step 1 : FROM labdocker/alpine:latest
--> 14f89d0e6257
Step 2 : MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonlap (eval0409@gmail.com)
--> Using cache
--> 10f80fb4997d
Step 3 : LABEL Description "NodeJS/NGINX Build Container" Version "1.0"
--> Using cache
--> 59bc5a927e19
Step 4 : ENV NODE_VERSION v4.3.0 NPM_VERSION 2.14.12
--> Using cache
--> ce23d23959b7
Step 5 : RUN apk update &&     apk add nodejs
--> Running in b12c752ef6a0
fetch http://dl-4.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.3/main/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
fetch http://dl-4.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.3/community/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
v3.3.1-99-gc7d905f [http://dl-4.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.3/main]
v3.3.1-59-g48b0368 [http://dl-4.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.3/community]
OK: 5857 distinct packages available
(1/4) Installing libgcc (5.3.0-r0)
(2/4) Installing libstdc++ (5.3.0-r0)
(3/4) Installing libuv (1.7.5-r0)
(4/4) Installing nodejs (4.3.0-r0)
Executing busybox-1.24.1-r7.trigger
OK: 29 MiB in 15 packages
--> 8f2bf208ab86
Removing intermediate container b12c752ef6a0
Step 6 : RUN mkdir /nodejs
--> Running in 2ee51d1af642
--> d3edf2c2f511
Removing intermediate container 2ee51d1af642
Step 7 : COPY hello.js /nodejs/
--> f703ccbc7dd4
Removing intermediate container 952935d69cce
Step 8 : CMD nginx -c /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
--> Running in 67940385f5ac
--> edfba609e20a
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Test run

```
docker container run -dt --name NODEJS \
-p 3000:3000 labdocker/node:1.0
```



Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- ตรวจสอบ dockerfile ตามตัวอย่างด้านล่าง

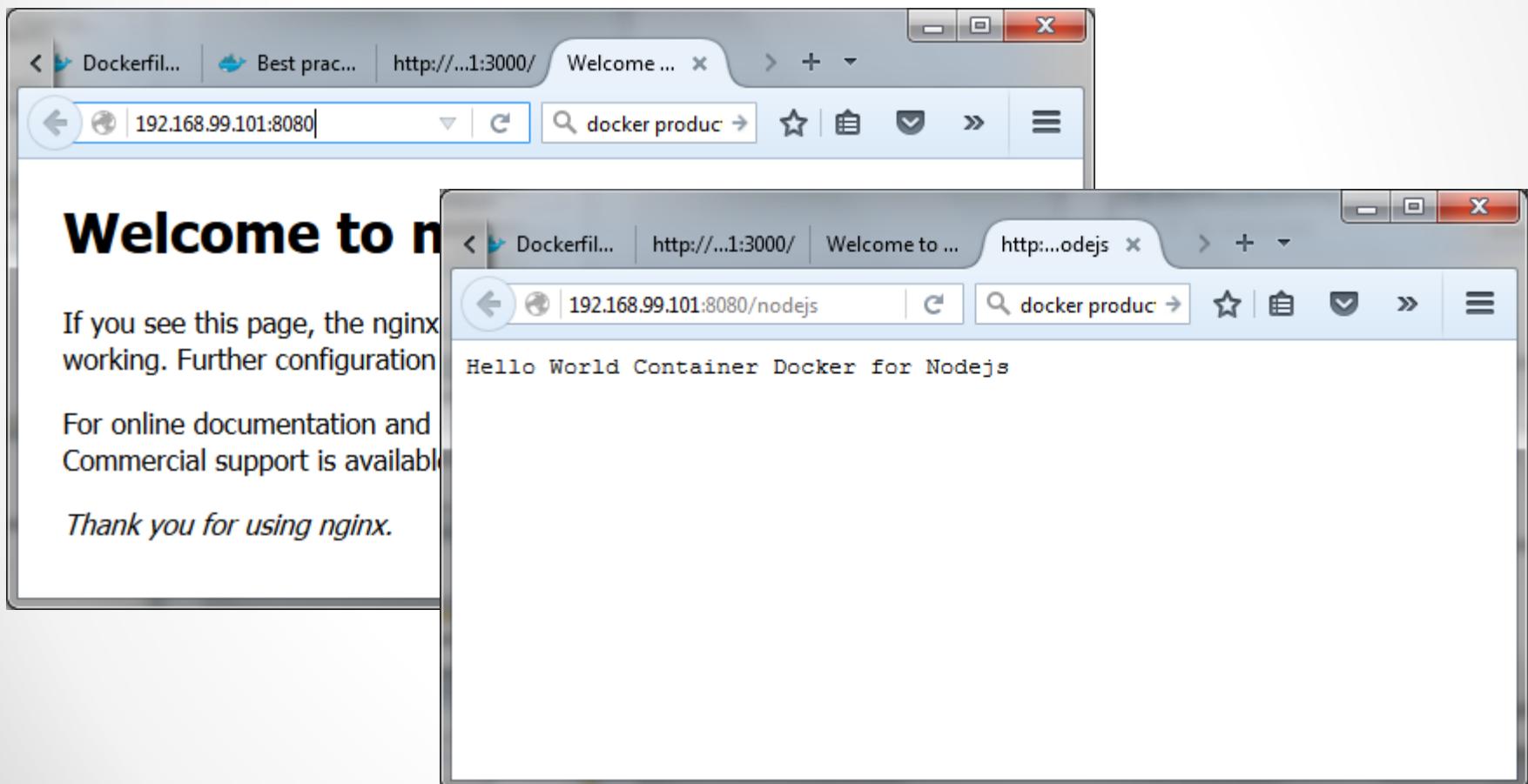
```
FROM labdocker/alpine:latest
MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonlap (eva10409@gmail.com)
LABEL Description="NodeJS/NGINX Build Container" Version="1.0"
RUN apk update && \
    apk add nginx
COPY nginx.conf /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
WORKDIR /usr/sbin
ENTRYPOINT ["nginx","-c","/etc/nginx/nginx.conf"]
EXPOSE 8080
```

```
docker build -t labdocker/web:1.0 /Share_DockerToolbox/nginx
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

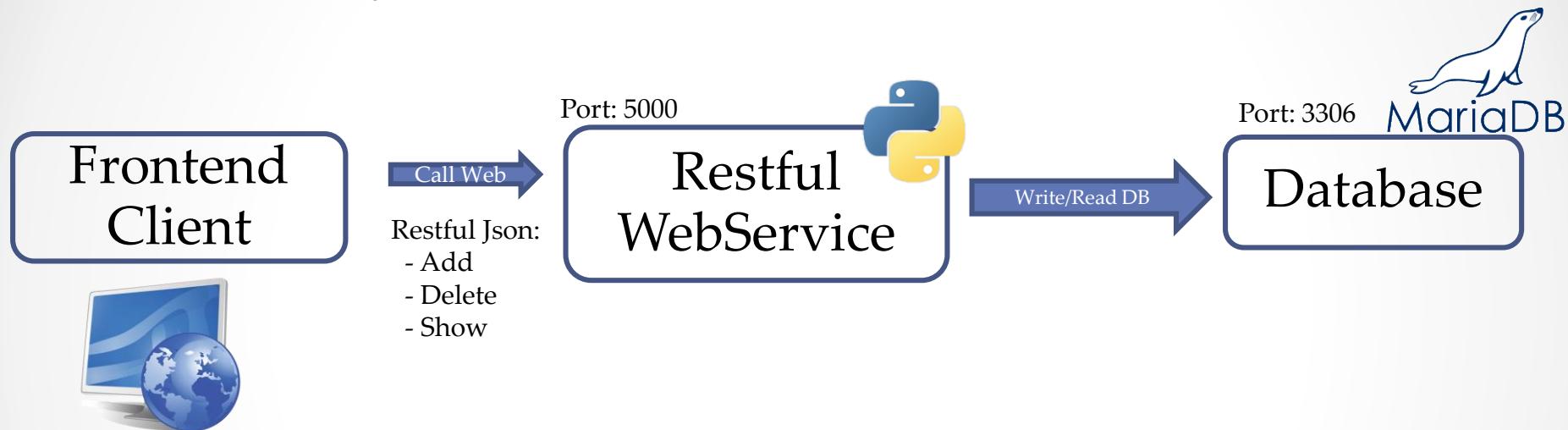
- Test run

```
docker container run -dt --name NGINX -p 8080:8080 labdocker/web:1.0
```



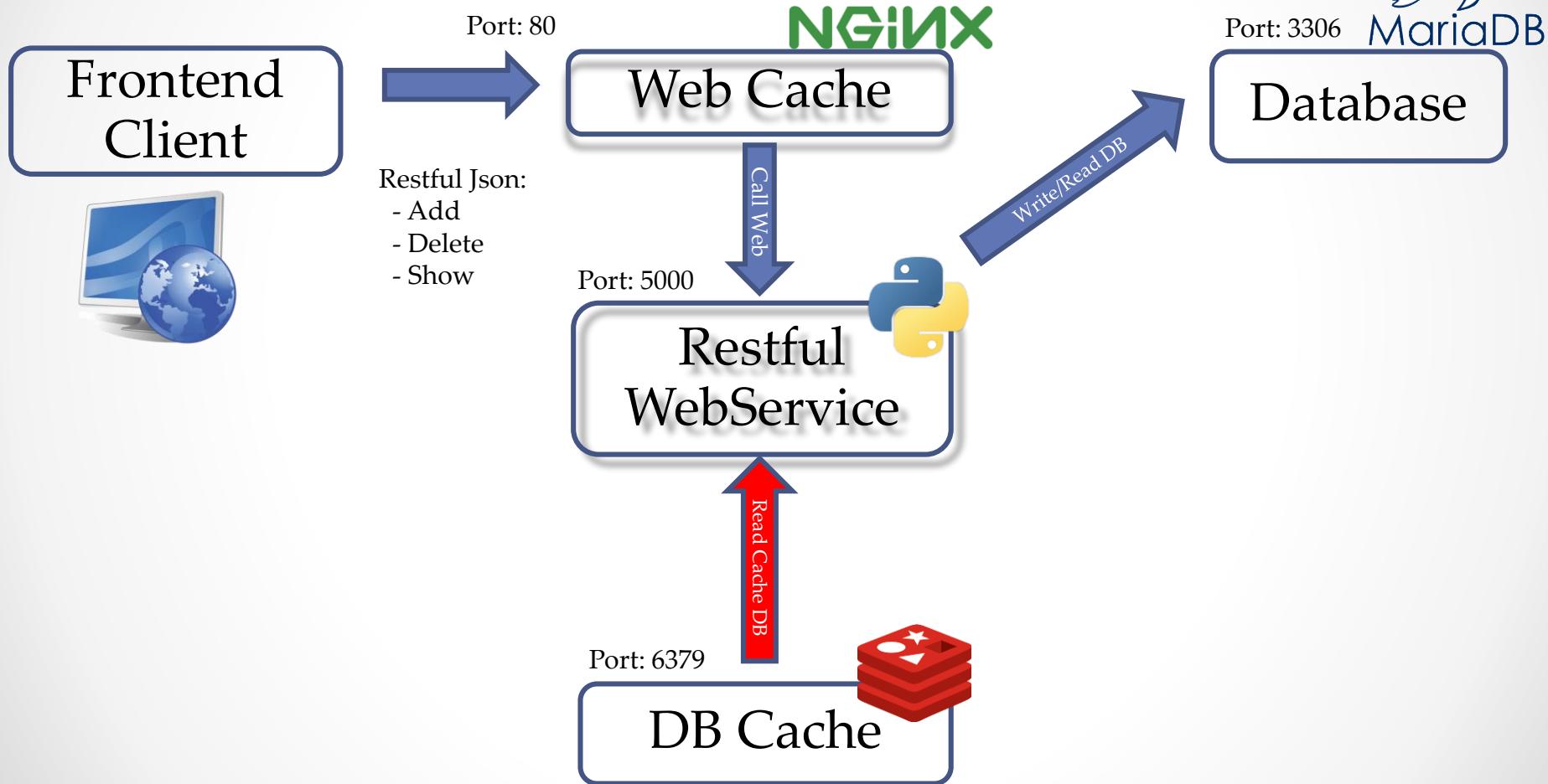
Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Part3: Python RESTFUL
- Basic Component



Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Optimize for WorkLoad



Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Restful WebService
 - /init

```
@app.route('/init')
def init():
    MAIN_DB.execute("DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS ACCTABLE")
    MAIN_DB.execute("CREATE DATABASE ACCTABLE")
    MAIN_DB.execute("USE ACCTABLE")
    sql = """CREATE TABLE users (
        ID int,
        USER char(30),
        DESCRIBE char(250)
    )"""
    MAIN_DB.execute(sql)
    db.commit()
    return "##### Database Create New Account Table Done #####"
```

- /insertuser

```
@app.route("/users/insertuser", methods=['POST'])
def add_users():
    req_json = request.get_json()
    MAIN_DB.execute("INSERT INTO ACCTABLE.users (ID, USER, DESCRIBE) VALUES (%s,%s,%s)", (req_json['uid'], req_json['user'], req_json['descripe']))
    #curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "1", "user":"Praparn Luangphoonlap", "descripe":"System Engineer"}' http://<IP>
    db.commit()
    return Response("##### Record was added #####", status=200, mimetype='application/json')
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Restful WebService
 - /removeuser/<uid>

```
@app.route('/users/removeuser/<uid>')
def remove_users(uid):
    hash = hashlib.sha224(str(uid)).hexdigest()
    key = "sql_cache:" + hash
    MAIN_DB.execute("DELETE FROM ACCTABLE.users WHERE ID =" + str(uid))
    db.commit()
    #curl http://<IP Host>;<Port>/users/removeuser/<uid>
    if (CACHE_DB.get(key)):
        CACHE_DB.delete(key)
        return Response("##### Record was deleted (Both Database Cache) #####", status=200, mimetype='application/json')
    else:
        return Response("##### Record was deleted #####", status=200, mimetype='application/json')
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Restful WebService
 - /users/<uid>

```
@app.route('/users/<uid>')
def get_users(uid):
    hash = hashlib.sha224(str(uid)).hexdigest()
    key = "sql_cache:" + hash
    #curl http://<IP Host>:<Port>/users/<uid>
    if (CACHE_DB.get(key)):
        return CACHE_DB.get(key) + "(Database Cache)"
    else:
        MAIN_DB.execute("select USER from ACCTABLE.users where ID=" + str(uid))
        data = MAIN_DB.fetchone()
        if data:
            CACHE_DB.set(key,data[0])
            CACHE_DB.expire(key, 36);
            return CACHE_DB.get(key)
        else:
            return "##### Record not found #####"
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Web Cache (NGINX)

```
http {
    client_max_body_size 500M;
    client_body_timeout 3000s;
    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
    '$status $body_bytes_sent "'.$http_referer"
    '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
    tcp_nopush on;

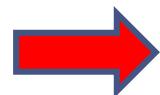
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    gzip on;

    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
server {
    listen 80;
    client_body_buffer_size 50M;
    index index.html      index.htm;
    location / {
        proxy_pass http://webservice:5000;
        proxy_next_upstream error timeout invalid_header http_500 http_502 http_503 http_504;
        proxy_redirect off;
        proxy_buffering off;
        proxy_set_header      Host          $host;
        proxy_set_header      X-Real-IP     $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header      X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    }
}
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Database / Database Cache

```
maindb:  
  image: labdocker/mysql:latest  
  container_name: maindb  
  environment:  
    MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: password  
  
cachedb:  
  image: labdocker/redis:latest  
  container_name: cachedb  
  
webservice:  
  build: .  
  dockerfile: dockerfile_python  
  container_name: webservice  
  ports:  
    - "5000:5000"  
  links:  
    - cachedb:cachedb  
    - maindb:maindb  
  
webcache:  
  build: .  
  dockerfile: dockerfile_nginx  
  container_name: webcache  
  ports:  
    - "80:80"  
  links:  
    - webservice:webservice
```



Maria Database



Redis Key-Value Database

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Dockerfile: WebService

```
FROM labdocker/alpinepython:2.7-onbuild
MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonlap (eva10409@gmail.com)
LABEL Description="Python Special Build for Alpine (On Build)" Version="1.0"
EXPOSE 5000
CMD [ "python", "main.py" ]
```

```
docker build -t labdocker/webservice:1.0 \
-f dockerfile_python Path: ~/dockerworkshop/Workshop-2-
1-DockerFile/python_restfulset/
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Dockerfile: Webcache

```
FROM labdocker/alpine:latest
MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonlap (eva10409@gmail.com)
LABEL Description="NGINX Build Container" Version="1.0"
RUN apk update && \
apk add nginx
COPY nginx.conf /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
WORKDIR /usr/sbin
ENTRYPOINT ["nginx","-c","/etc/nginx/nginx.conf"]
EXPOSE 8080
```

```
docker build -t labdocker/webcache:1.0 \
-f dockerfile_nginx ~/dockerworkshop/Workshop-2-1-
DockerFile/python_restfulset/
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Test run container

```
praparns-MacBook-Pro:python_restfulset praparn$ docker container ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND      CREATED          STATUS           PORTS          NAMES
0c8e81f04982        labdocker/webcache:1.0   "nginx -c /etc/nginx..."   5 seconds ago   Up 3 seconds   0.0.0.0:80->8080/tcp   webcache
702b554adb42        labdocker/webservice:1.0  "python main.py"       10 seconds ago  Up 9 seconds   0.0.0.0:5000->5000/tcp   webservice
f259cf6fe88a        labdocker/redis:latest    "docker-entrypoint.s..."  22 seconds ago  Up 20 seconds  6379/tcp          cachedb
b0dbab1856d6        labdocker/mariadb:latest  "/docker-entrypoint..."  48 seconds ago  Up 47 seconds   3306/tcp          maindb
praparns-MacBook-Pro:python_restfulset praparn$
```

```
python_restfulset — Terminal MAC Pro — bash — 155x29
...ockerFile/python_restfulset — Terminal MAC Pro — bash
praparns-MacBook-Pro:python_restfulset praparn$ export Server_IP=127.0.0.1
praparns-MacBook-Pro:python_restfulset praparn$ export Server_Port=80
praparns-MacBook-Pro:python_restfulset praparn$ curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/
<H1> Welcome Page from Container Python Lab </H1>Checkpoint Date/Time: Sun Oct 21 09:36:04 2018
praparns-MacBook-Pro:python_restfulset praparn$
```

The screenshot shows a Mac OS X desktop environment. In the foreground, a Safari browser window is open, displaying the "Welcome Page from Container Python Lab". The URL in the address bar is "127.0.0.1". The browser interface includes a toolbar with various icons and a bookmarks bar at the bottom.

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Init / Insert Data

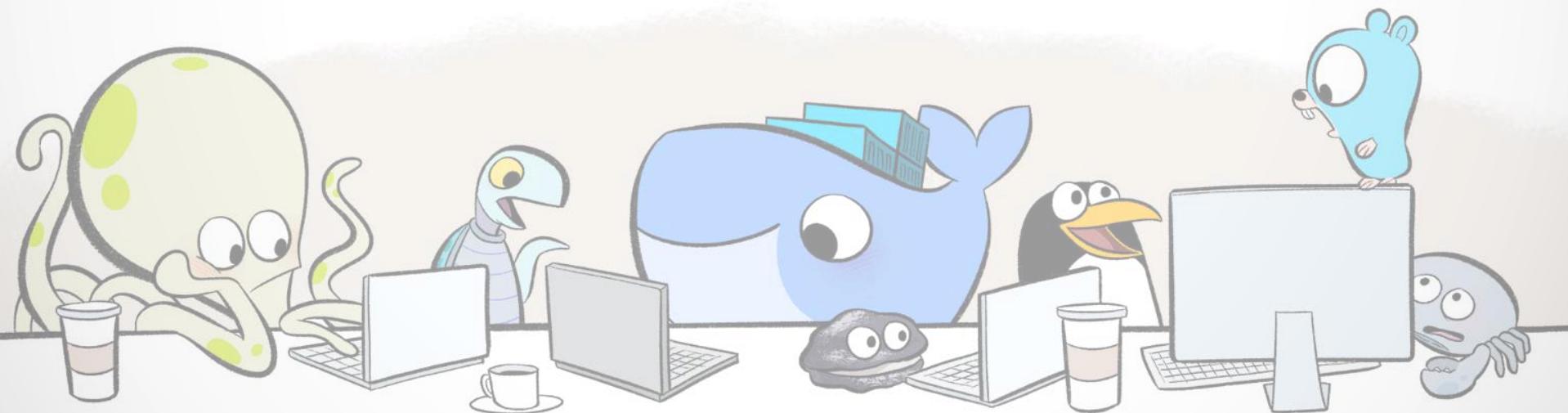
```
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/init
#####
Database Create New Account Table Done #####
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "1", "user":"Praparn Luangphoonlap", "desribe":"Slave"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "2", "user":"Somchai Sunsukwan", "desribe":"Security Guard"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "3", "user":"Sanyachan Panrudee", "desribe":"House Keeping"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "4", "user":"Sakkan Yanyicharoen", "desribe":"Messenger"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "5", "user":"Chatchai Mounrang", "desribe":"Programmer"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "6", "user":"Anusit Kannaphat", "desribe":"DevOps Manager"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "7", "user":"Meelarp Maisanuk", "desribe":"System Engineer"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "8", "user":"Pansa Bunsong", "desribe":"Security Guard"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "9", "user":"Wiphanee Wongsaaisawan", "desribe":"Administrator"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"uid": "10", "user":"Nopparat Nopparat", "desribe":"Administrator"}' http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/insertuser

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.8.1
Date: Sun, 06 Aug 2017 16:06:09 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 41
Connection: keep-alive
#####
Record was added #####
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.8.1
Date: Sun, 06 Aug 2017 16:06:09 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 41
Connection: keep-alive
#####
Record was added #####
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.8.1
Date: Sun, 06 Aug 2017 16:06:09 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 41
Connection: keep-alive
#####
Record was added #####
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.8.1
Date: Sun, 06 Aug 2017 16:06:09 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 41
Connection: keep-alive
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

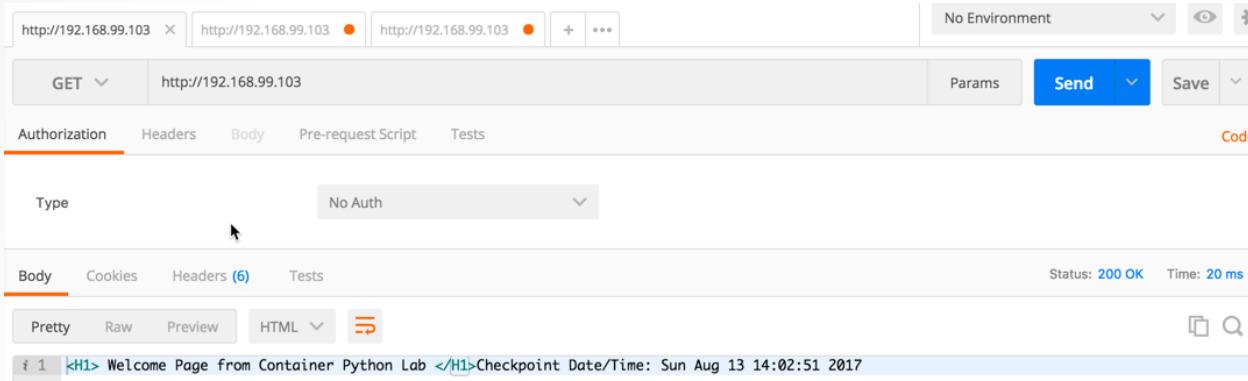
- Get Data (Direct/Cache) and Delete Data

```
~ — Terminal MAC Pro — ssh < docker-machine ssh labdocker
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/1
Praparn Luangphoonlap(Database Direct)
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/1
Praparn Luangphoonlap(Database Cache)
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/4
Sakkan Yanyicharoen(Database Direct)
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/4
Sakkan Yanyicharoen(Database Cache)
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/removeuser/1
#####
Record was deleted (Both Database Cache) #####
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/removeuser/2
#####
Record was deleted #####
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/removeuser/3
#####
Record was deleted #####
praparns-MacBook-Pro% curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/users/removeuser/4
#####
Record was deleted (Both Database Cache) #####
praparns-MacBook-Pro%
```



Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Case for POSTMAN



http://192.168.99.103 X http://192.168.99.103 ● http://192.168.99.103 ● + *** No Environment Send Save

GET http://192.168.99.103 Params Code

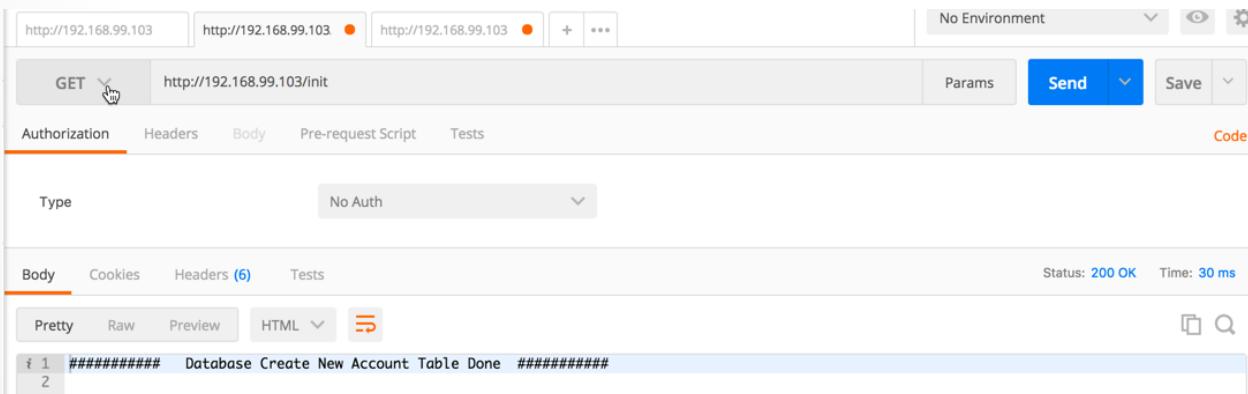
Authorization Headers Body Pre-request Script Tests

Type: No Auth

Body Cookies Headers (6) Tests Status: 200 OK Time: 20 ms

Pretty Raw Preview HTML Copy Search

i 1 <H1> Welcome Page from Container Python Lab </H1>Checkpoint Date/Time: Sun Aug 13 14:02:51 2017



http://192.168.99.103 X http://192.168.99.103 ● http://192.168.99.103 ● + *** No Environment Send Save

GET http://192.168.99.103/init Params Code

Authorization Headers Body Pre-request Script Tests

Type: No Auth

Body Cookies Headers (6) Tests Status: 200 OK Time: 30 ms

Pretty Raw Preview HTML Copy Search

i 1 ##### Database Create New Account Table Done #####

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Case for POSTMAN

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there are three tabs with URLs: http://192.168.99.103, http://192.168.99.103 (highlighted with a red dot), and http://192.168.99.103. To the right of these are buttons for '+', '...', 'No Environment' (with dropdown arrows), and settings (eye and gear icons). Below the tabs, the method is set to 'POST' and the URL is 'http://192.168.99.103/users/insertuser'. On the right, there are 'Params', 'Send' (highlighted with a blue button), 'Save' (with dropdown arrows), and 'Code' buttons. Under the 'Body' tab, which is selected (indicated by an orange underline), the content type is set to 'raw' and 'JSON (application/json)'. The request body contains the following JSON:

```
1 {"uid": "1", "user": "Praparn Luangphoonlap", "desripe": "Slave"}  
2
```

Below the body, the status bar shows 'Status: 200 OK' and 'Time: 25 ms'. The 'Body' tab is also underlined in orange. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Pretty', 'Raw', 'Preview', and 'HTML' (with a dropdown arrow). To the right are icons for copy (square with arrow) and search (magnifying glass).

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Case for POSTMAN

The image displays two separate instances of the Postman application interface, each showing a list of API requests and their corresponding responses.

Screenshot 1 (Top):

- Request URL: `http://192.168.99.103/users/1`
- Method: GET
- Authorization: No Auth
- Body: Pretty (selected), Raw, Preview, HTML
- Response Status: 200 OK, Time: 22 ms
- ResponseBody:

```
i 1 Praparn Luangphoonlap(Database Direct)
2
```

Screenshot 2 (Bottom):

- Request URL: `http://192.168.99.103/users/1`
- Method: GET
- Authorization: No Auth
- Body: Pretty (selected), Raw, Preview, HTML
- Response Status: 200 OK, Time: 24 ms
- ResponseBody:

```
i 1 Praparn Luangphoonlap(Database Cache)
```

Workshop 2-1: DockerFile

- Case for POSTMAN

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface with two requests made to the same endpoint but with different parameters.

Request 1: GET http://192.168.99.103/users/removeuser/1

Request 2: GET http://192.168.99.103/users/removeuser/3

Responses:

- For Request 1, the response body is: `i 1 ##### Record was deleted #####
2`
- For Request 2, the response body is: `i 1 ##### Record was deleted (Both Database Cache) #####
2`

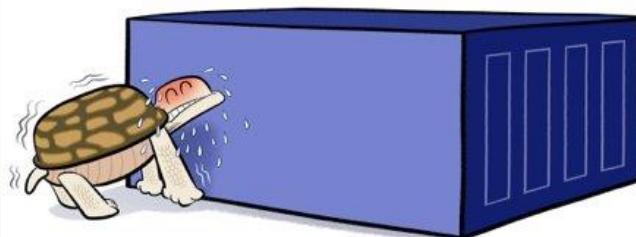
The status for both requests is 200 OK with a response time of 22 ms for Request 1 and 25 ms for Request 2.

Dockerfile

- Multi-State was introduced on April 2017(Since 17.06)
- Write multiple “FROM” on same dockerfile
- Reduce duplicate workload by copy “intermediate state” during build to new image

Build smaller images with Multi-stage builds

**First stage:
complete build
environment**



**Second stage:
minimal runtime
environment** ❤



One Dockerfile, one build

Dockerfile

Dockerfile1:

```
FROM golang:1.7.3
WORKDIR /go/src/github.com/alexellis(href-counter/
RUN go get -d -v golang.org/x/net/html
COPY app.go .
RUN go get -d -v golang.org/x/net/html \
&& CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build -a -installsuffix cgo -o app .
Output: image 1 unit
```

Dockerfile2:

```
FROM alpine:latest
RUN apk --no-cache add ca-certificates
WORKDIR /root/
COPY app .
CMD ["./app"]
Output: image final unit
```

Dockerfile

Multi-state dockerfile:

```
FROM golang:1.7.3 as builder
WORKDIR /go/src/github.com/alexellis(href-counter/
RUN go get -d -v golang.org/x/net/html
COPY app.go .
RUN CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build -a -installsuffix cgo -o app .
```

```
FROM alpine:latest
RUN apk --no-cache add ca-certificates
WORKDIR /root/
COPY --from=builder /go/src/github.com/alexellis(href-counter/app .
CMD ["./app"]
```

Output: Final Image 1 Unit

Compose

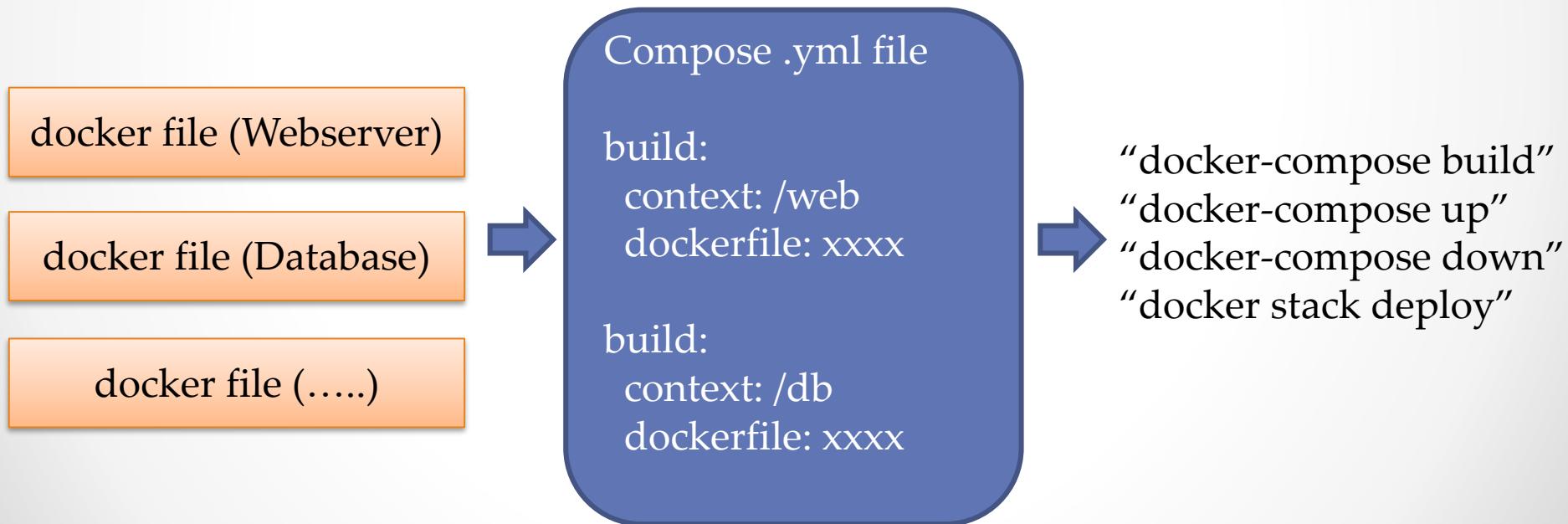
• • •

Compose

- Compose เป็นเครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการสร้าง system service ที่จะใช้ในการรันระบบงานทั้งระบบ ซึ่งตามปกติจะประกอบไปด้วยหลาย component อาทิเช่น
 - Web component service
 - Application component service
 - Database component service
 - Load balance component service
 - etc
- Compose สามารถควบคุมการ start / stop / monitor การทำงานของ service ทั้งระบบเป็น single point
- เหมาะสำหรับการสร้าง development environment / test environment / automatic deploy to production (docker-machine / swarm) (build one ➔ ship to everywhere)
- *No Support --ip now

Compose

- ขั้นตอนในการสร้าง compose
 - สร้าง docker file สำหรับแต่ละ component
 - กำหนดค่า running parameter ใน .yml/.yaml file ของ compose ซึ่งจะอ้างอิงถึง docker file แต่ละตัว
 - docker-compose up



Compose

| Compose file format | Docker Engine release |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.7 | 18.06.0+ |
| 3.6 | 18.02.0+ |
| 3.5 | 17.12.0+ |
| 3.4 | 17.09.0+ |
| 3.3 | 17.06.0+ |
| 3.2 | 17.04.0+ |
| 3.1 | 1.13.1+ |
| 3.0 | 1.13.0+ |
| 2.4 | 17.12.0+ |
| 2.3 | 17.06.0+ |
| 2.2 | 1.13.0+ |
| 2.1 | 1.12.0+ |
| 2.0 | 1.10.0+ |
| 1.0 | 1.9.1.+ |

Docker Compose release notes

Estimated reading time: 72 minutes

1.23.1 (2018-11-01)

Bug Fixes

- Fixed a bug where working with containers created with a version of Compose earlier than `1.23.0` would cause unexpected crashes.
- Fixed an issue where the behavior of the `--project-directory` flag would vary depending on which subcommand was used.

1.23.0 (2018-10-30)

Important note

The default naming scheme for containers created by Compose in this version has changed from `<project>_<service>_<index>` to `<project>_<service>_<index>_<slug>`, where `<slug>` is a randomly-generated hexadecimal string. Please make sure to update scripts relying on the old naming scheme accordingly before upgrading.

Features

- Logs for containers restarting after a crash will now appear in the output of the `up` and `logs` commands.
- Added `--hash` option to the `docker-compose config` command, allowing users to print a hash string for each service's configuration to facilitate rolling updates.
- Added `--parallel` flag to the `docker-compose build` command, allowing Compose to build up to 5 images simultaneously.
- Output for the `pull` command now reports status / progress even when pulling multiple images in parallel.
- For images with multiple names, Compose will now attempt to match the one present in the service configuration in the output of the `images` command.

Bug Fixes

- Fixed an issue where parallel `run` commands for the same service would fail due to name collisions.
- Fixed an issue where paths longer than 260 characters on Windows clients would cause `docker-compose build` to fail.
- Fixed a bug where attempting to mount `/var/run/docker.sock` with Docker Desktop for Windows would result in failure.
- The `--project-directory` option is now used by Compose to determine where to look for the `.env` file.
- `docker-compose build` no longer fails when attempting to pull an image with credentials provided by the `gcloud credential helper`.
- Fixed the `--exit-code-from` option in `docker-compose up` to always report the actual exit code even when the watched container is not the cause of the exit.
- Fixed an issue that would prevent recreating a service in some cases where a volume would be mapped to the same mountpoint as a volume declared within the Dockerfile for that image.
- Fixed a bug that caused hash configuration with multiple networks to be inconsistent, causing some services to be unnecessarily

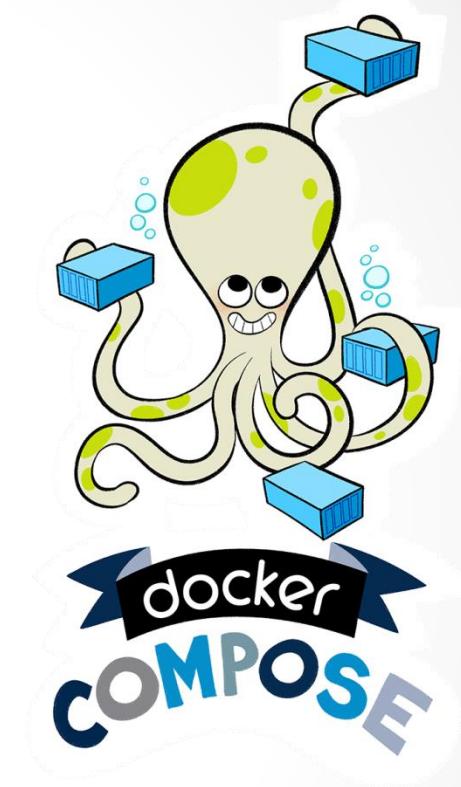
Compose

- Compose syntax: (docker compose up/down/run)
 - version: x (Current Version 3)
 - services:
 - XXX (service name):
 - image: <image name>
 - build:
 - target: /xxxx (New on Version 3.4)
 - cache_from: (New on Version 3.2)
 - <image name>
 - labels: (New on Version 3.3)
 - <label>: <value>
 - context: ./<path>
 - dockerfile: <file>
 - container_name: <name>
 - args:
 - <xxxx>:<value>
 - dns: x.x.x.x
 - dns_search: xxx.com
 - entrypoint: ["nginx","-c","/etc/nginx/nginx.conf"]
 - env_file: xxxx.xxx (VAR=VAL)
 - Environment:
 - TOKEN: XXXX
 - ports:
 - - "9999:9999"
 - Link:
 - xx:<alias>
 - healthcheck:
 - test: ["CMD-SHELL", "pg_isready"]
 - interval: 30s
 - timeout: 30s
 - retries: 3
 - start_period: 100s (New on Version 3.4)



Compose

- Compose syntax:
 - XXX (service name):
 - depends_on:
 - XXXX
 - XXXX
 - networks:
 - XXXX1
 - XXXX2



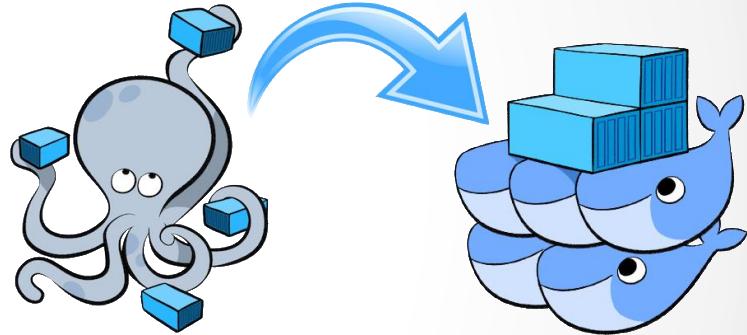
Ref:<https://docs.docker.com/compose/compose-file/#command>

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Compose

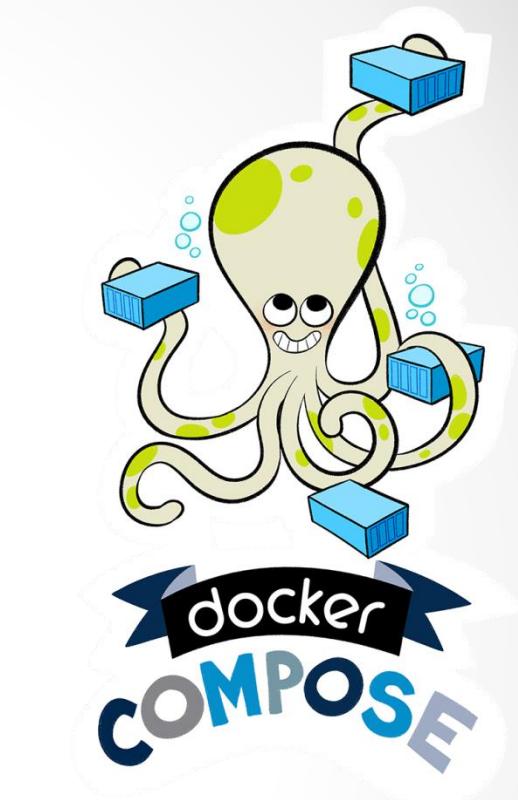
- Compose syntax: (docker stack deploy)
 - services:
 - XXX (service name):
 - image: <image name>
 - **deploy: <SWARM>**
 - mode:
 - global
 - replicated
 - resource:
 - limits:
 - cpus: '0.5'
 - memory: 100M
 - reservations:
 - cpus: '0.1'
 - memory: 20M
 - restart_policy:
 - condition: on-failure
 - delay: 5s
 - max_attempts: 3
 - update_config:
 - parallelism: 2
 - delay: 10s
 - failure_action: 10ms
 - max_failure_ratio: X
 - order: (stop-first,start-first) <New on Version 3.4>



Compose

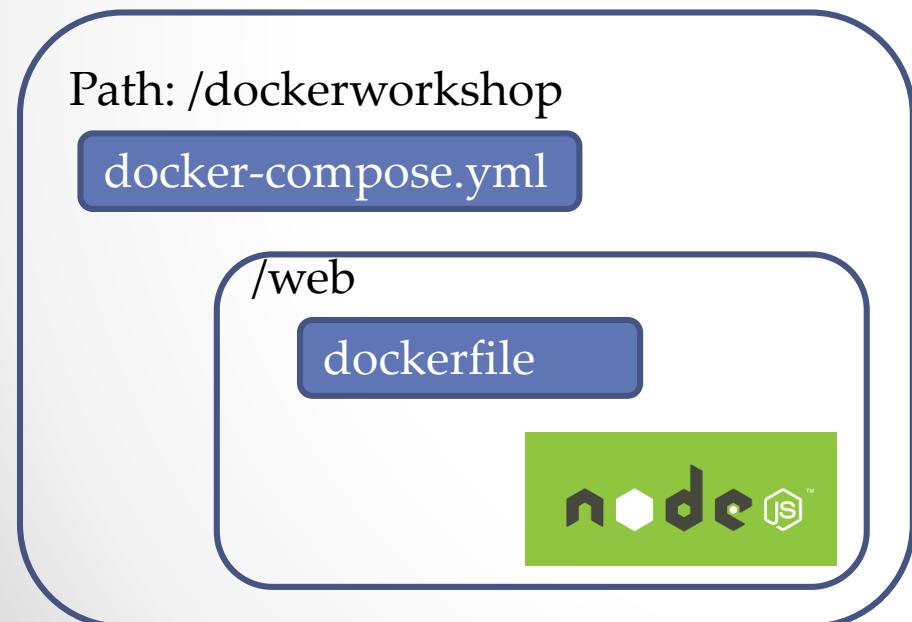
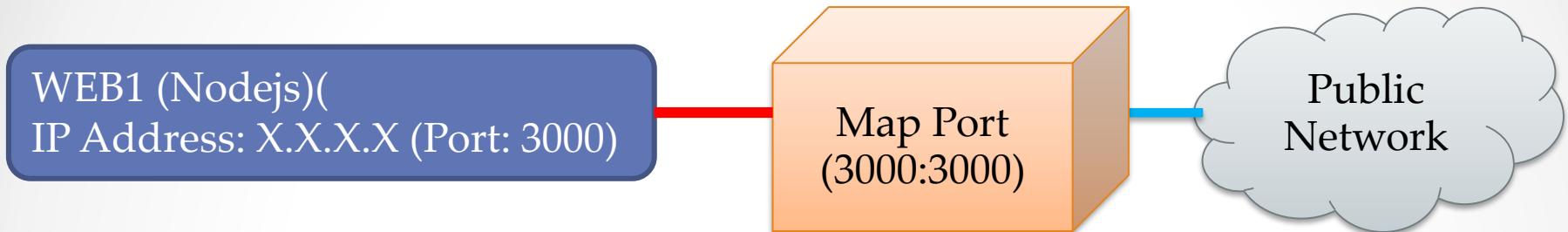
- DOCKER STACK DEPLOY

- Not Supported
 - build
 - cgroup_parent
 - container_name
 - devices
 - dns
 - dns_search
 - external_links
 - links
 - network_mode
 - security_opt
 - stop_signal
 - sysctls
 - userns_mode



Workshop 2-2: Compose

- Part1: componenodejs



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Workshop 2-2: Compose

- dockerfile

```
FROM labdocker/alpine:latest
MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonlap (eva10409@gmail.com)
LABEL Description="NodeJS/NGINX Build Container" Version="1.0"
ENV NODE_VERSION=v4.3.0 NPM_VERSION=2.14.12
RUN apk update && \
    apk add nodejs
RUN mkdir /nodejs
COPY hello.js /nodejs/
WORKDIR /nodejs
ENTRYPOINT ["node","hello.js"]
EXPOSE 3000
```

- docker-compose.yml

```
version: "3.4"
services:
  web:
    build:
      context: ./web
      dockerfile: dockerfile          # optional for specific dockerfile
      container_name: nodejs          # optional for specific container name
      command: ["node","hello.js"]     # optional for override command on dockerfile
    ports:
      - 3000:3000
```

Workshop 2-2: Compose

- Part 2: composemultinodejs

WEB1 (No Map)

IP Address: (Webinternal)(Private)

WEB2 (No Map)

IP Address: (Webinternal) (Private)

vSwitch: Webinternal
IP Address: 192.168.101.0/24

NGINX (Map Port:80:8080)
IP Address: Webpublic (Public)
IP Addrerss: Webpublic (Private)

vSwitch: Webpublic
IP Address: 192.168.100.0/24

Map Port
(80:8080)

Public
Network

Workshop 2-2: Compose

- Use case: multinodejs with nginx

Path: /dockerworkshop

docker-compose.yml

/nginx

dockerfile
(webinternal)
(webpublic)

nginx.conf
load balance:
web1
web2



/web1

dockerfile (webinternal)



/web2

dockerfile (webinternal)



Workshop 2-2: Compose

- nginx: dockerfile

```
FROM labdocker/alpine:latest
MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonlap (eva10409@gmail.com)
LABEL Description="NodeJS/NGINX Build Container" Version="1.0"
RUN apk update && \
    apk add nginx
COPY nginx.conf /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
WORKDIR /usr/sbin
ENTRYPOINT ["nginx","-c","/etc/nginx/nginx.conf"]
EXPOSE 8080
```

- Web1 & Web 2: dockerfile

```
FROM labdocker/alpine:latest
MAINTAINER Praparn Lueangphoonlap (eva10409@gmail.com)
LABEL Description="NodeJS/NGINX Build Container" Version="1.0"
ENV NODE_VERSION=v4.3.0 NPM_VERSION=2.14.12
RUN apk update && \
    apk add nodejs
RUN mkdir /nodejs
COPY hello.js /nodejs/
WORKDIR /nodejs
ENTRYPOINT ["node","hello.js"]
EXPOSE 3000
```

Workshop 2-2: Compose

- Web1: Hello.js

```
var http = require('http');
http.createServer(function (req, res)
{res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
res.end('Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Node 1\n');}).listen(3000,
'0.0.0.0');
console.log('Server running at http://0.0.0.0:3000/');
```

- Web2: Hello.js

```
var http = require('http');
http.createServer(function (req, res)
{res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
res.end('Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs Node 2\n');}).listen(3000,
'0.0.0.0');
console.log('Server running at http://0.0.0.0:3000/');
```

Workshop 2-2: Compose

- docker-compose.yml

```
1  version: '3.4'
2  services:
3    nginx:
4      build:
5        context: ./nginx
6        dockerfile: dockerfile          # optional for specific dockerfile
7        cache_from:
8          - alpine:latest
9      container_name: nginx
10     depends_on:
11       - web1
12       - web2
13     healthcheck:
14       test: ["CMD", "curl", "-f", "http://localhost:80"]  # option for health check and send curl for check http://localhost:3000
15       interval: 30s                                     # interval health check
16       timeout: 10s                                     # timeout for check
17       retries: 3                                       # maximum retries
18       start_period: 30s                                # start period <news on 3.4>
19     networks:
20       webpublic:
21         aliases:
22           - nginx
23       webinternal:
24         aliases:
25           - nginx
26     ports:
27       - "80:8080"
```

Workshop 2-2: Compose

- docker-compose.yml

```
29  web1:
30    build:
31      context: ./web1
32      dockerfile: dockerfile          # optional for specific dockerfile
33      cache_from:
34        - labdocker/alpineweb:latest
35    container_name: web1
36    healthcheck:
37      test: ["CMD", "curl", "-f", "http://localhost:3000"] # option for health check and send curl for check http://localhost:3000
38      interval: 30s                                     # interval health check
39      timeout: 10s                                     # timeout for check
40      retries: 3                                       # maximum retries
41      start_period: 30s                                # start period <news on 3.4>
42    networks:
43      webinternal:
44        aliases:
45        - web1
46
47  web2:
48    build:
49      context: ./web2
50      dockerfile: dockerfile          # optional for specific dockerfile
51      cache_from:
52        - labdocker/alpineweb:latest
53    container_name: web2
54    healthcheck:
55      test: ["CMD", "curl", "-f", "http://localhost:3000"] # option for health check and send curl for check http://localhost:3000
56      interval: 30s                                     # interval health check
57      timeout: 10s                                     # timeout for check
58      retries: 3                                       # maximum retries
59      start_period: 30s                                # start period <news on 3.4>
60    networks:
61      webinternal:
62        aliases:
63        - web2
```

Workshop 2-2: Compose

- docker-compose.yml

```
65 networks:
66   webpublic:
67     driver: bridge
68     ipam:
69       driver: default
70       config:
71         - subnet: 192.168.100.0/24
72   webinternal:
73     driver: bridge
74     ipam:
75       driver: default
76       config:
77         - subnet: 192.168.101.0/24
78
```

Registry

• • •

Registry

- Registry เป็น container แบบหนึ่งที่ใช้สำหรับจัดเก็บ image ที่สร้างขึ้นไว้บน private server โดยไม่จำเป็นต้องผ่าน public internet (hub.docker.com) ทำให้สามารถจัดเก็บ image ภายในองค์กรได้อย่างปลอดภัย
- Registry เป็นพื้นที่สำหรับจัดเก็บ image ที่ถูกสร้างขึ้นโดยแบ่งออกตาม image name และ tag version ที่กำหนดไว้

Ex: labdocker/alpineweb:latest

- กรณีการใช้งาน registry ระหว่าง Server ด้วยกันสามารถกำหนด TLS security ระหว่างกันได้
 - สามารถเลือก storage backend อื่นๆในการจัดเก็บ image ได้ เช่น Etc: s3 (aws), azure, gcs (google cloud) etc
 - มี option gc (garbage collect) ด้วย option “bin/registry garbage-collect [--dry-run] config.yml”



Workshop 2-3: Registry

- Part1: Registry on single docker-machine
- เริ่มใช้งาน registry โดย download image registry ตามตัวอย่าง

```
docker image pull registry:2.6.2 (registry version 2.0)
```

- Start container เพื่อเริ่มใช้งาน

```
docker container run -d -p 5000:5000 \
--restart=always --name registry \
-e REGISTRY_STORAGE_DELETE_ENABLED=true \
--mount type=bind,source=/home/docker,target=/var/lib/registry \
registry:2.7.1
```

- ดำเนินการ tag image และทดสอบ push image docker เข้า registry

```
docker image tag labdocker/alpine:latest \
localhost:5000/alpine:latest
```

```
docker push localhost:5000/alpine:latest
```

- *ต้องบันทึก digest image ไว้เพื่อใช้อ้างอิงภายหลัง

Workshop 2-3: Registry

- ในการตรวจสอบ registry image file เพื่อให้เกิดความง่ายต่อการใช้งาน docker ได้จัดเตรียม HTTP API สำหรับการเรียกใช้งานบน registry ผ่าน curl/customize application ซึ่งรองรับการใช้งาน อาทิเช่น
- การ List รายการ image ที่จัดเก็บไว้บน

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:5000/v2/_catalog
```

- ตรวจสอบ revision image tag ที่จัดเก็บไว้ในแต่ละ image

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:5000/v2/<name>/tags/list
```

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:5000/v2/alpine/tags/list
```

- สามารถทำการลบ image ที่จัดเก็บไว้โดยอ้างอิงจาก digest

```
curl -X DELETE  
http://localhost:5000/v2/alpine/manifests/<digest>
```

Workshop 2-3: Registry

- ตรวจสอบ image ทาง physical file จาก docker-machine

```
cd /home/docker  
cd /docker/registry/v2
```

- ลบ image file ออกจาก docker-machine

```
docker image rm localhost:5000/alpine:latest
```

- ทำการดึง image เพิ่มมาจาก registry

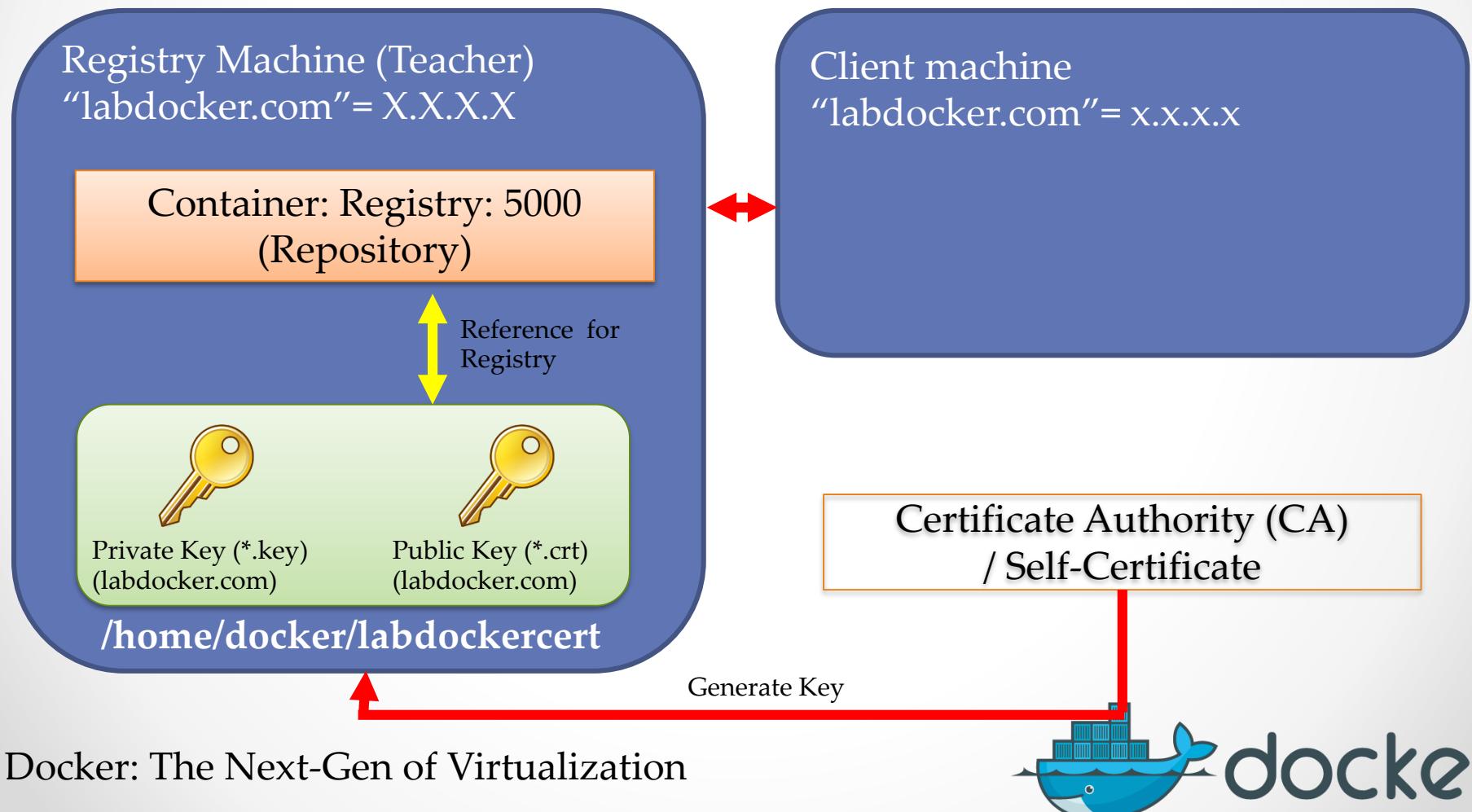
```
docker image pull localhost:5000/alpine:latest
```

- ทำการลบ container registry เพื่อยกเลิกการใช้งาน

```
docker container stop registry  
docker container rm registry
```

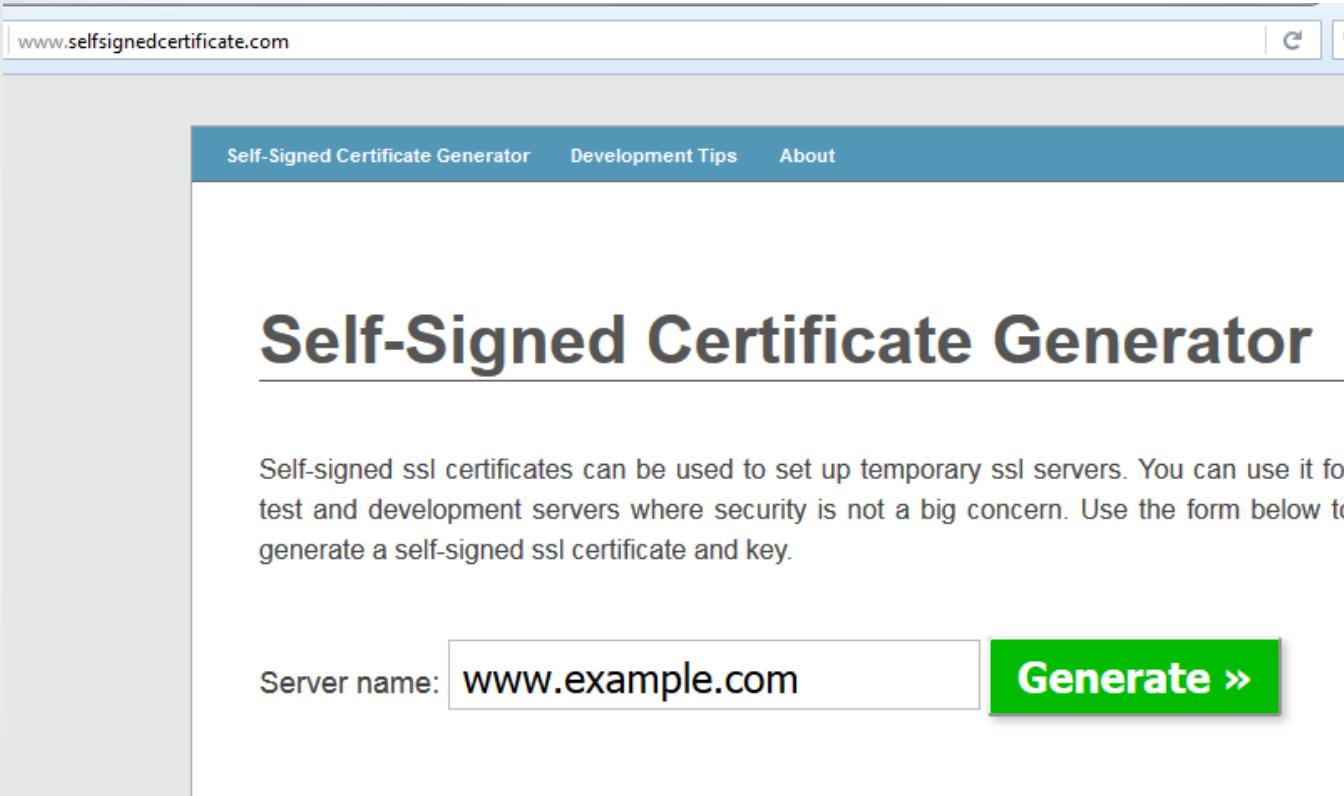
Registry on difference machine

- Part2: Registry on multiple docker-machine
- กรณีที่ต้องใช้งาน registry จาก docker server มากกว่า 1 เครื่อง เราสามารถดึงต้องสร้าง TLS certificate (next generate of SSL) เพื่อ trust registry ระหว่างกัน



Registry on difference machine

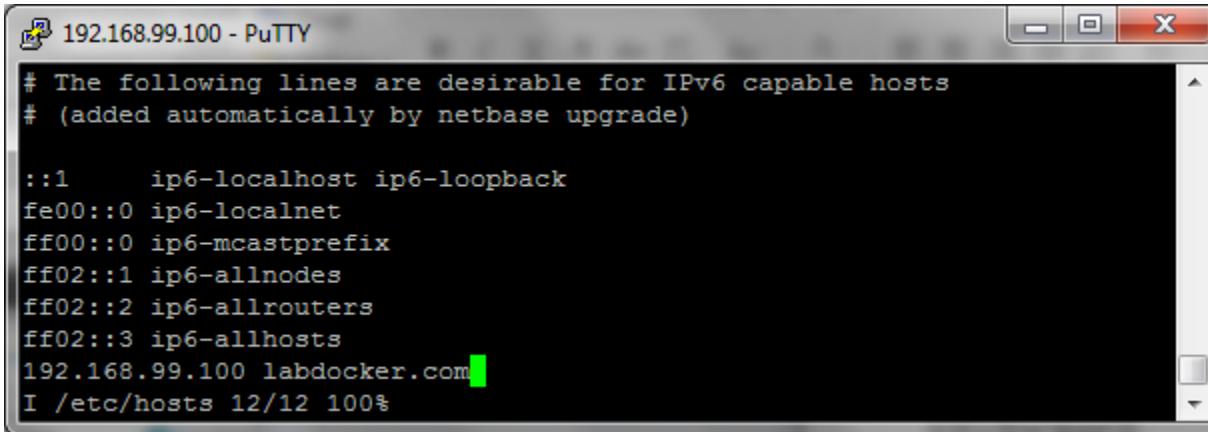
- การสร้าง certificate จาก CA / Self-Signed



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.selfsignedcertificate.com in the address bar. The page title is "Self-Signed Certificate Generator". Below the title, there is a paragraph explaining that self-signed SSL certificates can be used for temporary servers, particularly for testing and development. A form field labeled "Server name:" contains the value "www.example.com". To the right of the form is a large green button with the text "Generate »". In the top right corner of the browser window, there is an advertisement for "sslstore" featuring a keyhole icon and the text "AFFORDABLE SSL CERTIFICATES" and "ISSUED IN MINUTES*".

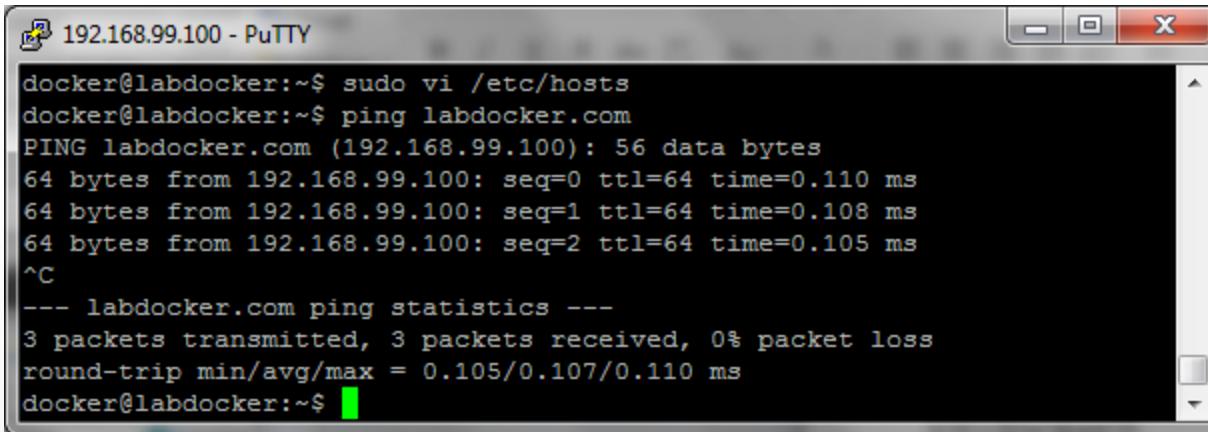
Registry on difference machine

- เพิ่ม domain “labdocker.com” ลงใน /etc/hosts (labdocker, labdocker2)



```
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
# (added automatically by netbase upgrade)

::1      ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0  ip6-localnet
ff00::0  ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1  ip6-allnodes
ff02::2  ip6-allrouters
ff02::3  ip6-allhosts
192.168.99.100 labdocker.com
I /etc/hosts 12/12 100%
```



```
docker@labdocker:~$ sudo vi /etc/hosts
docker@labdocker:~$ ping labdocker.com
PING labdocker.com (192.168.99.100): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.99.100: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.110 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.99.100: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.108 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.99.100: seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.105 ms
^C
--- labdocker.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.105/0.107/0.110 ms
docker@labdocker:~$
```

Registry on difference machine

- สำหรับกรณีเครื่อง ubuntu ที่ไม่ใช้งาน self-certificate ให้ทำการ trust root ca ดังนี้

```
sudo mkdir /usr/local/share/ca-certificates/labdocker.com:5000  
sudo cp labdocker.com.crt /usr/local/share/ca-certificates/labdocker.com:5000  
sudo update-ca-certificates  
sudo service docker restart
```

```
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-182:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry  
instruction.txt labdocker.com.crt labdocker.com.key  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-182:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry]$ sudo mkdir /usr/local/share/ca-certificates/labdocker.com:5000  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-182:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry]$ sudo cp labdocker.com.crt /usr/local/share/ca-certificates/labdocker.com:5000  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-182:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry]$ sudo update-ca-certificates  
Updating certificates in /etc/ssl/certs...  
1 added, 0 removed; done.  
Running hooks in /etc/ca-certificates/update.d...  
done.  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-182:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry]$ sudo service docker restart  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-182:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry$ █
```

Registry on difference machine

- เริ่มใช้งาน registry โดย start container ดังนี้ (labdocker)

```
docker container run -d -p 5000:5000 \
    --restart=always --name registrylab \
    --mount type=bind,source=$(pwd),target=/var/lib/registry \
    --mount type=bind,source=$(pwd),target=/certs \
    --mount type=bind,source=$(pwd),target=/auth \
    -e "REGISTRY_AUTH=hpasswd" \
    -e "REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_REALM=Registry Realm" \
    -e REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_PATH=/auth/hpasswd \
    -e REGISTRY_STORAGE_DELETE_ENABLED=true \
    -e REGISTRY_HTTP_TLS_CERTIFICATE=/certs/labdocker.com.crt \
    -e REGISTRY_HTTP_TLS_KEY=/certs/labdocker.com.key \
    registry:2.7.1
```

- ดำเนินการ tag image, login และทดสอบ push image docker เข้า registry

```
docker image tag labdocker/alpine:latest labdocker.com:5000/alpine:1.0
docker login -u <username> -p <password>
docker image push labdocker.com:5000/alpine:1.0
```

Registry on difference machine

- ในการตรวจสอบ registry image file สำหรับ registry ที่มีการ enable TLS เรียนร้อยแล้วต้องเพิ่มพารามิเตอร์ “--cacert” เพื่อระบุ certificate สำหรับการใช้งานและเปลี่ยน protocol เป็น https
- การ List รายการ image ที่จัดเก็บไว้บน

```
curl -u <username:password> --cacert /Share_DockerToolbox/labdocker.com.crt -X  
GET https://labdocker.com:5000/v2/_catalog
```

- ตรวจสอบ revision image tag ที่จัดเก็บไว้ในแต่ละ image

```
curl -u <username:password> --cacert /home/docker/labdockercert/labdocker.com.crt -  
X GET https://labdocker.com:5000/v2/alpine/tags/list
```

- สามารถทำการลบ image ที่จัดเก็บไว้โดยอ้างอิงจาก digest

```
curl -u <username:password> --cacert /home/docker/labdockercert/labdocker.com.crt  
-X DELETE https://labdocker.com:5000/v2/alpine/manifests
```

Registry on difference machine

- ดึง image ผ่าน labdocker 2

```
[root@minavgmax:~]# docker login labdocker.com:5000
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-239:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry]$ docker login labdocker.com:5000
[Username: docker
[Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/ubuntu/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-239:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry]$ docker image pull labdocker.com:5000/alpine:1.0
1.0: Pulling from alpine
Digest: sha256:02892826401a9d18f0ea01f8a2f35d328ef039db4e1edcc45c630314a0457d5b
Status: Downloaded newer image for labdocker.com:5000/alpine:1.0
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-239:~/docker-workshop-112018-cloud/Workshop-2-3-Registry$
```

- Optional: สำหรับเพิ่มรันเว็บเพื่อตรวจสอบ Container

```
-v `pwd`/auth:/auth \
-e "REGISTRY_AUTH=htpasswd" \
-e "REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_REALM=Registry
Realm" \
```

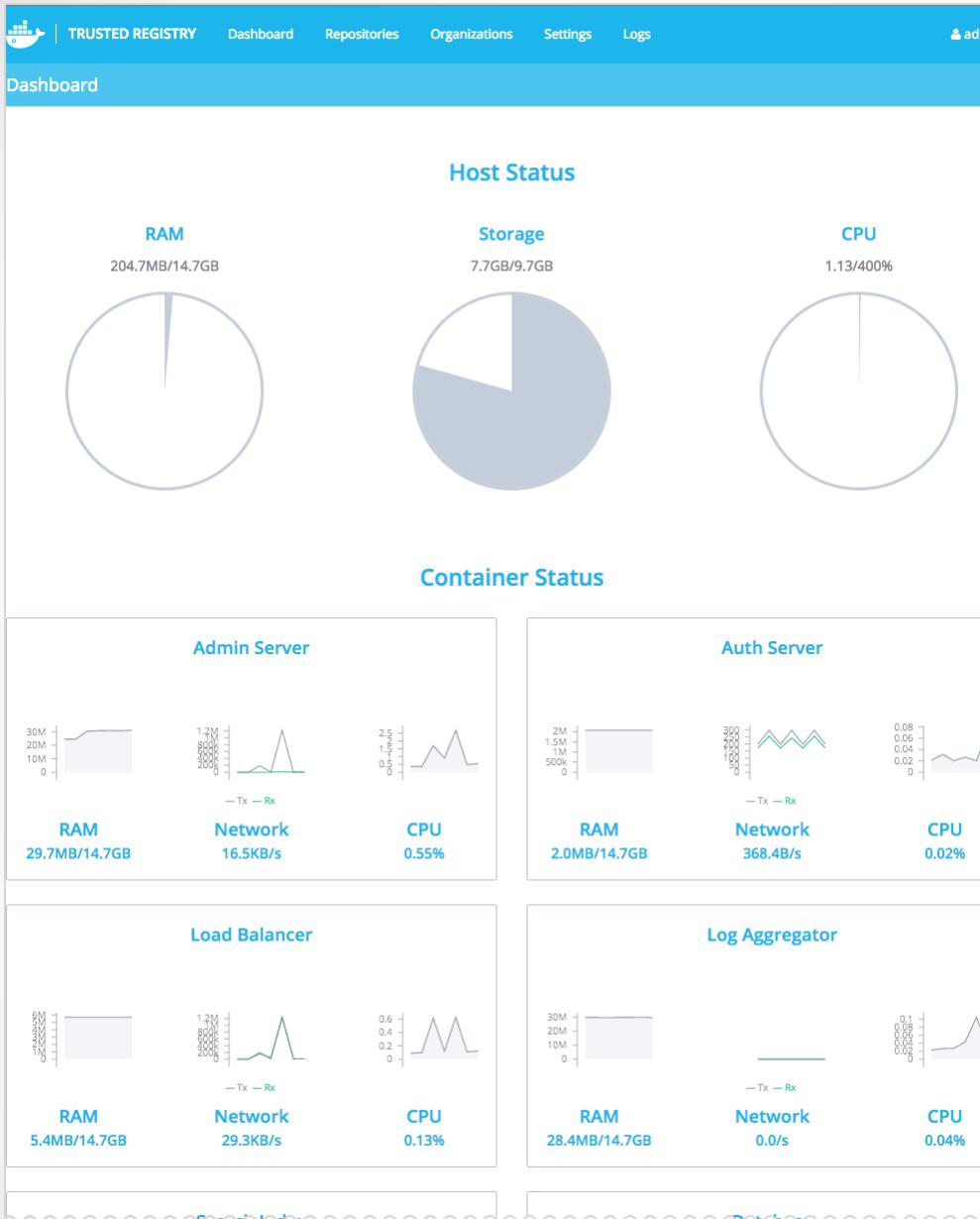
- ทำการลบ container registry เพื่อยกเลิกการใช้งาน

```
docker container stop registry
docker container rm -v registry
```

Ref: <https://docs.docker.com/registry/deploying/>

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization





Docker Trust Registry (DTR)

- Commercial support
- GUI for managing everything
- Integrated LDAP authentication
- GC schedule available

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



Open Source Registry (Experiment)

- <http://port.us.org>

The screenshot shows the Portus interface for the 'flavio/busybox' repository. The left sidebar has 'Portus' at the top, followed by 'Dashboard' and 'Images'. The main content area shows the repository name 'flavio/busybox' in large blue text. Below it is a table with three rows, each representing a different tag for the repository:

| Repository | Tag | Pushed at |
|----------------|--------|-------------------------|
| flavio/busybox | 1.0.0 | 2015-04-22 14:50:08 UTC |
| flavio/busybox | 2.0.0 | 2015-04-24 14:12:17 UTC |
| flavio/busybox | latest | 2015-04-24 14:15:34 UTC |

Artifact Registry

- Sonatype

The screenshot shows a portion of the Sonatype website's documentation for Nexus Repository Manager 3. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Documentation, My Sonatype, Community, Guides, Learn, Support, and Who is Sonatype? Below the navigation bar is a search bar labeled "Search the docs...". A button labeled "Switch to another product ▾" is also present. The main content area has a breadcrumb navigation path: Nexus Repository Manager 3 > Private Registry for Docker. The title of the page is "Private Registry for Docker". A callout box indicates that this feature is "Available in Nexus Repository OSS and Nexus Repository Pro". The page content discusses the revolutionization of application packaging and deployment by Docker containers, mentions the Open Container Initiative, and highlights the support for Docker registries in Nexus Repository Manager Pro and OSS. It also describes how Docker Hub and other public registries like Google Container Registry are being joined. The text further explains the features of Nexus Repository Manager for exposing Docker repositories and managing Docker images within an organization.

NEXUS REPOSITORY MANAGER 3

- > Download
- > Release Notes
- System Requirements
- Upgrade Compatibility - Repository Manager 2 to 3
- Repository Manager 2 to 3 Feature Equivalency
- Repository Manager Feature Matrix
- > Repository Manager Concepts
- Supported Formats
- > Installation
- > Upgrading
- > User Interface
- > Configuration
- > Backup and Restore
- Cleanup Policies
- > High Availability
- Quick Start Guide - Proxying Maven and NPM
- Staging
- Tagging

Nexus Repository Manager 3 > Private Registry for Docker

Private Registry for Docker

ⓘ Available in Nexus Repository OSS and Nexus Repository Pro

Docker containers and their usage have revolutionized the way applications and the underlying operating system are packaged and deployed to development, testing and production systems. The creation of the [Open Container Initiative](#), and the involvement of a large number of stakeholders, guarantees that the ecosystem of tools around the lightweight containers and their usage will continue to flourish.

[Docker Hub](#) is the original registry for Docker container images and it is being joined by more and more other publicly available registries such as the [Google Container Registry](#) and others.

Nexus Repository Manager Pro and Nexus Repository Manager OSS support Docker registries as the Docker repository format for hosted and proxy repositories. You can expose these repositories to the client-side tools directly or as a repository group, which is a repository that merges and exposes the contents of multiple repositories in one convenient URL. This allows you to reduce time and bandwidth usage for accessing Docker images in a registry as well as share your images within your organization in a hosted repository. Users can then launch containers based on those images, resulting in a completely private Docker registry with all the features available in the repository manager.

Artifact Registry

- Harbor CNCF Registry (Incubator)

The screenshot shows the Harbor project page on the Cloud Native Computing Foundation website. It features a large logo with a lighthouse and the word "HARBOR". Below the logo, there are sections for "Cloud Native Incubating", "Open Source Software", "License Apache License 2.0", and "CI Best Practices In progress: 18%". A "Tweet" button with 493 likes is also present. The main content area includes the title "Harbor" and subtitle "Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF) Provisioning · Container Registry". A brief description follows: "An open source trusted cloud native registry project that stores, signs, and scans content." Below this, there is a table with various project details:

| Website | https://goharbor.io/ |
|---------------|---|
| Repository | https://github.com/goharbor/harbor |
| Crunchbase | https://www.crunchbase.com/organization/cloud-native-computing-found... |
| LinkedIn | https://www.linkedin.com/company/cloud-native-computing-foundation |
| Twitter | @project_harbor |
| First Commit | 3 years ago |
| Contributors | 121 |
| Headquarters | San Francisco, California |
| Latest Tweet | this week |
| Latest Commit | this week |
| Headcount | 11-50 |

Below the table, there is a section titled "Tweets by @project_harbor" which shows a single tweet from the Project Harbor account:

Project Harbor
@project_harbor
#currentlyreading Insight from @Maks_Postument on how he built HA Harbor with #Azure and #Rancher

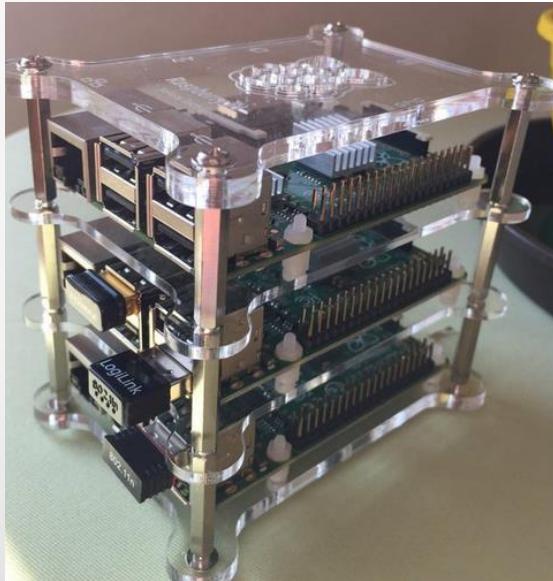


Swarm

• • •

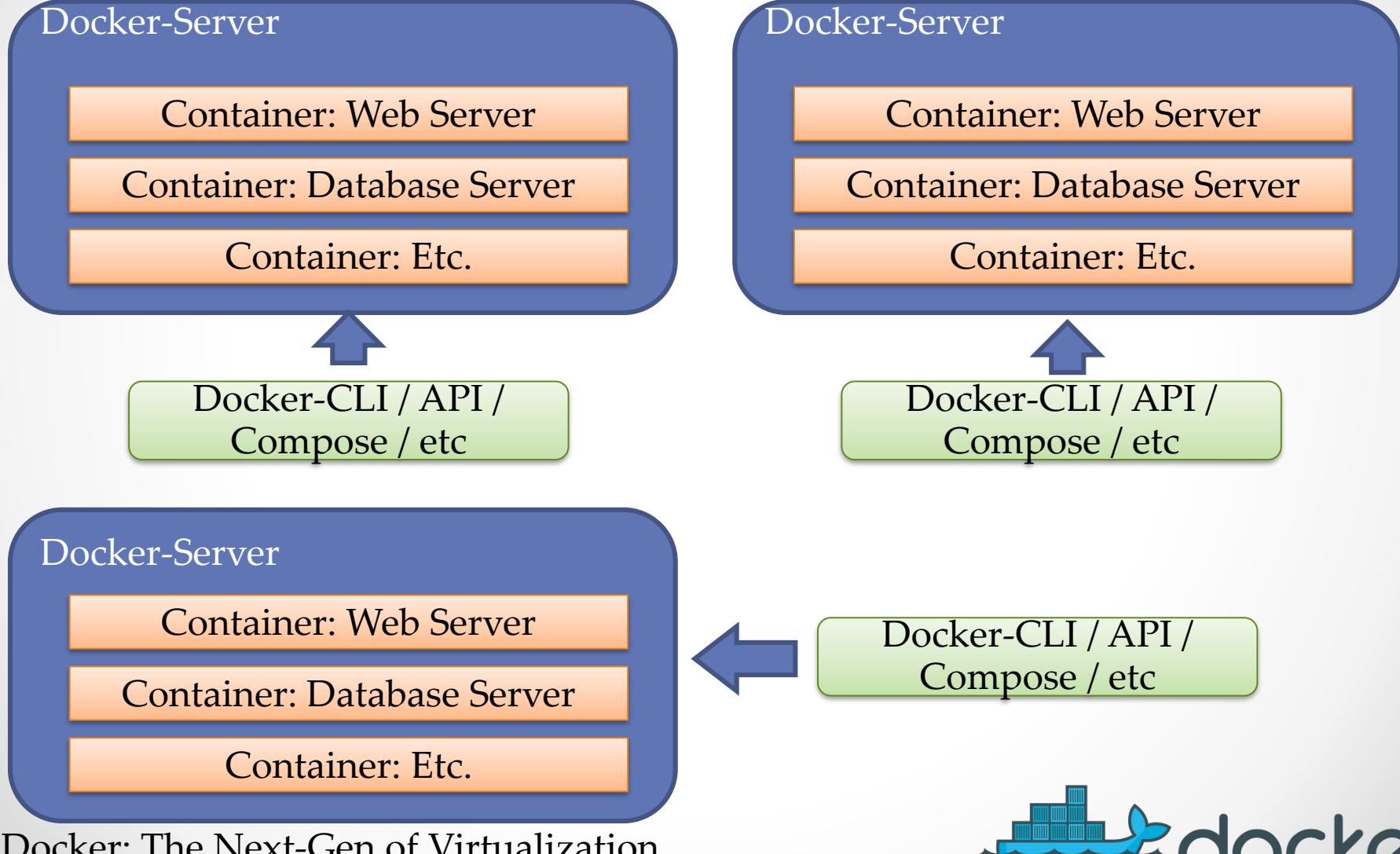
Swarm: Conceptual

- Swarm ถือเป็น native tool ในการจัดการ docker-engine หลายๆเครื่องให้รวมเป็น resource pool เดียวกัน เพื่อให้ง่ายต่อการบริหารจัดการ
- เพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการทำงานร่วมกันของ docker-engine
- Hybrid Swan Cluster (Windows / Linux)
- Fail Over / High Availability (HA)
- Micro Service



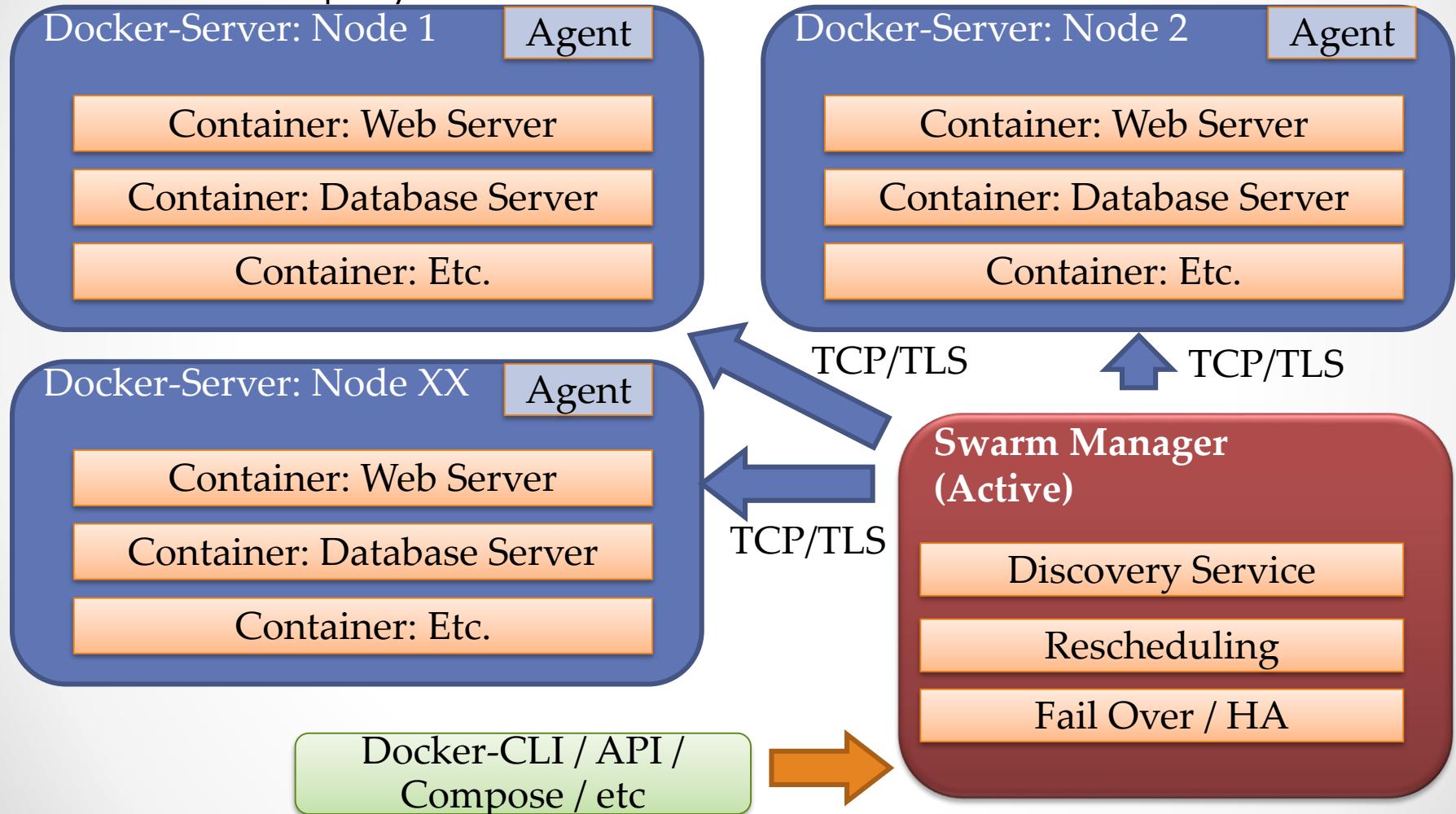
Swarm: Conceptual

- Traditional Docker Deployment



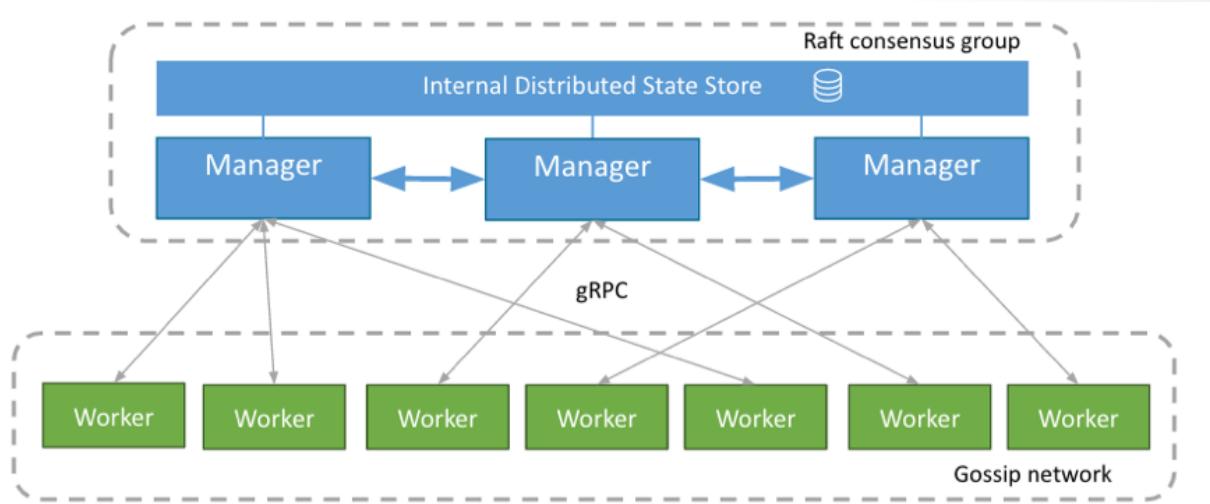
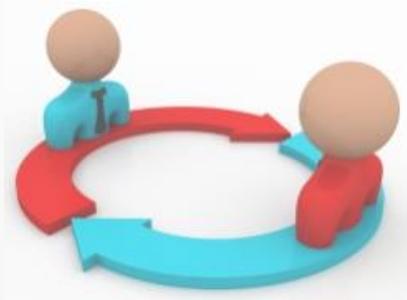
Swarm: Conceptual

- Swarm Deployment



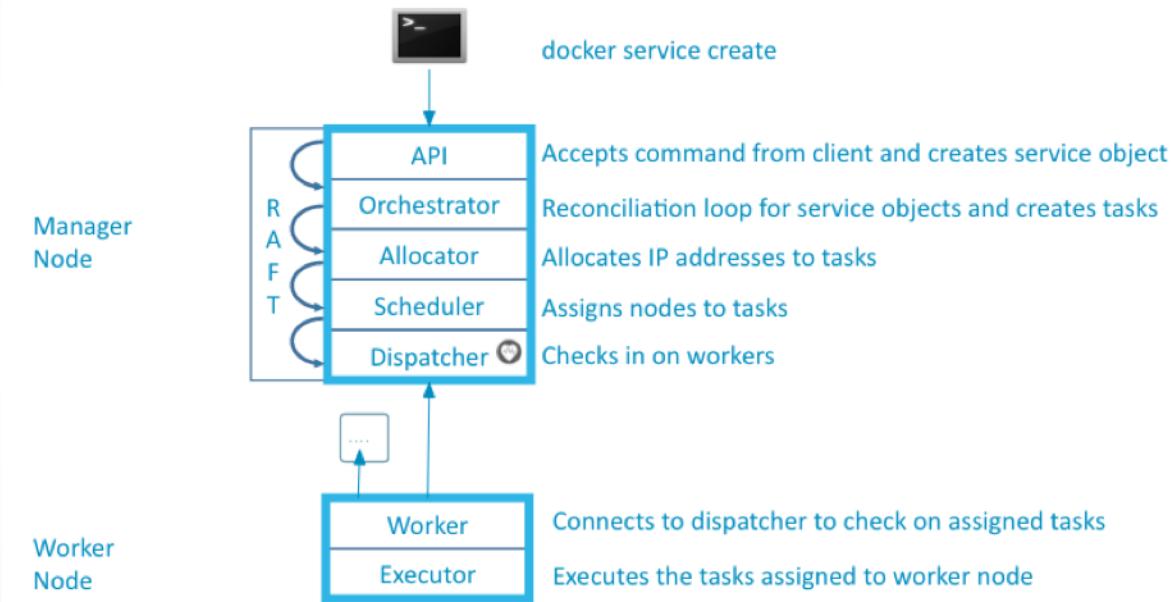
Swarm Mode Architecture

- Swarm Mode (build-in swarm) เป็นฟังก์ชันที่มาพร้อม docker-engine ตั้งแต่แรก และสามารถบริหารจัดการ Swarm ได้ด้วยตัวเองรวมถึง build-in TLS certificate เพื่อใช้ทำงานระหว่าง node ทันที (Security On the Box)
- Swarm Role
 - Manager Node
 - Worker Node

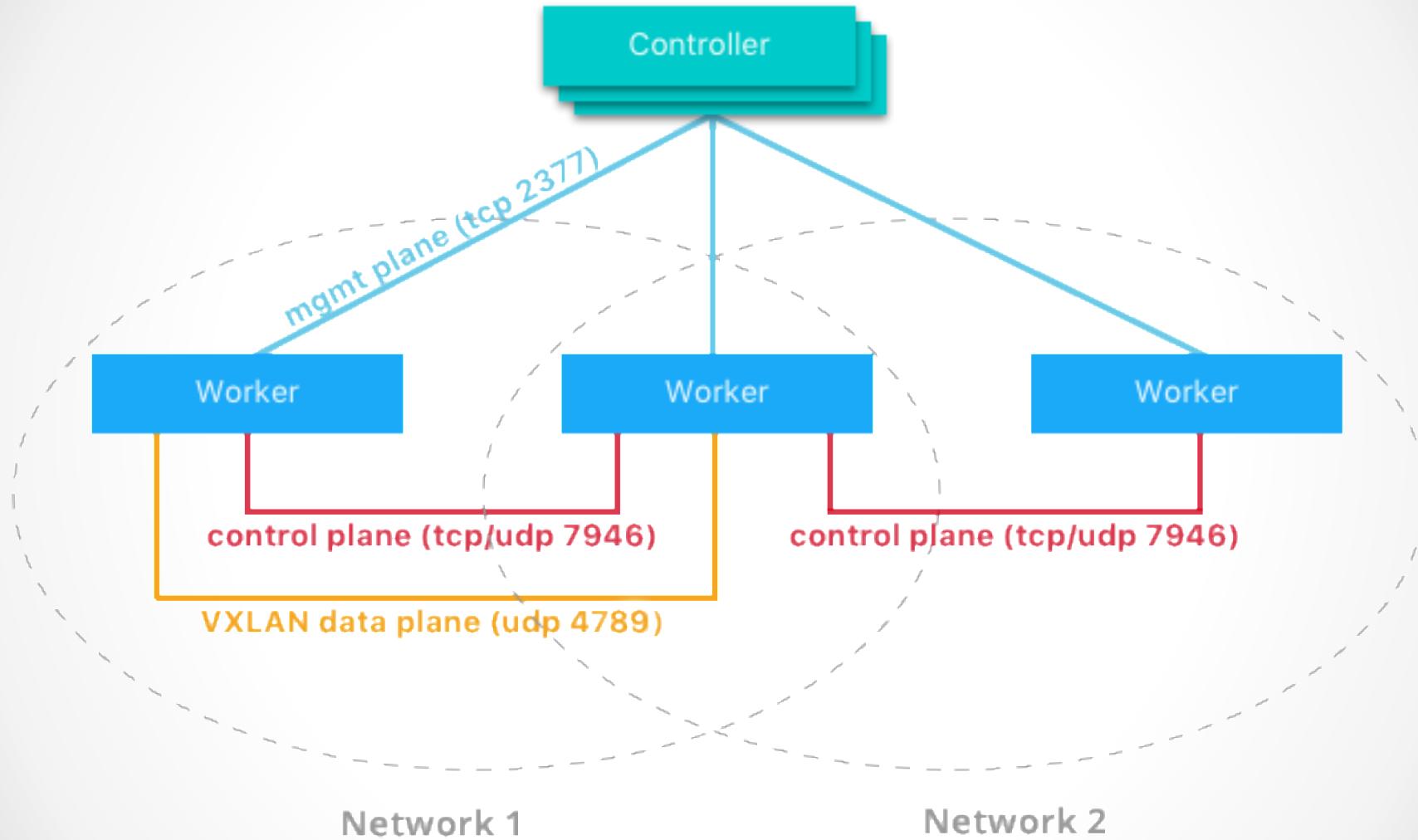


Swarm Mode Architecture

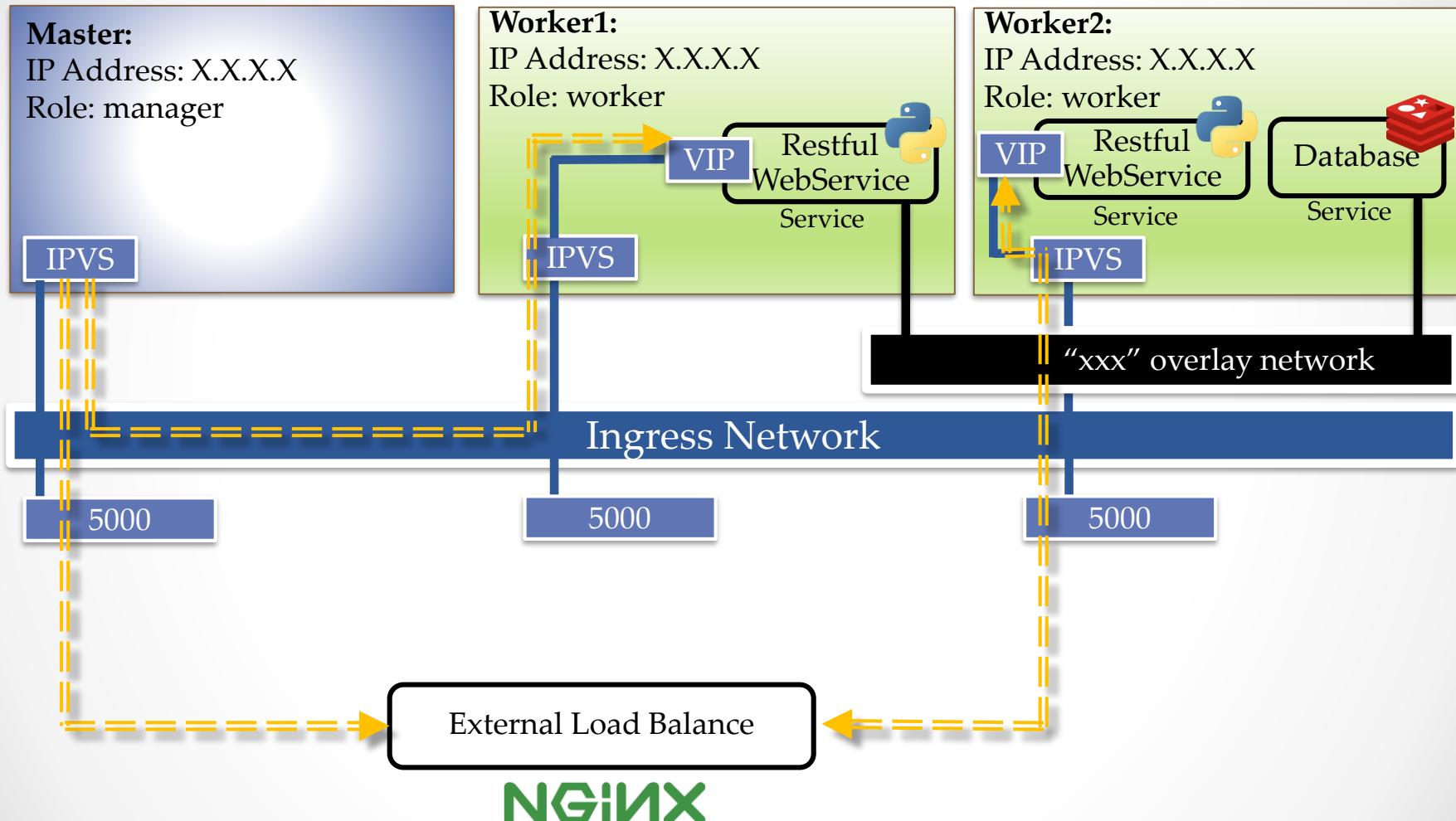
Node Breakdown



Swarm Mode Architecture



Swarm Mode Architecture



Swarm Mode Architecture

<https://blog.docker.com/2016/07/docker-built-in-orchestration-ready-for-production-docker-1-12-goes-ga/>

All
Engineering
Curated
Docker Weekly

The core team also wanted to give a special thanks to one of our external maintainers and Docker Captain, [Chanwit Kaewkasi](#), who through his own undertaking, drove the amazing [DockerSwarm2000](#) initiative which rallied the entire community around scaling an RC of 1.12 with swarm mode to nearly 2.4K nodes and just under 100K containers. This was achieved through our global community, who donated access to their machines in all shapes and sizes from bare metal, to Raspberry Pis, to various clouds to VMs from x86 architectures to ARM-based systems. Through this evaluation using live data, we identified that built-in orchestration in Docker has already—in its first release—doubled Docker's [orchestration scale](#) in just a half a year. While this validates the scalability of the architecture, there is still headroom for greater performance optimization in the future.



Nathan LeClaire @upthecyberpunks
@docker #swarm team forming like
Voltron to inspect the #DockerSwarm2K
results @stevvooe @aluzzardi
@mikegoelzer



Nathan LeClaire
@upthecyberpunks

@chanwit @dongluochen

Jul 30, 2016, 7:56 AM



Swarm Mode Architecture

swarmzilla / swarm3k

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Pulse Graphs

SwarmZilla 3000 Collaborative Project

112 commits 1 branch 0 releases 21 contributors

Branch: master ▾ New pull request Find file Clone or download ▾

chanwit committed on GitHub got 3185 nodes Latest commit 7630dad a day ago

README.md got 3185 nodes a day ago

dashboard2.png Add files via upload 26 days ago

events.png Add files via upload 26 days ago

monitoring.md Update monitoring.md 2 days ago

README.md

Swarm3k - Friday, 28th October 2016 3.00PM UTC

SwarmZilla 3000 Collaborative Project

Swarm Mode Architecture

| Name | Company | Number of Nodes Expected to Contribute |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| @chanwit | Suranaree University | 100 |
| @FlorianHeigl | my own boss | 10 |
| @jmairehenry | PetalMD | 50 |
| @everett_towes | Rackspace | 100 |
| @InetCloudArch | Internet Thailand | 500 |
| @squeaky_pl | n/a | 10 |
| @neverlock | Neverlock | 10 |
| @demonware | Demonware | 1000 |
| @sujaypillai | Jabil | 50 |
| @pilgrimstack | OVH | 500 |
| @ajeetsraina | Collabnix | 10 |
| @AorJoa | Aiyara Cluster | 10 |
| @f_soppelsa | Personal | 20 |
| @GroupSprint3r | SPRINT3r | 630 |
| @toughHQ | Personal | 30 |
| @mmonnaki | N/A | 10 |
| @zinuzoid | HotelQuickly | 200 |
| @_EthanHunt_ | N/A | 25 |
| @packethost | Packet | 100 |
| @ContainerizeT | ContainerizeThis: The Conference | 10 |
| @_pascalandy | FirePress | 10 |
| @lucjuggery | TRAXxs | 10 |
| @alexellisuk | Personal | 10 |
| @svega | Huli | 10 |
| @BretFisher | Myself :) | 20 |
| @voodootikigod | Emerging Technology Advisors | 100 |
| @AlexPostID | Personal | 20 |
| @gianarb | ThumpFlow | 50 |
| @Rucknar | Personal | 10 |
| @lherrerabenitez | Personal | 10 |
| @abhisak | Nipa Technology | 100 |
| @djalal | NexwayGroup | 30 |



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



K8S vs Docker what is the difference ?

| Topic | K8S | Docker/Swarm |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Architecture | Open-system (Base on cluster manager "Borg" for support complex workload) | Swarm: Proprietary of Docker product, "Easy to use", "Extend capability of Docker in cluster" |
| Operation command | Almost operate by "YAML" file (Declarative Command) | Almost operate by "command" (Imperative Command) |
| Unit of Work | Pods (Pods >= Container) | Container |
| How to Identify Work | "Label operation" | Docker: By container name Swarm: By service/stack name |
| Level of workload management | Service Level: (Simple) Replication Level: (Auto healing) Deployment Level: (Auto healing + Roll Update) | Docker: N/A Swarm: Service Level (Snag with service/stack) |
| Auto scaling | HPA (Horizontal Pods Scaling) base on CPU | No |
| Health check | Liveness & Readiness (Multi option to check application health) | Service health only |

Swarm Init/Join

- เริ่มการสร้าง swarm ด้วยคำสั่ง docker swarm init [OPTIONS] เพื่อให้ docker เริ่มทำงานใน swarm mode

```
docker swarm init --listen-addr <ip address>:<port>
```

```
docker swarm init --advertise-addr 10.0.1.104:2377 --task-history-limit 2
```

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker swarm init --advertise-addr 10.0.1.104:2377 --task-history-limit 2
Swarm initialized: current node (3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjoyv) is now a manager.

To add a worker to this swarm, run the following command:

  docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803tlhyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhqf2-0ag405byoqpiqqhoy6r866tv 10.0.1.104:2377

To add a manager to this swarm, run 'docker swarm join-token manager' and follow the instructions.

[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker swarm join-token manager
To add a manager to this swarm, run the following command:

  docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803tlhyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhqf2-3u9rqxfwhbhw52qwqeeiewybl 10.0.1.104:2377

ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

Swarm Init/Join

- Option:
 - --cert-expiry duration: กำหนดระยะเวลาในการ expire certificate (default: 2160 hours = 90 Days)
 - --dispatcher-heartbeat duration: กำหนดช่วงเวลาในการ check heartbeat ภายใน swarm (Default: 5 seconds)
 - --external-ca value: กำหนดให้ใช้งาน CA certificate ภายนอกเพื่อทำ trust node ภายใน swarm
 - --force-new-cluster: บังคับการสร้าง swarm cluster ใหม่
 - --advertise-addr value: ระบุ ip address ที่ใช้คุยระหว่าง swarm node (default: 0.0.0.0:2377)
 - --task-history-limit <int>: กำหนดการจัดเก็บ history task ย้อนหลังบน swarm (default: 10)
 - --availability: <"active"/"pause"/"drain">
 - Etc.

Swarm Init/Join

- ทำการ join node เข้าไปยัง swarm cluster ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker swarm join --token <token> <ip of swarm manager: port>
```

```
...p_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash      ...ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3      ...sh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 +  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803t1hyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhyqf2-0ag405byoqpiqqhoy6r866tv 10.0.1.104:2377 ]  
This node joined a swarm as a worker.  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$
```

```
...p_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash      ...ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3      ...sh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 +  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$ docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803t1hyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhyqf2-0ag405byoqpiqqhoy6r866tv 10.0.1.104:2377 ]  
This node joined a swarm as a worker.  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$
```

Swarm Init/Join

- Option:
 - --token <value>: กำหนด token เพื่อใช้ในการ trust swarm cluster ร่วมกัน
 - --listen-addr value: ระบุ ip address ที่ใช้คุยระหว่าง swarm node (default: 0.0.0.0:2377)
 - --advertise-addr value: ระบุ ip address ที่ประกาศให้ผู้อื่นมาคุยในกรณีเป็น swarm-manager
 - --availability: <"active"/"pause"/"drain">
 - Etc.

Swarm Init/Join

- ตรวจสอบ Token ที่ใช้ในการ Join Swarm (Worker/Manager)

```
docker swarm join-token <option> <worker/manager>
```

```
...p_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...h -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3
```

```
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker swarm join-token worker
To add a worker to this swarm, run the following command:

  docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803tlhyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhyqf2-0ag405byoqpiqgqhoyle866tv 10.0.1.104:2377

ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker swarm join-token manager
To add a manager to this swarm, run the following command:

  docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803tlhyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhyqf2-3u9rqxfwhbh52qwqeeiewybl 10.0.1.104:2377

ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

- Option:
 - q, --q : แสดงเฉพาะ token เท่านั้น
 - rotate: ทำการเปลี่ยน token ใหม่

Swarm Init/Join

- ตรวจสอบ node ที่ทำงานภายใต้ swarm cluster ด้วยคำสั่ง docker node ls

```
docker node ls
```

```
...rkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...4: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...3: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ... ...~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.199.154
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID           HOSTNAME        STATUS      AVAILABILITY   MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6   ip-10-0-1-62     Ready       Active
3tnvltyohbekgygvsb1jjovy *  ip-10-0-1-104    Ready       Active      Leader
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163    Ready       Active
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Swarm Init/Join

- Option:
 - promote <ID>: ทำการ promote node จาก worker กลายเป็น manager
 - demote <ID>: ทำการ demote node จาก manager กลายเป็น worker ปกติ
 - Inspect <ID>: ตรวจสอบค่าคอนฟิกภูเรชั่นของ node
 - ls: แสดง node ทั้งหมดภายใน docker swarm cluster
 - ps <ID>: แสดงงานทั้งหมดที่รันอยู่ภายใน node
 - rm <ID>: ลบ node ออกจาก swarm cluster
 - update <ID>: ทำการ update node information
 - --availability <status>: อัพเดตสถานะของ node (active/pause/drain)
 - --label-add <value>: สร้าง custom label เพื่อใช้อ้างอิงให้กับ node สำหรับการรัน service
 - --label-remove <value>: ลบ custom label
 - --role <role>: role of node (worker/manager)

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Mode

- ทำการตรวจสอบเครื่องใน LAB ที่ได้รับมอบหมายแต่ละกลุ่มซึ่ง

Name: Training_DockerZerotoHero_StudentG1_1

(IP: 10.0.1.X), Role: Master

Name: Training_DockerZerotoHero_StudentG1_2

(IP: 10.0.1.X), Role: Worker1

Name: Training_DockerZerotoHero_StudentG1_3

(IP: 10.0.1.X), Role: Worker2

- เริ่ม initial swarm ที่เครื่อง Master

```
docker swarm init --secret labdocker --listen-addr <private ip  
of Master>:2377
```

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Mode

- ทำการ Join swarm-node1, swarm-node2 เข้าสู่ swarm cluster

```
docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-  
1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803tlhyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhqf2-  
0ag405byoqpiqgqhoy6r866tv 10.0.1.104:2377
```

- ตรวจสอบสถานะของ Swarm หลังจาก join node เข้าไปเรียบร้อยแล้ว

```
docker node ls
```

| ID | HOSTNAME | STATUS | AVAILABILITY | MANAGER STATUS | ENGINE VERSION |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6 | ip-10-0-1-62 | Ready | Active | | 18.06.1-ce |
| 3tnvltyohbekgygvsb1jjoyv * | ip-10-0-1-104 | Ready | Active | Leader | 18.06.1-ce |
| ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru | ip-10-0-1-163 | Ready | Active | | 18.06.1-ce |

Swarm Service

- สำหรับการสั่งรัน container บน swarm ได้มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงรูปแบบใหม่ เช่นกัน โดยกำหนดการรัน container ถูกนิยามใหม่ในรูปแบบของคำสั่ง “docker service” เพื่อนิยามแทนการรันกลุ่มของ container แทนคำสั่ง “docker run” โดยเรารสามารถกำหนดค่าพารามิเตอร์ได้เช่นกัน

docker service <action> (create/inspect/tasks/scale/ls/rm/update)

Ex: docker service create -dt --name nodejs \
labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js

```
...018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...-i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...-i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...-k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 ...+  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create --name nodejs -dt labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js  
4i4gu0o15f819jgohbgn994f7  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Swarm Service

```
Options:
  --config config          Specify configurations to expose to the service
  --constraint list         Placement constraints
  --container-label list    Container labels
  --credential-spec credential-spec Credential spec for managed service account (Windows only)
-d, --detach                Exit immediately instead of waiting for the service to converge (default true)
  --dns list               Set custom DNS servers
  --dns-option list        Set DNS options
  --dns-search list        Set custom DNS search domains
  --endpoint-mode string   Endpoint mode (vip or dnsrr) (default "vip")
  --entrypoint command     Overwrite the default ENTRYPOINT of the image
-e, --env list               Set environment variables
  --env-file list          Read in a file of environment variables
  --group list              Set one or more supplementary user groups for the container
  --health-cmd string      Command to run to check health
  --health-interval duration Time between running the check (ms|s|m|h)
  --health-retries int     Consecutive failures needed to report unhealthy
  --health-start-period duration Start period for the container to initialize before counting retries towards unstable (ms|s|m|h)
  --health-timeout duration Maximum time to allow one check to run (ms|s|m|h)
  --help                    Print usage
  --host list               Set one or more custom host-to-IP mappings (host:ip)
  --hostname string         Container hostname
-l, --label list             Service labels
  --limit-cpu decimal       Limit CPUs
  --limit-memory bytes     Limit Memory
  --log-driver string       Logging driver for service
  --log-opt list            Logging driver options
  --mode string              Service mode (replicated or global) (default "replicated")
  --mount mount             Attach a filesystem mount to the service
  --name string              Service name
```

- Reference: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_create/

Swarm Service

```
--name string          Service name
--network network       Network attachments
--no-healthcheck        Disable any container-specified HEALTHCHECK
--no-resolve-image      Do not query the registry to resolve image digest and supported platforms
--placement-pref pref   Add a placement preference
-p, --publish port     Publish a port as a node port
-q, --quiet             Suppress progress output
--read-only             Mount the container's root filesystem as read only
--replicas uint         Number of tasks
--reserve-cpu decimal   Reserve CPUs
--reserve-memory bytes  Reserve Memory
--restart-condition string
--restart-delay duration
--restart-max-attempts uint
--restart-window duration
--rollback-delay duration
--rollback-failure-action string
--rollback-max-failure-ratio float
--rollback-monitor duration
--rollback-order string
--rollback-parallelism uint
--secret secret
--stop-grace-period duration
--stop-signal string
-t, --tty               Allocate a pseudo-TTY
--update-delay duration
--update-failure-action string
--update-max-failure-ratio float
--update-monitor duration
--update-order string
--update-parallelism uint
-u, --user string        Username or UID (format: <name|uid>[:<group|gid>])
--with-registry-auth     Send registry authentication details to swarm agents
-w, --workdir string     Working directory inside the container
```

- Reference: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_create/

Swarm Service

docker service scale nodejs=5

```
...shop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...      ...— ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 ...
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create --name nodejs -dt labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
4i4gu0o15f819jgohbgn994f7
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ls
[{"ID": "4i4gu0o15f81", "NAME": "nodejs", "MODE": "replicated", "REPLICAS": "1/1", "IMAGE": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest", "PORTS": ""}]
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
[{"ID": "h6u6lt7o564f", "NAME": "nodejs.1", "IMAGE": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest", "NODE": "ip-10-0-1-104", "DESIRED STATE": "Running", "CURRENT STATE": "Running about a minute ago", "ERROR": "", "PORTS": ""}]
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service scale nodejs=5
nodejs scaled to 5
overall progress: 5 out of 5 tasks
1/5: running [=====>]
2/5: running [=====>]
3/5: running [=====>]
4/5: running [=====>]
5/5: running [=====>]
verify: Service converged
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
[{"ID": "h6u6lt7o564f", "NAME": "nodejs.1", "IMAGE": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest", "NODE": "ip-10-0-1-104", "DESIRED STATE": "Running", "CURRENT STATE": "Running 2 minutes ago", "ERROR": "", "PORTS": ""}, {"ID": "r5j8wpaew0tm", "NAME": "nodejs.2", "IMAGE": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest", "NODE": "ip-10-0-1-104", "DESIRED STATE": "Running", "CURRENT STATE": "Running 26 seconds ago", "ERROR": "", "PORTS": ""}, {"ID": "w66ihyd8kbs2", "NAME": "nodejs.3", "IMAGE": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest", "NODE": "ip-10-0-1-163", "DESIRED STATE": "Running", "CURRENT STATE": "Running 16 seconds ago", "ERROR": "", "PORTS": ""}, {"ID": "gjgkorz84g7g", "NAME": "nodejs.4", "IMAGE": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest", "NODE": "ip-10-0-1-62", "DESIRED STATE": "Running", "CURRENT STATE": "Running 16 seconds ago", "ERROR": "", "PORTS": ""}, {"ID": "jubxx7bup73b", "NAME": "nodejs.5", "IMAGE": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest", "NODE": "ip-10-0-1-62", "DESIRED STATE": "Running", "CURRENT STATE": "Running 16 seconds ago", "ERROR": "", "PORTS": ""}]
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Swarm Service

```
docker service update -dt --reserve-cpu 1 --limit-cpu 1 nodejs
```

```
docker service inspect nodejs | more
```

```
...shop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...      ... — ssh

[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service update -dt --reserve-cpu 1 --limit-cpu 1 nodejs
nodejs
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service inspect nodejs | more
[
  {
    "ID": "4i4gu0o15f819jgohbgn994f7",
    "Version": {
      "Index": 44
    },
    "CreatedAt": "2018-10-21T16:25:07.16972436Z",
    "UpdatedAt": "2018-10-21T16:29:50.119830764Z",
    "Spec": {
      "Name": "nodejs",
      "Labels": {},
      "TaskTemplate": {
        "ContainerSpec": {
          "Image": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest@sha256:a7aa70c78120ed126487aecbf49db1054f1ff131858516c91137c3accbb4a333",
          "Args": [
            "node",
            "hello.js"
          ],
          "Init": false,
          "TTY": true,
          "StopGracePeriod": 10000000000,
          "DNSConfig": {}
        }
      }
    }
  }
]
```

Swarm Service

```
        "Spec": {}  
    },  
    "UpdateStatus": {  
        "State": "updating",  
        "StartedAt": "2018-10-21T16:29:50.119815453Z",  
        "Message": "update in progress"  
    }  
}  
]  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ █
```

```
...shop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash          ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99          ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service inspect nodejs | grep update  
    "Message": "update completed"  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ █
```

Swarm Service

docker service ps nodejs

```
...shop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...      ... — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 ...
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
ID          NAME        IMAGE           NODE        DESIRED STATE   CURRENT STATE        ERROR        PORTS
lchljj6puie2    nodejs.1    labdocker/alpineweb:latest ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running about a minute ago
h6u6lt7o564f    \_ nodejs.1    labdocker/alpineweb:latest ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Shutdown about a minute ago
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

docker service rm nodejs

```
...shop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...      ... — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 ...
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
ID          NAME        IMAGE           NODE        DESIRED STATE   CURRENT STATE        ERROR        PORTS
lchljj6puie2    nodejs.1    labdocker/alpineweb:latest ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 2 minutes ago
h6u6lt7o564f    \_ nodejs.1    labdocker/alpineweb:latest ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Shutdown 2 minutes ago
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service rm nodejs
nodejs
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
no such service: nodejs
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Swarm Service

```
Usage: docker service update [OPTIONS] SERVICE
```

Update a service

Options:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| --args command | Service command args |
| --config-add config | Add or update a config file on a service |
| --config-rm list | Remove a configuration file |
| --constraint-add list | Add or update a placement constraint |
| --constraint-rm list | Remove a constraint |
| --container-label-add list | Add or update a container label |
| --container-label-rm list | Remove a container label by its key |
| --credential-spec credential-spec | Credential spec for managed service account (Windows only) |
| -d, --detach | Exit immediately instead of waiting for the service to converge (default true) |
| --dns-add list | Add or update a custom DNS server |
| --dns-option-add list | Add or update a DNS option |
| --dns-option-rm list | Remove a DNS option |
| --dns-rm list | Remove a custom DNS server |
| --dns-search-add list | Add or update a custom DNS search domain |
| --dns-search-rm list | Remove a DNS search domain |
| --endpoint-mode string | Endpoint mode (vip or dnsrr) |
| --entrypoint command | Overwrite the default ENTRYPOINT of the image |
| --env-add list | Add or update an environment variable |
| --env-rm list | Remove an environment variable |
| --force | Force update even if no changes require it |
| --group-add list | Add an additional supplementary user group to the container |
| --group-rm list | Remove a previously added supplementary user group from the container |
| --health-cmd string | Command to run to check health |

- Reference: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_update/

Swarm Service

```
--health-interval duration          Time between running the check (ms|s|m|h)
--health-retries int                Consecutive failures needed to report unhealthy
--health-start-period duration     Start period for the container to initialize before counting retries towards unstable (ms|s|m|h)
--health-timeout duration         Maximum time to allow one check to run (ms|s|m|h)
--help                            Print usage
--host-add list                   Add or update a custom host-to-IP mapping (host:ip)
--host-rm list                    Remove a custom host-to-IP mapping (host:ip)
--hostname string                 Container hostname
--image string                     Service image tag
--label-add list                  Add or update a service label
--label-rm list                   Remove a label by its key
--limit-cpu decimal               Limit CPUs
--limit-memory bytes             Limit Memory
--log-driver string              Logging driver for service
--log-opt list                    Logging driver options
--mount-add mount                Add or update a mount on a service
--mount-rm list                  Remove a mount by its target path
--network-add network            Add a network
--network-rm list                Remove a network
--no-healthcheck                 Disable any container-specified HEALTHCHECK
--no-resolve-image               Do not query the registry to resolve image digest and supported platforms
--placement-pref-add pref        Add a placement preference
--placement-pref-rm pref         Remove a placement preference
--publish-add port               Add or update a published port
--publish-rm port                Remove a published port by its target port
-q, --quiet                       Suppress progress output
--read-only                      Mount the container's root filesystem as read only
--replicas uint                  Number of tasks
--reserve-cpu decimal            Reserve CPUs
--reserve-memory bytes           Reserve Memory
```

- Reference: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_update/

Swarm Service

```
--read-only                                Mount the container's root filesystem as read only
--replicas uint                             Number of tasks
--reserve-cpu decimal                      Reserve CPUs
--reserve-memory bytes                     Reserve Memory
--restart-condition string                 Restart when condition is met ("none"|"on-failure"|"any")
--restart-delay duration                  Delay between restart attempts (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--restart-max-attempts uint                Maximum number of restarts before giving up
--restart-window duration                 Window used to evaluate the restart policy (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--rollback                                    Rollback to previous specification
--rollback-delay duration                 Delay between task rollbacks (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--rollback-failure-action string          Action on rollback failure ("pause"|"continue")
--rollback-max-failure-ratio float        Failure rate to tolerate during a rollback
--rollback-monitor duration               Duration after each task rollback to monitor for failure (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--rollback-order string                   Rollback order ("start-first"|"stop-first")
--secret-add secret                      Add or update a secret on a service
--secret-rm list                         Remove a secret
--stop-grace-period duration             Time to wait before force killing a container (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--stop-signal string                     Signal to stop the container
-t, --tty                                  Allocate a pseudo-TTY
--update-delay duration                  Delay between updates (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--update-failure-action string          Action on update failure ("pause"|"continue"|"rollback")
--update-max-failure-ratio float        Failure rate to tolerate during an update
--update-monitor duration               Duration after each task update to monitor for failure (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--update-order string                   Update order ("start-first"|"stop-first")
--update-parallelism uint                Maximum number of tasks updated simultaneously (0 to update all at once)
-u, --user string                        Username or UID (format: <name|uid>[:<group|gid>])
--with-registry-auth                    Send registry authentication details to swarm agents
-w, --workdir string                     Working directory inside the container
```

- Reference: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/service_update/

Workshop 2-4-1: Swarm Service

- สร้าง service nodejs เพื่อเริ่มทำงานบน swarm

```
docker service create -dt --name nodejs \
labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

- ตรวจสอบสถานะของ service หลังจากการสร้าง

```
docker service ls
docker service ps nodejs
```

```
...shop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash      ... — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...      ... — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 ...
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create -dt --name nodejs \
> labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
sm7d6yzuedh7kpv4o3zv8tyx1
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ 
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ls
ID          NAME        MODE        REPLICAS      IMAGE
sm7d6yzuedh7    nodejs     replicated   1/1          labdocker/alpineweb:latest
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
ID          NAME        IMAGE           NODE        DESIRED STATE     CURRENT STATE          ERROR          PORTS
pq53791w4q8a    nodejs.1  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running   Running 7 seconds ago
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ 
```

Orchestrator Assignment

- Swarm สามารถควบคุมการจ่ายงานให้จาก manager ไปยัง worker ได้ หลากหลายเทคนิค เพื่อตอบสนองความต้องการของผู้ใช้งาน
- Docker stack deploy (Compose version 3.4)
 - Replicated (Specific number of container by manual)
 - Global (1 container per node in swarm)
- Assign by default node constrain (--constrain)
 - node.id
 - node.hostname
 - node.role
 - node.labels (user define label)
 - engine.labels
- Assign by service placement preference (--placement-pref)
 - Spread on node.label (user define label)

Orchestrator Assignment

- node constrain
 - Running with constrain with node
 - node.id

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID           HOSTNAME   STATUS    AVAILABILITY   MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6   ip-10-0-1-62  Ready     Active          18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104 Ready     Active          Leader
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru ip-10-0-1-163 Ready     Active          18.06.1-ce
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create --dt --constraint 'node.id==3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy' \
> --name nodejs --replicas=5 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
v52nswafowr62xq6ib9rpzu7r
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
ID           NAME      IMAGE      NODE      DESIRED STATE   CURRENT STATE      ERROR      PORTS
TS
k1jt8r2sfahw  nodejs.1  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running less than a second ago
p6rwlezip0i8  nodejs.2  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running less than a second ago
17z39pfjyb5f  nodejs.3  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running less than a second ago
oadfa4hqb5q5  nodejs.4  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running less than a second ago
i2g4d3bkkc70  nodejs.5  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running less than a second ago
```

Orchestrator Assignment

- Remove constrain/Add constrain
 - node.hostname

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ... ...~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 ...+ [ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service update --dt --constraint-rm 'node.id==3tnvltyyohbekgvgvsb1jjovy' --constraint-add 'node.hostname!=ip-10-0-1-104' nodejs nodejs
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
ID          NAME      IMAGE          NODE      DESIRED STATE     CURRENT STATE      ERROR      PORTS
K1jt8r2sfahw  nodejs.1    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 3 minutes ago
or0dudbrhex2  nodejs.2    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running 2 seconds ago
p6rwlezix0i8  \_ nodejs.2    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Shutdown 3 seconds ago
n9kxwv9v7efno  nodejs.3    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62   Ready         Ready 2 seconds ago
17z39pfjyb5f  \_ nodejs.3    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Running 2 seconds ago
oadfa4hqb5q5  nodejs.4    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 3 minutes ago
i2g4d3bkkc70  nodejs.5    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 3 minutes ago
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service inspect nodejs |grep update
  "Message": "update completed"
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
ID          NAME      IMAGE          NODE      DESIRED STATE     CURRENT STATE      ERROR      PORTS
77m2kkx4lvs8  nodejs.1    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62   Running        Running 24 seconds ago
K1jt8r2sfahw  \_ nodejs.1    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Shutdown 24 seconds ago
or0dudbrhex2  nodejs.2    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running about a minute ago
p6rwlezix0i8  \_ nodejs.2    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Shutdown about a minute ago
n9kxwv9v7efno  nodejs.3    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62   Running        Running 48 seconds ago
17z39pfjyb5f  \_ nodejs.3    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Shutdown 48 seconds ago
p7iek0f77pji  nodejs.4    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running 12 seconds ago
oadfa4hqb5q5  \_ nodejs.4    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Shutdown 13 seconds ago
0rcd8pgpe4ex  nodejs.5    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running 36 seconds ago
i2g4d3bkkc70  \_ nodejs.5    labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Shutdown       Shutdown 36 seconds ago
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

Workshop 2-4: node constrain

- สร้าง service nodejs เพื่อเริ่มทำงานบน swarm

```
docker service create -dt --constraint  
'node.id==6bei4mbj5pd7yduyhp375b7z4' --name nodejs --  
replicas=5 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

```
...shop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — bash          .ssh — ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 — 165x16  
...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...      ... — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.130 ...  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls  
ID           HOSTNAME   STATUS    AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS   ENGINE VERSION  
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready     Active        18.06.1-ce  
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready     Active        Leader  
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru ip-10-0-1-163  Ready     Active        18.06.1-ce  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create -dt --constraint 'node.id==3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy' \  
> --name nodejs --replicas=5 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js  
v52nswafowr62xq6ib9rpzu7r  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs  
ID           NAME      IMAGE             NODE      DESIRED STATE   CURRENT STATE          ERROR          PORTS  
TS  
k1jt8r2sfahw  nodejs.1  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running       Running less than a second ago  
p6rwlezix0i8  nodejs.2  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running       Running less than a second ago  
17z39pfjyb5f  nodejs.3  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running       Running less than a second ago  
oadfa4hqb5q5  nodejs.4  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running       Running less than a second ago  
i2g4d3bkkc70  nodejs.5  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running       Running less than a second ago
```

Orchestrator Assignment

- node constrain (custom label)

```
docker node update --label-add 'storage=sas' swarm-mng  
docker node update --label-add 'storage=nvdimm' swarm-node1  
docker node update --label-add 'storage=sata' swarm-node2
```

```
docker node inspect swarm-mng|grep storage  
docker node inspect swarm-node1|grep storage  
docker node inspect swarm-node2|grep storage
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls  
ID HOSTNAME STATUS AVAILABILITY MANAGER STATUS ENGINE VERSION  
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6 ip-10-0-1-62 Ready Active  
3tnvltyyohbekgygvbs1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104 Ready Active Leader 18.06.1-ce  
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru ip-10-0-1-163 Ready Active 18.06.1-ce  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --label-add 'storage=sas' ip-10-0-1-104  
ip-10-0-1-104  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --label-add 'storage=nvdimm' ip-10-0-1-163  
ip-10-0-1-163  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --label-add 'storage=sata' ip-10-0-1-62  
ip-10-0-1-62  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node inspect ip-10-0-1-104|grep storage  
"storage": "sas"  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node inspect ip-10-0-1-163|grep storage  
"storage": "nvdimm"  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node inspect ip-10-0-1-62|grep storage  
"storage": "sata"  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Orchestrator Assignment

- custom label

```
docker service create --name xxx --add-label 'xxx=xxx'
```

```
docker service create -dt --constraint 'node.labels.storage==sas' --name nodejs --replicas=5 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — bash | ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 | ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ... | ...~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.112.104

[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create -dt --constraint 'node.labels.storage==sas' --name nodejs --replicas=5 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
pl6f8550yokx23bgm3l2txo91
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
ID          NAME        IMAGE          NODE          DESIRED STATE    CURRENT STATE      ERROR          PORTS
vkh4tyggb2z1  nodejs.1  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  7 seconds ago
7hko49pz2o3a  nodejs.2  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  6 seconds ago
sl1cqvqdnitn  nodejs.3  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  6 seconds ago
3axgwaukkmgt  nodejs.4  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  7 seconds ago
i2cwhj6qmcbu  nodejs.5  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  7 seconds ago
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Workshop 2-4: custom label

- สร้าง docker service โดยระบุ constrain จาก custom label ที่สร้างขึ้น

```
docker service create -dt --constraint  
'node.labels.storage==sas' --name nodejs --replicas=5  
labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — bash          ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99          ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...          ...~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create -dt  --constraint 'node.labels.storage==sas' --name nodejs --replicas=5 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js  
p16f8550yokx23bgm3l2txo91  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs  
ID           NAME      IMAGE          NODE          DESIRED STATE     CURRENT STATE      ERROR          PORTS  
vkh4tyggb2z1  nodejs.1  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 7 seconds ago  
7hko49pz2o3a  nodejs.2  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 6 seconds ago  
s11cqvldnitn nodejs.3  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 6 seconds ago  
3axgwaukkmg7 nodejs.4  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 7 seconds ago  
i2cwhj6qmbcu  nodejs.5  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running 7 seconds ago  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls  
ID           HOSTNAME   STATUS          AVAILABILITY    MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION  
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready          Active          Active            18.06.1-ce  
3tnvltyyohbekgygvb1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready          Active          Leader           18.06.1-ce  
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready          Active          Active           18.06.1-ce  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Orchestrator Assignment

- service placement preference (--placement-pref)

```
docker node update --label-add 'physical=DELLPE820' swarm-mng  
docker node update --label-add 'physical=DELLPE820' swarm-node1  
docker node update --label-add 'physical=HP' swarm-node2
```

```
docker node inspect swarm-mng | grep physical  
docker node inspect swarm-node1 | grep physical  
docker node inspect swarm-node2 | grep physical
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls  
ID HOSTNAME STATUS AVAILABILITY MANAGER STATUS ENGINE VERSION  
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6 ip-10-0-1-62 Ready Active  
3tnvltyyohbekgygvbs1jjoyv * ip-10-0-1-104 Ready Active Leader 18.06.1-ce  
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru ip-10-0-1-163 Ready Active 18.06.1-ce  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --label-add 'physical=DELLPE820' ip-10-0-1-104  
ip-10-0-1-104  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --label-add 'physical=DELLPE820' ip-10-0-1-163  
ip-10-0-1-163  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --label-add 'physical=HP' ip-10-0-1-62  
ip-10-0-1-62  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node inspect ip-10-0-1-104|grep physical  
"physical": "DELLPE820",  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node inspect ip-10-0-1-163|grep physical  
"physical": "DELLPE820",  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node inspect ip-10-0-1-62|grep physical  
"physical": "HP",  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Orchestrator Assignment

- service placement preference

```
docker service create -dt --placement-pref 'spread=node.labels.physical' \
--name nodejs --replicas=10 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ... ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.104.104:~$ docker service create -dt --placement-pref 'spread=node.labels.physical' \
[> --name nodejs --replicas=10 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
n36z17qwvkj2euas95qxcxwpt
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs
ID          NAME      IMAGE          NODE          DESIRED STATE   CURRENT STATE        ERROR          PORTS
zlp6rgo1p7o8  nodejs.1  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
pyvgye34w7b1  nodejs.2  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
w4vwxvqflz1x  nodejs.3  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
w5isypf10p51  nodejs.4  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
tf2bwqa7bj1q  nodejs.5  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
6f8tjnlyyrs  nodejs.6  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running  3 seconds ago
7jidk3fa3opc  nodejs.7  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
kg2bqew9g4o9  nodejs.8  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
nlziswaf4p92  nodejs.9  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
ozm25d536exf  nodejs.10 labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  2 seconds ago
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service rm nodejs
nodejs
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Workshop 2-4: Orchestrator

- สร้าง docker service โดยระบุใน swarm กระจายภายใต้ label

```
docker service create -dt --placement-pref  
'spread=node.labels.physical' \  
--name nodejs --replicas=10 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — bash      ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99      ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...      ... — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.112.104  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create -dt --placement-pref 'spread=node.labels.physical' \  
[> --name nodejs --replicas=10 labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js  
n36z17qwkj2euas95qxcxwpt  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs  
ID          NAME        IMAGE          NODE          DESIRED STATE    CURRENT STATE          ERROR          PORTS  
zlp6rgo1p7o8  nodejs.1  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
pyvgye34w7b1  nodejs.2  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
w4vwxvqflz1x  nodejs.3  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
w5isypf10p51  nodejs.4  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
tf2bwqa7bj1q  nodejs.5  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
6f8tjnlyyrs   nodejs.6  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running  3 seconds ago  
7jidk3fa3opc   nodejs.7  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-62  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
kg2bqew9g4o9   nodejs.8  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
nlziswaf4p92   nodejs.9  labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-163  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
ozm25d536exf  nodejs.10 labdocker/alpineweb:latest  ip-10-0-1-104  Running        Running  2 seconds ago  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service rm nodejs  
nodejs  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Config and Secret

- Make secret data and configuration great again !
- การทำงานของ microservice ที่รวมกันเป็น application stack จะมีส่วนของข้อมูลคอนฟิกต่างๆ ที่จำเป็นต้องใช้งานในระบบ เช่น
 - Root password of database
 - Environment variable
 - Custom variable
 - Path of mount volume data
 - Etc
- docker config จะใช้เพื่อจัดเก็บข้อมูลคอนฟิกต่างๆ ของ container
- docker secret ใช้จัดเก็บข้อมูลที่เป็นความลับโดยการเข้ารหัสข้อมูล

Config and Secret

- config can add/update with service anytime
 - Linux container: /<config name>
 - Windows container: c:\<config name>

```
echo "config value" | docker config create <config name> -
```

```
docker config create <config name> <config file>
```

```
docker config rm <config name>
```

- Apply config to service

```
docker service <create/update> \  
--config source=<config name>,target=<path to map config>
```

```
docker service <create/update> \  
--config-rm <config name>
```

Config and Secret

- secret is all same as configure except that secret is encrypt all data (encode base64)
 - Linux container: /run/secrets/<secret name>
 - Windows container: c:\ProgramData\Docker\Secret

```
echo "config value" | docker secret create <secret name> -
```

```
docker secret create <secret name> <secret file>
```

```
docker secret rm <secret name>
```

- Apply config to service

```
docker service <create/update> --secret <secret name>
```

```
docker service <create/update> \  
--secret source=<secret name>,target=<target path>
```

Workshop 2-4: Config and Secret

- สร้าง nginx service เพื่อรับการให้บริการ https (TLS 1.2) ผ่าน config and secret

```
docker config create nginx.conf /Share_DockerToolbox/nginx.conf
```

```
docker secret create labdocker.com.crt \
/Share_DockerToolbox/labdocker.com.crt
```

```
docker secret create labdocker.com.key \
/Share_DockerToolbox/labdocker.com.key
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...

[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker config create nginx.conf ~/docker_workshop_112018/Workshop-2-4-Swarm/nginx.conf
bni17w6tmbks39l1ri3ryvvxz
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker config ls
ID                  NAME          CREATED             UPDATED
bni17w6tmbks39l1ri3ryvvxz  nginx.conf    3 seconds ago    3 seconds ago
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker secret create labdocker.com.crt ~/docker_workshop_112018/Workshop-2-4-Swarm/labdocker.com.crt
pt2dhhjiqroqd7gb6ig9bv62n
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker secret create labdocker.com.key ~/docker_workshop_112018/Workshop-2-4-Swarm/labdocker.com.key
nu11fusm2zbl815l12s8pe6nb
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker secret ls
ID                  NAME          DRIVER           CREATED             UPDATED
pt2dhhjiqroqd7gb6ig9bv62n  labdocker.com.crt   Less than a second ago  Less than a second ago
nu11fusm2zbl815l12s8pe6nb  labdocker.com.key    Less than a second ago  Less than a second ago
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create -dt \
```

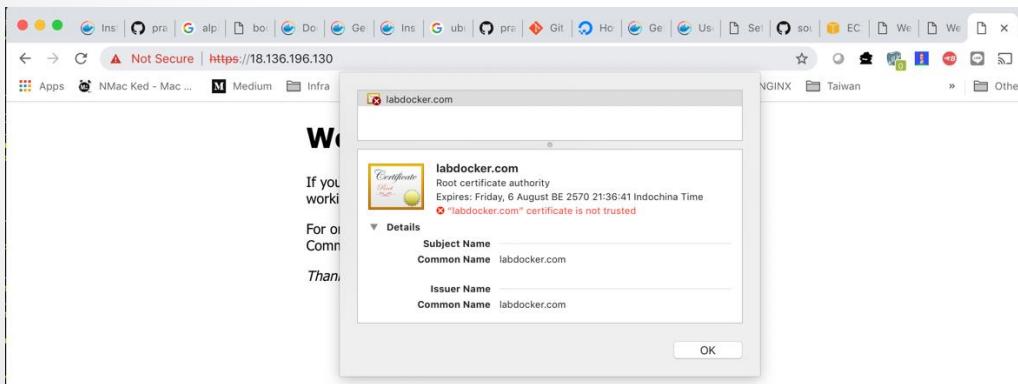
Workshop 2-4: Config and Secret

- nginx.conf

```
server {  
    listen 443 ssl;  
    server_name localhost;  
    ssl_certificate      /run/secrets/labdocker.com.crt;  
    ssl_certificate_key  /run/secrets/labdocker.com.key;  
    location / {  
        root /usr/share/nginx/html;  
        index index.html index.htm;  
    }  
}
```

Workshop 2-4: Config and Secret

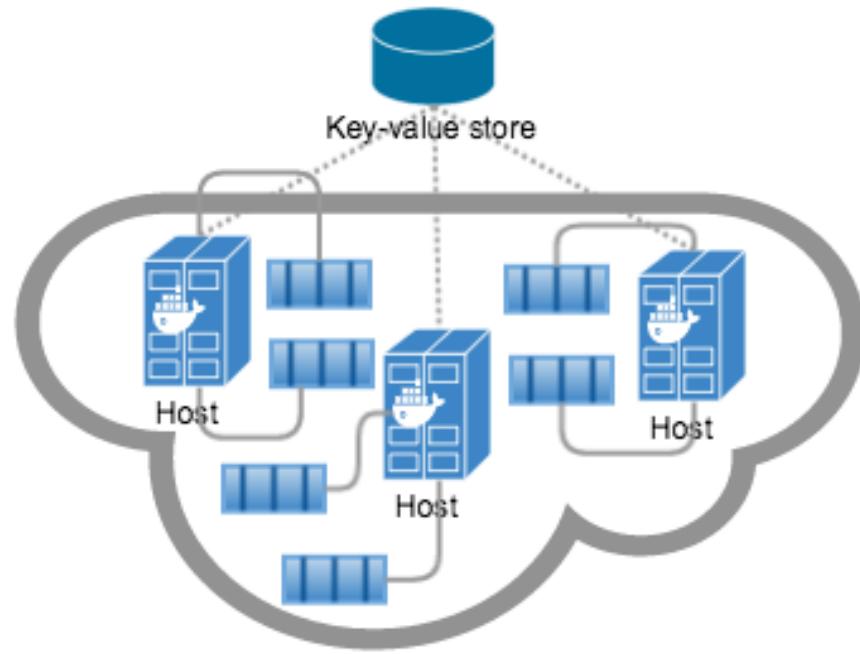
```
docker service -dt create \
--name nginx \
--secret labdocker.com.key \
--secret labdocker.com.crt \
--config source=nginx.conf,target=/etc/nginx/nginx.conf \
-p 443:443 labdocker/nginx:latest
```



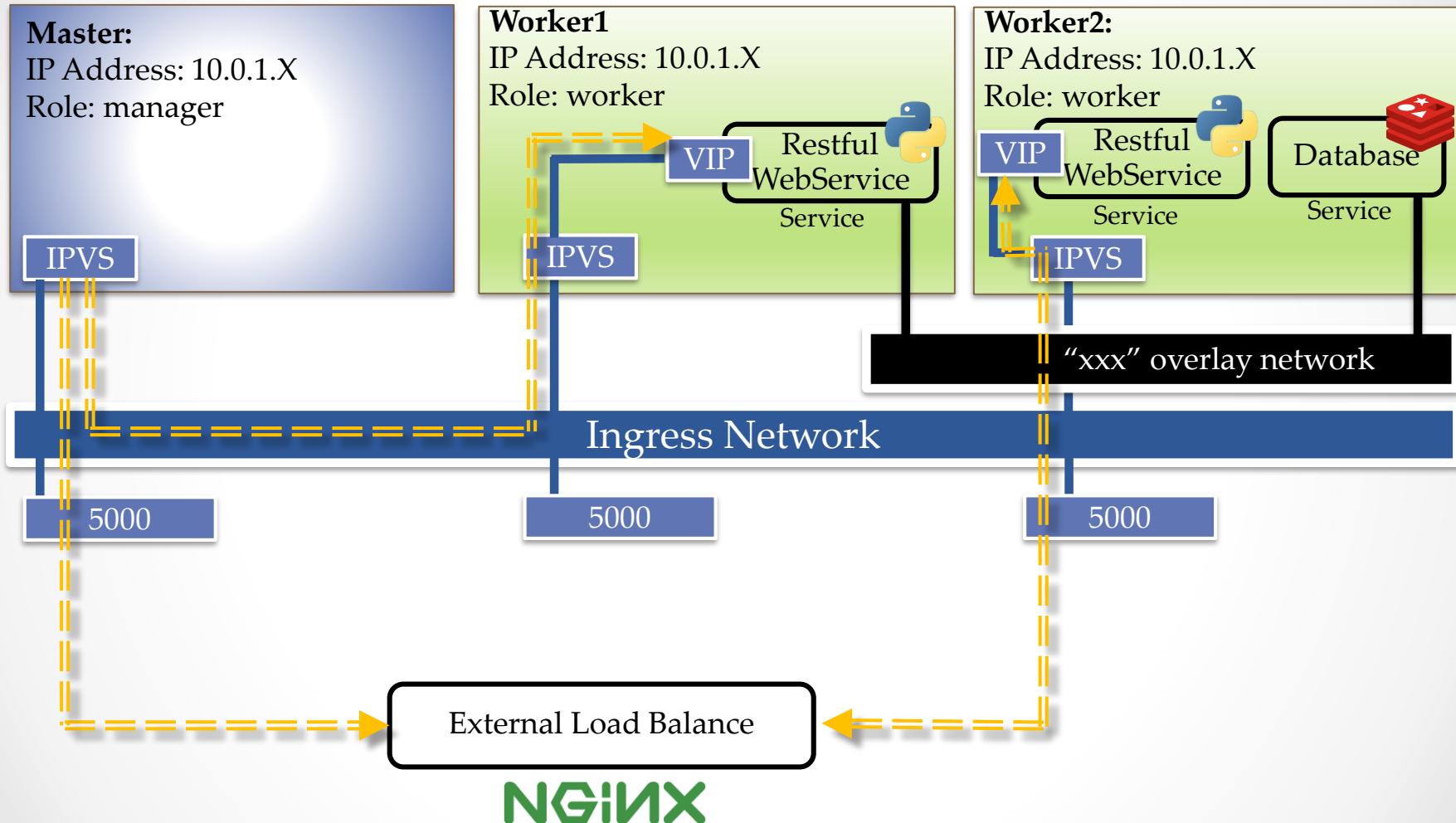
```
praparns-MacBook-Pro:docker_workshop_112018 praparn$ curl -k https://18.136.196.130
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>
<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
praparns-MacBook-Pro:docker_workshop_112018 praparn$
```

Overlay and Ingress Network

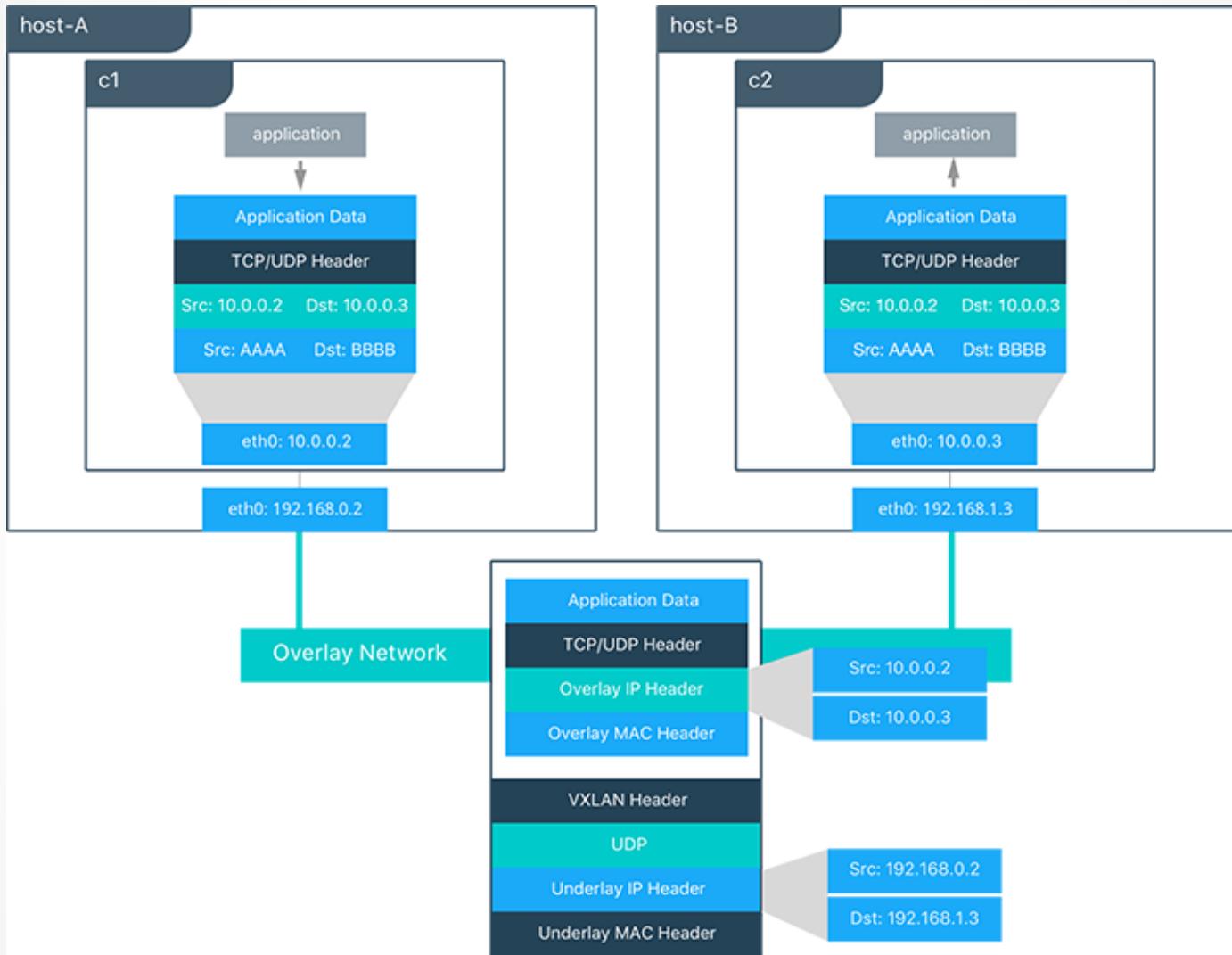
- เพื่อให้ทุกๆ node ภายใน swarm cluster สามารถมองเห็นกันได้ docker ได้เตรียมระบบ network แบบ overlay
- การทำงานของ Overlay จะอาศัยกลไกของ key value store เป็นหลักในการตรวจสอบ (Discovery / Network status / IP Address etc)
- Default swarm จะสร้าง overlay network ชื่อ “ingress” เพื่อรับการใช้งาน service



Overlay and Ingress Network



Overlay and Ingress Network



Workshop 2-4: Overlay and Ingress

- สร้าง overlay network บน swarm manager

```
docker network create --driver overlay --  
subnet=192.168.100.0/24 swarmnet
```

```
[...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker network create --driver overlay --subnet=192.168.100.0/24 swarmnet  
lwxhyfrildn83atwsqxdb9ior  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker network ls  
NETWORK ID      NAME      DRIVER      SCOPE  
cdb776996466    bridge    bridge      local  
7f907ae7a4c9    docker_gwbridge    bridge      local  
d44f5d624dd1    host      host      local  
hd63tliqe10s    ingress    overlay      swarm  
a1ef67647608    none      null      local  
lwxhyfrildn8    swarmnet    overlay      swarm  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Workshop 2-4: Overlay and Ingress

- สร้าง new service เพื่อใช้งาน swarm network

```
docker service -dt create --name nodejs --replicas=2 --  
network-add swarmnet -p 3000:3000  
labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js
```

```
[rootshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — bash] ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ... ...~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.198.154 ...  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service create -dt --name nodejs \  
> --replicas=2 --network swarmnet -p 3000:3000 \  
[> labdocker/alpineweb:latest node hello.js  
4zw4z04vcxgu0k819q1ms1ar6  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service ps nodejs  
ID NAME IMAGE NODE DESIRED STATE CURRENT STATE ERROR PORTS  
t1022pjovfjs nodejs.1 labdocker/alpineweb:latest ip-10-0-1-104 Running Preparing 1 second ago  
51tldbd8z00y nodejs.2 labdocker/alpineweb:latest ip-10-0-1-163 Running Preparing 1 second ago  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$  
  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker ps  
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES  
bfc3f7a2e264 labdocker/alpineweb:latest "node hello.js node ..." About a minute ago Up About a minute 3000/tcp nodejs.1.t1022pjovfjsrxgtfficvr9mf  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker inspect nodejs.1.t1022pjovfjsrxgtfficvr9mf|grep IPAddress  
"SecondaryIPAddresses": null,  
"IPAddress": "",  
"IPAddress": "10.255.0.8",  
"IPAddress": "192.168.100.6",  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$  
  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ docker ps  
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES  
cf75d3a7074b labdocker/alpineweb:latest "node hello.js node ..." 2 minutes ago Up 2 minutes 3000/tcp nodejs.2.51tldbd8z00yaq761ac6ozpy0  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ docker inspect nodejs.2.51tldbd8z00yaq761ac6ozpy0|grep IPAddress  
"SecondaryIPAddresses": null,  
"IPAddress": "",  
"IPAddress": "10.255.0.9",  
"IPAddress": "192.168.100.7",  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$
```

Workshop 2-4: Overlay and Ingress

- ตรวจสอบ IP Address ของ service และทดสอบ Ping ข้าม node

```
docker service inspect nodejs |more
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ... ~ — s
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker service inspect nodejs |more
[
  {
    "ID": "4zw4z04vcxgu0k819q1msiar6",
    "Version": {
      "Index": 233
    },
    "CreatedAt": "2018-10-21T17:12:30.830220563Z",
    "UpdatedAt": "2018-10-21T17:12:30.831796908Z",
    "Spec": {
      "Name": "nodejs",
      "Labels": {},
      "TaskTemplate": {
        "ContainerSpec": {
          "Image": "labdocker/alpineweb:latest@sha256:a7aa70c78120ed126487aecbf49db1054f1ff131858516c91137c3accbb4a333",
          "Args": [
            "node",
            "hello.js"
          ],
          "Init": false,
          "TTY": true,
          "StopGracePeriod": 10000000000,
          "DNSConfig": {},
          "Isolation": "default"
        },
        "Networks": [
          {
            "NetworkID": "hd63tliqe10s27mu9w4ilckui",
            "Addr": "10.255.0.7/16"
          },
          {
            "NetworkID": "lwxhyfrildn83atwsqxdb9ior",
            "Addr": "192.168.100.5/24"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
]
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab u
}
  }
],
"VirtualIPs": [
  {
    "NetworkID": "hd63tliqe10s27mu9w4ilckui",
    "Addr": "10.255.0.7/16"
  },
  {
    "NetworkID": "lwxhyfrildn83atwsqxdb9ior",
    "Addr": "192.168.100.5/24"
  }
]
}
]

ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

Workshop 2-4: Overlay and Ingress

- ตรวจสอบ IP Address ของ service และทดสอบ Ping ข้าม node

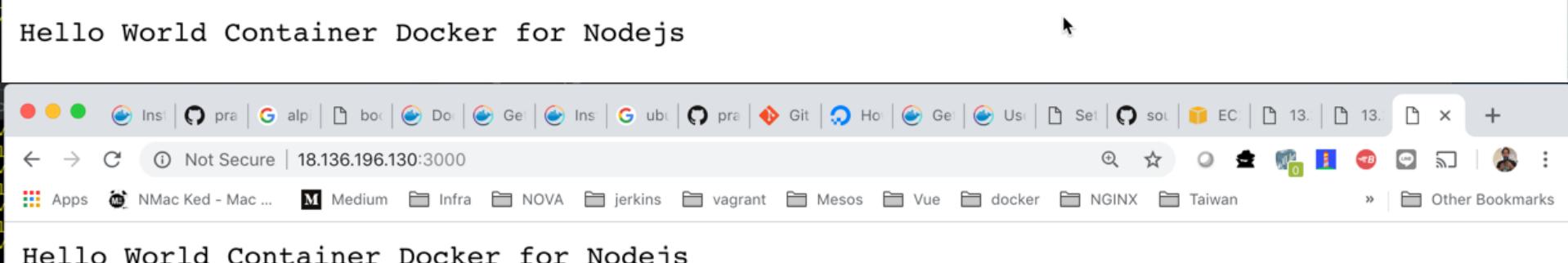
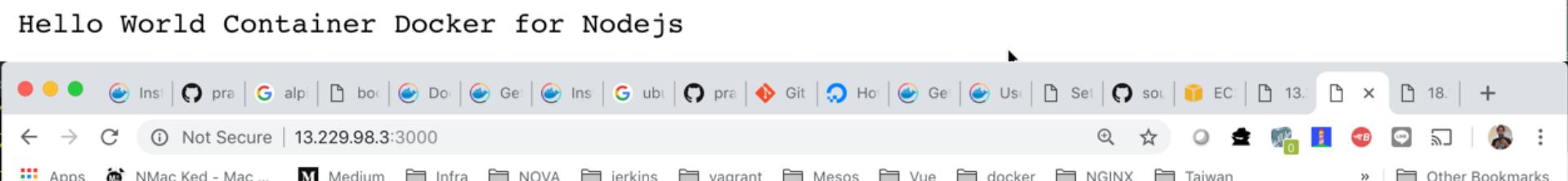
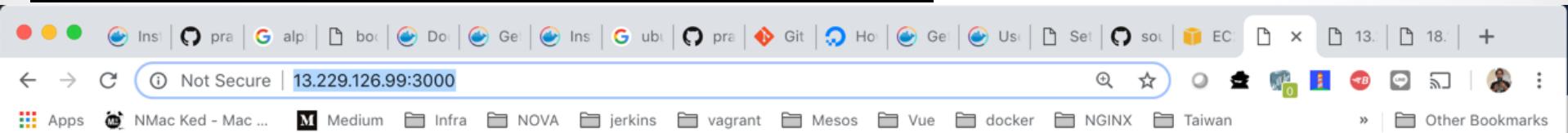
```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              PORTS                 NAMES
bfc3f7a2e264        labdocker/alpineweb:latest   "node hello.js node ..."   4 minutes ago    Up 4 minutes          3000/tcp
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker exec -it nodejs.1.t1022pjovfjsrxgtfficvr9mf ping 192.168.100.5
PING 192.168.100.5 (192.168.100.5): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.100.5: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.116 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.5: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.076 ms
^C
--- 192.168.100.5 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.076/0.096/0.116 ms
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker exec -it nodejs.1.t1022pjovfjsrxgtfficvr9mf ping 192.168.100.7
PING 192.168.100.7 (192.168.100.7): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.100.7: seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.114 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.7: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.226 ms
^C
--- 192.168.100.7 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.226/0.670/1.114 ms
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ 

[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              PORTS                 NAMES
cf75d3a7074b        labdocker/alpineweb:latest   "node hello.js node ..."   7 minutes ago    Up 7 minutes          3000/tcp
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ docker exec -it nodejs.2.51t1dbd8z00yaq761ac6ozpy0 ping 192.168.100.5
PING 192.168.100.5 (192.168.100.5): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.100.5: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.100 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.5: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.062 ms
^C
--- 192.168.100.5 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.062/0.081/0.100 ms
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ docker exec -it nodejs.2.51t1dbd8z00yaq761ac6ozpy0 ping 192.168.100.6
PING 192.168.100.6 (192.168.100.6): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.100.6: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.244 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.6: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.237 ms
^C
--- 192.168.100.6 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.237/0.240/0.244 ms
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ 
```

Workshop 2-4: Overlay and Ingress

- เรียกใช้บริการผ่าน http port ด้วย browser/curl

```
praparns-MacBook-Pro:docker_workshop_112018 praparn$ curl http://18.136.196.130:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs
praparns-MacBook-Pro:docker_workshop_112018 praparn$ curl http://13.229.126.99:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs
praparns-MacBook-Pro:docker_workshop_112018 praparn$ curl http://13.229.98.3:3000
Hello World Container Docker for Nodejs
praparns-MacBook-Pro:docker_workshop_112018 praparn$
```



HA Manager Role

- Add redundancy swarm manager in swarm cluster
 - ทำการ change role node จาก worker → manager

```
docker node update --role manager <node id>
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...04: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.126.99 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3

[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID                      HOSTNAME        STATUS        AVAILABILITY      MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready       Active
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --role manager ip-10-0-1-163
ip-10-0-1-163
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID                      HOSTNAME        STATUS        AVAILABILITY      MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready       Active
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --role manager ip-10-0-1-62
ip-10-0-1-62
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID                      HOSTNAME        STATUS        AVAILABILITY      MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready       Active
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$
```

HA Manager Role

- Add redundancy swarm manager in swarm cluster
 - Restart major manager

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID          HOSTNAME  STATUS  AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS  ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready   Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready   Active        Leader         18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready   Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ sudo shutdown -r now
Connection to 13.229.224.202 closed by remote host.
Connection to 13.229.224.202 closed.
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ ssh praparn$
```

- Other will take role for manager within 5 min.

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ docker node ls
ID          HOSTNAME  STATUS  AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS  ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready   Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy  ip-10-0-1-104  Ready   Active        Leader         18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru * ip-10-0-1-163  Ready   Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$ docker node ls
ID          HOSTNAME  STATUS  AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS  ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready   Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy  ip-10-0-1-104  Unknown  Active        Unreachable    18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru * ip-10-0-1-163  Ready   Active        Leader         18.06.1-ce
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-163:~$
```

HA Manager Role

- Remove
 - Update node to worker2 and set “Drain” to node

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID          HOSTNAME        STATUS      AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready       Active        Reachable           18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvbs1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active        Reachable           18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active        Leader              18.06.1-ce
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --role worker ip-10-0-1-62
ip-10-0-1-62
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --availability drain ip-10-0-1-62
ip-10-0-1-62
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID          HOSTNAME        STATUS      AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready       Drain         Reachable           18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvbs1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active        Reachable           18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active        Leader              18.06.1-ce
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

- Leave swarm on node “labdocker”

```
[...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash  ...4: ~
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$ docker swarm leave
Node left the swarm.
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$ ]
```

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID          HOSTNAME        STATUS      AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Down        Drain        Reachable           18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvbs1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active        Leader              18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active        Leader              18.06.1-ce
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node rm ip-10-0-1-62
ip-10-0-1-62
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID          HOSTNAME        STATUS      AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
3tnvltyyohbekgygvbs1jjovy * ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active        Reachable           18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active        Leader              18.06.1-ce
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

HA Manager Role

- Add redundancy swarm manager in swarm cluster
 - ทำการ join node เข้าไปเป็น manager swarm cluster ด้วยคำสั่ง

```
docker swarm join --ca-hash <hash> <ip of swarm manager:  
port>
```

```
...orkshop_112018 — Terminal MAC Pro — -bash ...4: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.224.202 ...63: ~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@13.229.98.3 ...~ — ssh -i k8s_lab ubuntu@18.136.196.13  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$ docker swarm leave  
Node left the swarm.  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$ docker swarm join --token SwMTKN-1-1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803tlhyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhqf2-3u9rqxfwhbhw52qwqeeiewybl 10.0.1.104:2377  
This node joined a swarm as a manager.  
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$ docker node ls  
ID HOSTNAME STATUS AVAILABILITY MANAGER STATUS ENGINE VERSION  
mydkcrgwkurxyjjb1kf14odl7 * ip-10-0-1-62 Ready Active Reachable 18.06.1-ce  
3tnvltyyohbekgygvbs1jjoyv ip-10-0-1-104 Ready Active Reachable 18.06.1-ce  
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru ip-10-0-1-163 Ready Active Leader 18.06.1-ce  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$
```

- ตรวจสอบค่า token เพื่อ join swarm

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$ docker swarm join-token manager  
To add a manager to this swarm, run the following command:  
  
    docker swarm join --token SwMTKN-1-1qnpobqw0hilpc5i90sz803tlhyi1h4k84uok10y814bvhqf2-3u9rqxfwhbhw52qwqeeiewybl 10.0.1.62:2377  
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-62:~$
```

Workshop 2-4: HA Manager Role

- ทำการ join new manager เข้าสู่ swarm cluster/update/drain

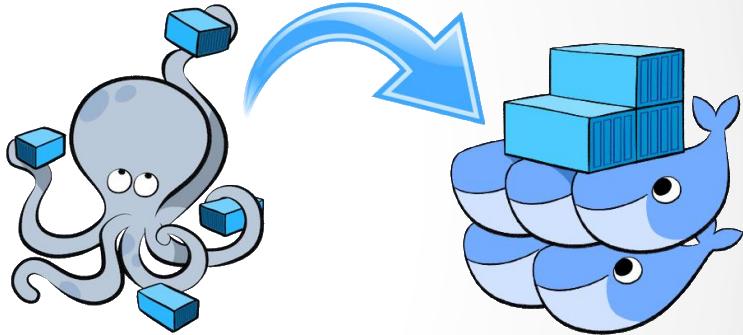
```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID                      HOSTNAME        STATUS        AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready       Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy *  ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active        Leader        18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID                      HOSTNAME        STATUS        AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready       Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy *  ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active        Leader        18.06.1-ce
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --role worker ip-10-0-1-62
ip-10-0-1-62
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node update --availability drain ip-10-0-1-62
ip-10-0-1-62
```

```
[ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ docker node ls
ID                      HOSTNAME        STATUS        AVAILABILITY  MANAGER STATUS      ENGINE VERSION
4g6pqogaae5co8zxe8w6pxfd6  ip-10-0-1-62  Ready       Drain        Reachable      18.06.1-ce
3tnvltyyohbekgygvsb1jjovy *  ip-10-0-1-104  Ready       Active        Leader        18.06.1-ce
ua0ajfjd4d1mksqzwr80oy2ru  ip-10-0-1-163  Ready       Active        Leader        18.06.1-ce
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~$ ]
```

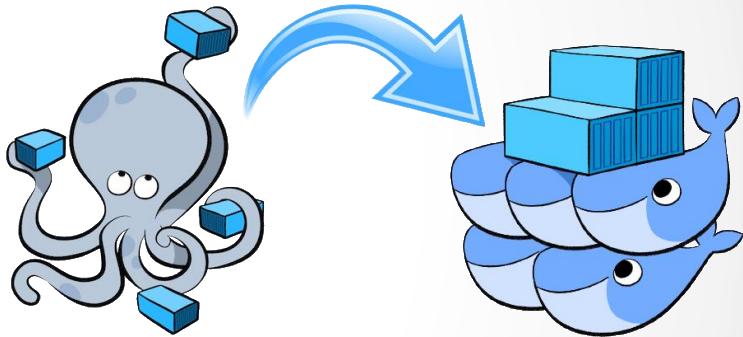
Docker Stack Deploy (Compose)

- Compose syntax: (docker stack deploy)
 - services:
 - XXX (service name): (Current Version 3.3)
 - image: <image name>
 - **deploy: <SWARM>**
 - mode
 - global
 - replicated
 - resource:
 - limits:
 - cpus: 'X.X'
 - memory: XXXM
 - reservations:
 - cpus: 'X.X'
 - memory: 2=XXM
 - restart_policy:
 - condition: on-failure/any
 - delay: XXs
 - max_attempts: X
 - windows: XXs
 - update_config:
 - parallelism: X
 - delay: XXs
 - failure_action: Xms
 - max_failure_ratio: X



Docker Stack Deploy (Compose)

- Not support for docker stack deploy
 - build
 - cgroup_parent
 - container_name
 - devices
 - dns
 - dns_search
 - tmpfs
 - external_links
 - links
 - network_mode
 - security_opt
 - stop_signal
 - sysctls
 - userns_mode



Docker Stack Deploy (Compose)

- Compose syntax: (docker stack deploy)

```
docker stack deploy -c <compose file> <stack name>
```

```
docker stack ls
```

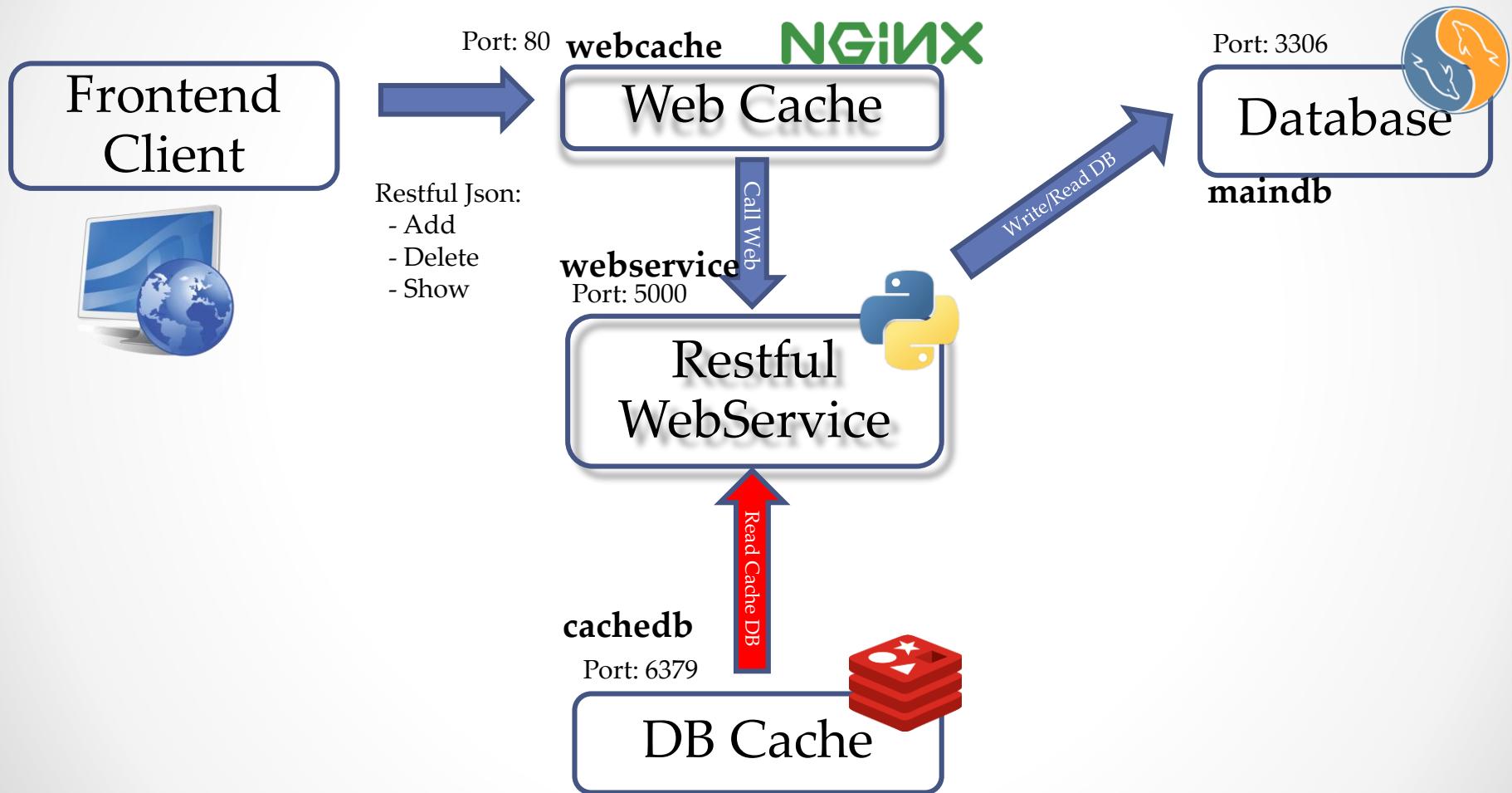
```
docker stack ps <stack name>
```

```
docker stack services <stack name>
```

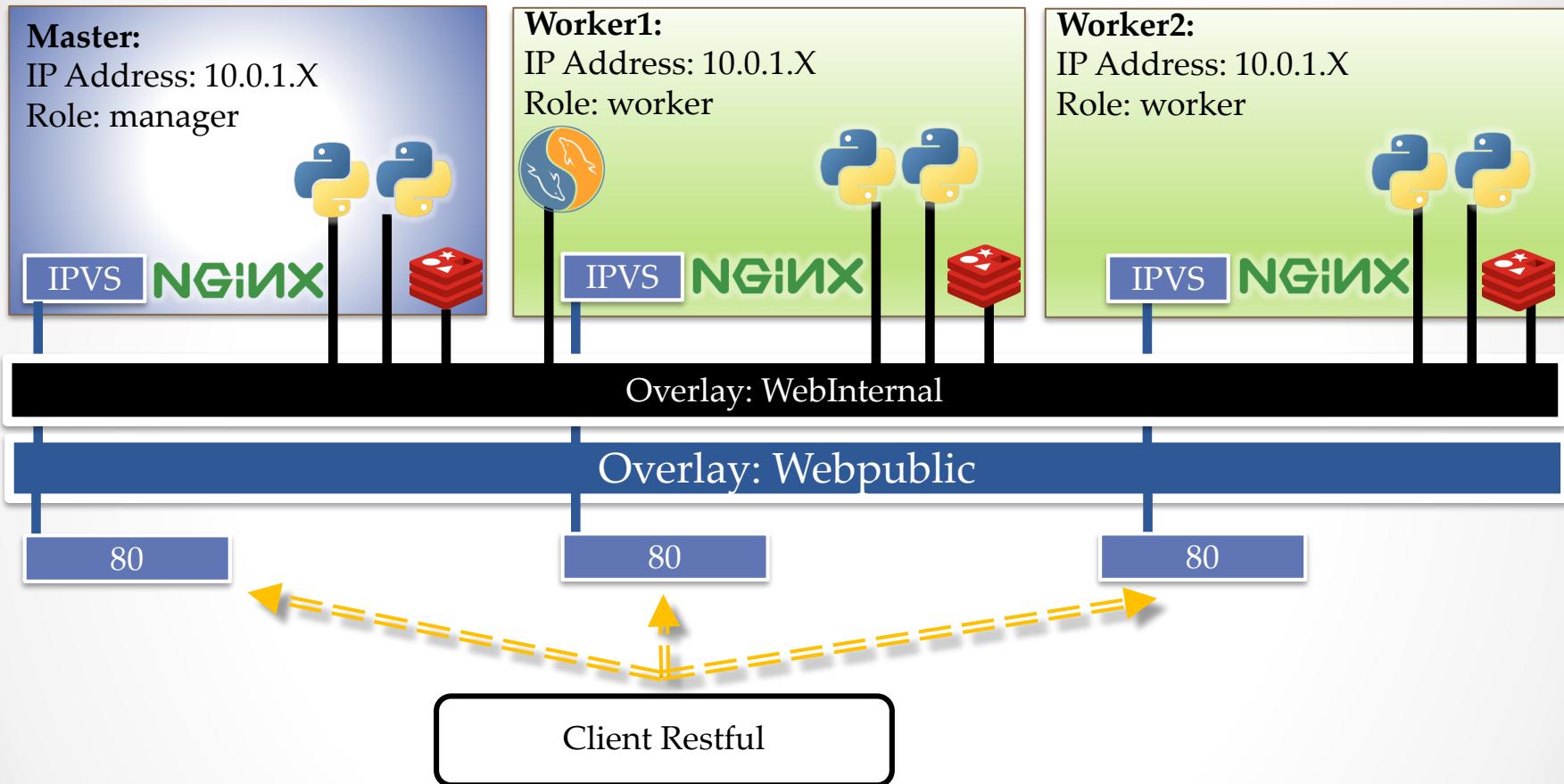
```
docker stack rm <stack name>
```

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose

- Optimize for WorkLoad



Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose



Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose

```
1  version: '3.3'
2  services:
3    webcache:
4      image: labdocker/cluster:webcache
5      container_name: nginx
6      deploy:
7        mode: global
8        update_config:
9          parallelism: 1
10       delay: 10s
11       restart_policy:
12         condition: on-failure
13         delay: 30s
14         max_attempts: 5
15         window: 60s
16         endpoint_mode: vip
17       depends_on:
18         - webservice
19         - cachedb
20         - maindb
21     networks:
22       webpublic:
23         aliases:
24           - webcache
25       webinternal:
26         aliases:
27           - webcache
28     ports:
29       - "80:80"
30
```

```
31   webservice:
32     image: labdocker/cluster:webservice
33     container_name: webservice
34     deploy:
35       mode: replicated
36       replicas: 6
37       update_config:
38         parallelism: 2
39         delay: 10s
40       restart_policy:
41         condition: on-failure
42         delay: 30s
43         max_attempts: 3
44         window: 60s
45         endpoint_mode: vip
46     depends_on:
47       - cachedb
48       - maindb
49   networks:
50     webinternal:
51       aliases:
52         - webservice
53     ports:
54       - "5000:5000"
```

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose

```
58 maindb:
59   image: labdocker/mariadb:latest
60   container_name: maindb
61   deploy:
62     mode: replicated
63     replicas: 1
64     endpoint_mode: vip
65   environment:
66     - MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password
67   networks:
68     webinternal:
69       aliases:
70         - maindb
71
72 cachedb:
73   image: labdocker/redis:latest
74   container_name: cachedb
75   deploy:
76     mode: global
77     endpoint_mode: vip
78   networks:
79     webinternal:
80       aliases:
81         - cachedb
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
```

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose

```
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~/docker_workshop_112018/Workshop-2-4-Swarm/python_restfulset$ docker stack deploy -c docker-compose_swarm.yml webservice
Ignoring deprecated options:

container_name: Setting the container name is not supported.

Creating network webservice_webpublic
Creating network webservice_webinternal
Creating service webservice_webcache
Creating service webservice_webservice
Creating service webservice_maindb
Creating service webservice_cachedb
ubuntu@ip-10-0-1-104:~/docker_workshop_112018/Workshop-2-4-Swarm/python_restfulset$ █
```

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose

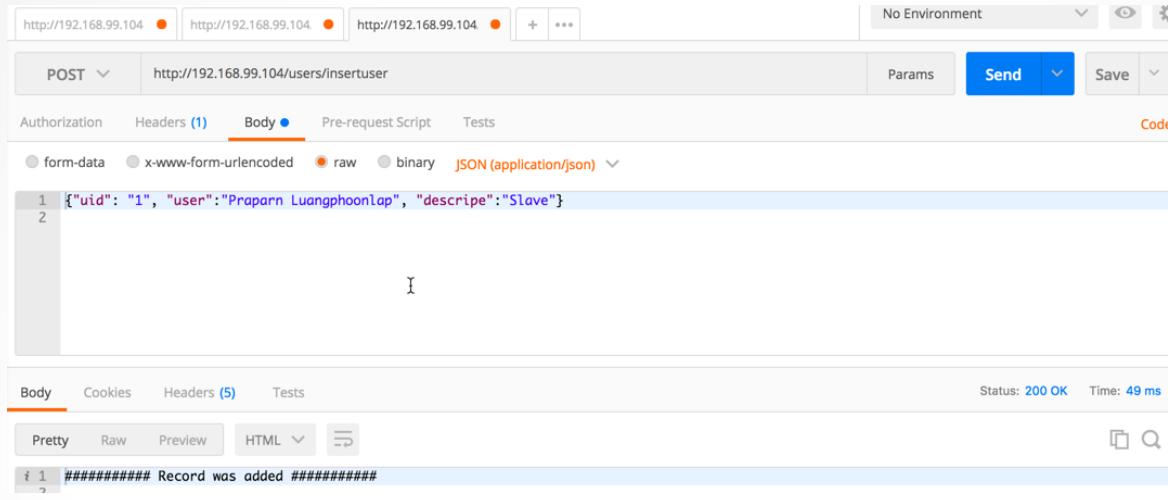
| ID | NAME | IMAGE | NODE | DESIRED STATE | CURRENT STATE |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| | PORTS | | | | |
| mcj0ux4x25uv o ol223n2c2htp o fj0qu565u8mt o kw8oprgn8b3v ago "task: non-zero exit (1)" a4foun5hzks3 ago "task: non-zero exit (1)" horm2noczrvt ago "task: non-zero exit (1)" vhutisinb7np ago "task: non-zero exit (1)" ktjzx8thiq6k ago "task: non-zero exit (1)" 7siaoo4hnvmh ago "task: non-zero exit (1)" axdh6t2ua971 e ago t8jc8aopm6wu e ago 32d2fao3cjcu e ago mtbhxlkuwjg7 o nw2jky8drn42 ago "task: non-zero exit (1)" ivhofu5u9kxe | webservice_webcache.wwzx60rvl5res39v0lxir2gfh webservice_webcache.0k95omm28xfef22thummpz3uf webservice_webcache.q814dhi3bz14sze4zmjpiy3qa webservice_webcache.wwzx60rvl5res39v0lxir2gfh webservice_webcache.0k95omm28xfef22thummpz3uf webservice_webcache.q814dhi3bz14sze4zmjpiy3qa webservice_webcache.wwzx60rvl5res39v0lxir2gfh webservice_webcache.0k95omm28xfef22thummpz3uf webservice_cachedb.wwzx60rvl5res39v0lxir2gfh webservice_cachedb.q814dhi3bz14sze4zmjpiy3qa webservice_cachedb.0k95omm28xfef22thummpz3uf webservice_webservice.1 _ webservice_webservice.1 webservice_maindb.1 | labdocker/cluster:webcache labdocker/cluster:webcache labdocker/cluster:webcache labdocker/cluster:webcache labdocker/cluster:webcache labdocker/cluster:webcache labdocker/cluster:webcache labdocker/cluster:webcache labdocker/redis:latest labdocker/redis:latest labdocker/redis:latest labdocker/cluster:webservice labdocker/cluster:webservice labdocker/mysql:latest | swarm-node2 swarm-mng swarm-node1 swarm-node2 swarm-mng swarm-node1 swarm-node2 swarm-mng swarm-node2 swarm-node1 swarm-mng swarm-node1 swarm-node2 swarm-mng swarm-node1 swarm-node2 swarm-mng swarm-node1 swarm-node2 | Running Running Running Shutdown Shutdown Shutdown Shutdown Shutdown Running Running Running Running Running Running Running Running Running Running Running | Running 46 seconds ag Running 49 seconds ag Running 50 seconds ag Failed about a minute Failed about a minute Running about a minut Running about a minut |

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose

```
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ docker-machine ls
NAME      ACTIVE   DRIVER    STATE     URL
labdocker - virtualbox Running  tcp://192.168.99.103:2376          SWARM   DOCKER    ERRORS
v1.15/version: x509: certificate is valid for 192.168.99.100, not 192.168.99.103
swarm-mng - virtualbox Running  tcp://192.168.99.104:2376          v17.06.0-ce
swarm-node1 - virtualbox Running  tcp://192.168.99.105:2376          v17.06.0-ce
swarm-node2 - virtualbox Running  tcp://192.168.99.106:2376          v17.06.0-ce
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ export Server_IP=192.168.99.104
praparns-MacBook-Pro:~ praparn$ curl http://$Server_IP:$Server_Port/
<H1> Welcome Page from Container Python Lab </H1>Checkpoint Date/Time: Sun Aug 13 17:27:58 2017
```

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there's a header bar with a URL input field containing "http://192.168.99.104", a red circular button, and other icons. To the right are dropdown menus for "No Environment", "Send", "Save", and "Code". Below the header, there's a main panel with tabs for "GET", "POST", "PUT", "DELETE", and "PATCH". The "GET" tab is selected, showing the URL "http://192.168.99.104". To the right of the URL are buttons for "Params", "Send", and "Save". Below the URL, there are tabs for "Authorization", "Headers", "Body", "Pre-request Script", and "Tests". The "Body" tab is selected, showing "Type: No Auth". Under the "Body" tab, there are tabs for "Body", "Cookies", "Headers (6)", and "Tests". The "Headers" tab is selected, showing "(6)" next to it. To the right of the Headers tab, it says "Status: 200 OK" and "Time: 24 ms". Below the Headers tab, there are buttons for "Pretty", "Raw", "Preview", "HTML", and a copy icon. The "Preview" tab is selected, displaying the response body: "<H1> Welcome Page from Container Python Lab </H1>Checkpoint Date/Time: Sun Aug 13 17:29:12 2017".

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose



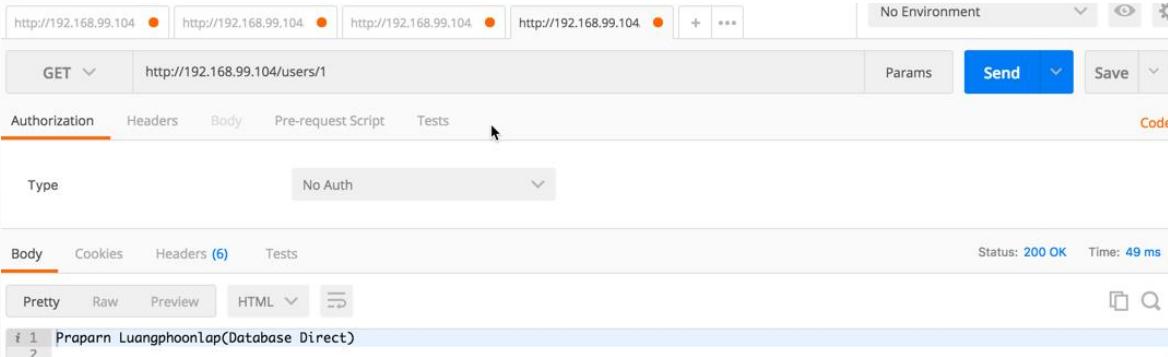
POST <http://192.168.99.104/users/insertuser>

Body (1)

```
{ "uid": "1", "user": "Praparn Luangphoonlap", "desribe": "Slave"}
```

Status: 200 OK Time: 49 ms

Record was added #####



GET <http://192.168.99.104/users/1>

Body (6)

```
Praparn Luangphoonlap(Database Direct)
```

Status: 200 OK Time: 49 ms

Workshop 2-4: Swarm Compose

The screenshot shows a Postman interface with the following details:

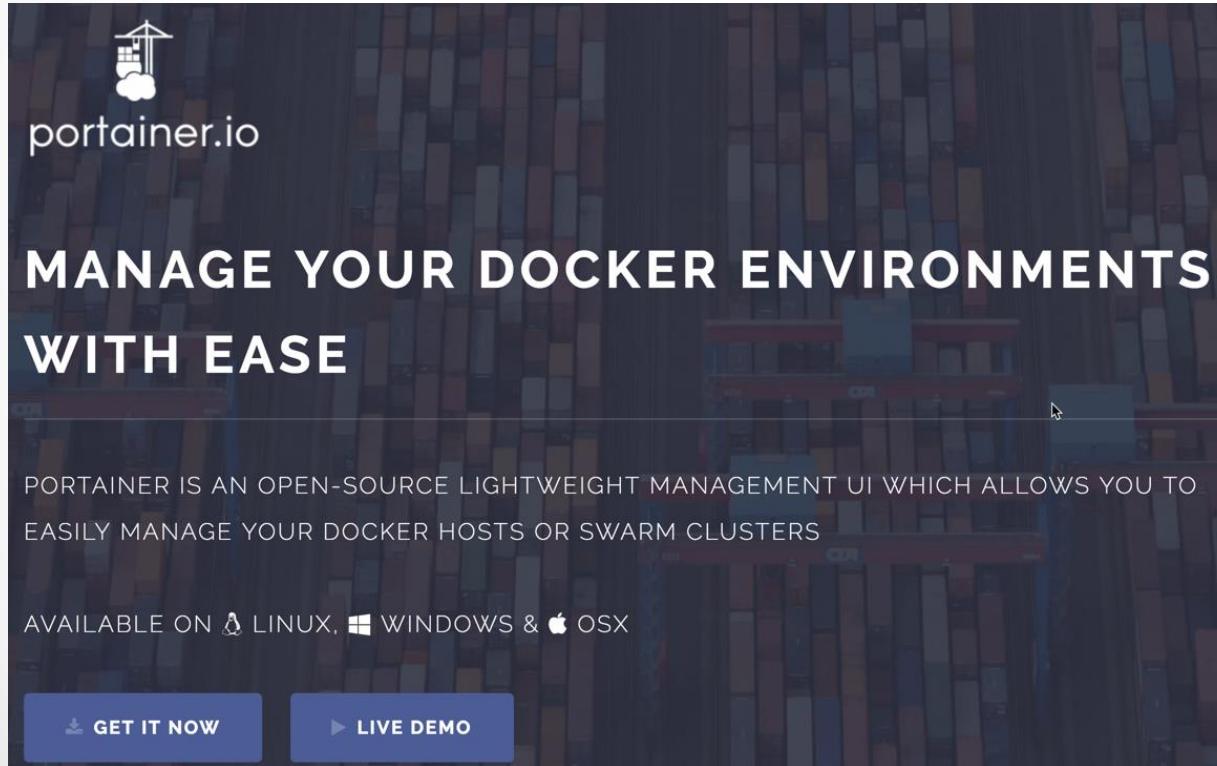
- URL:** http://192.168.99.104/users/removeuser/1
- Type:** No Auth
- Status:** 200 OK
- Time:** 33 ms
- Response Body:** ##### Record was deleted (Both Database Cache) #####

Portainer for Docker

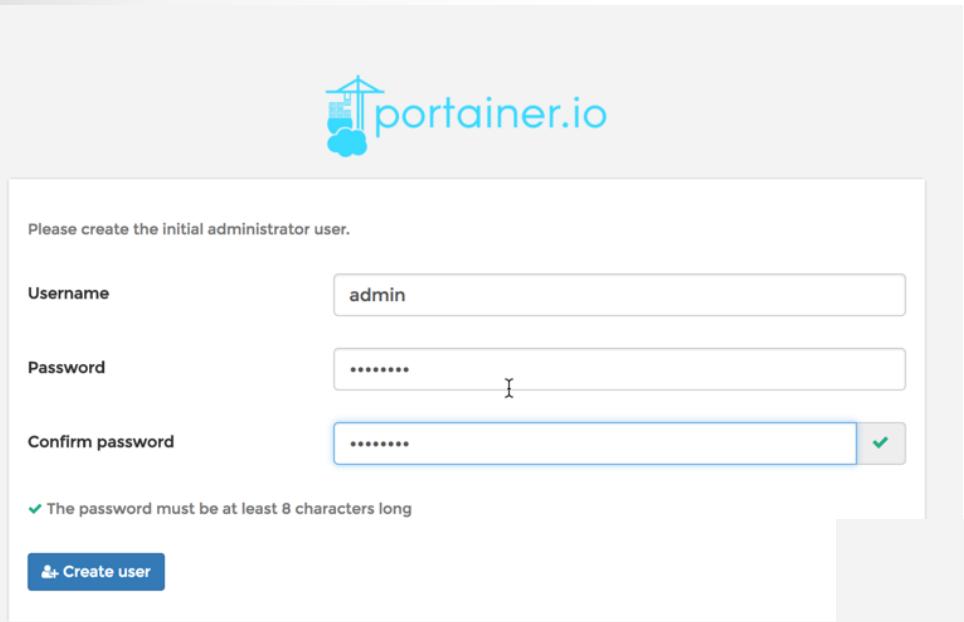
• • •

portainer for Docker

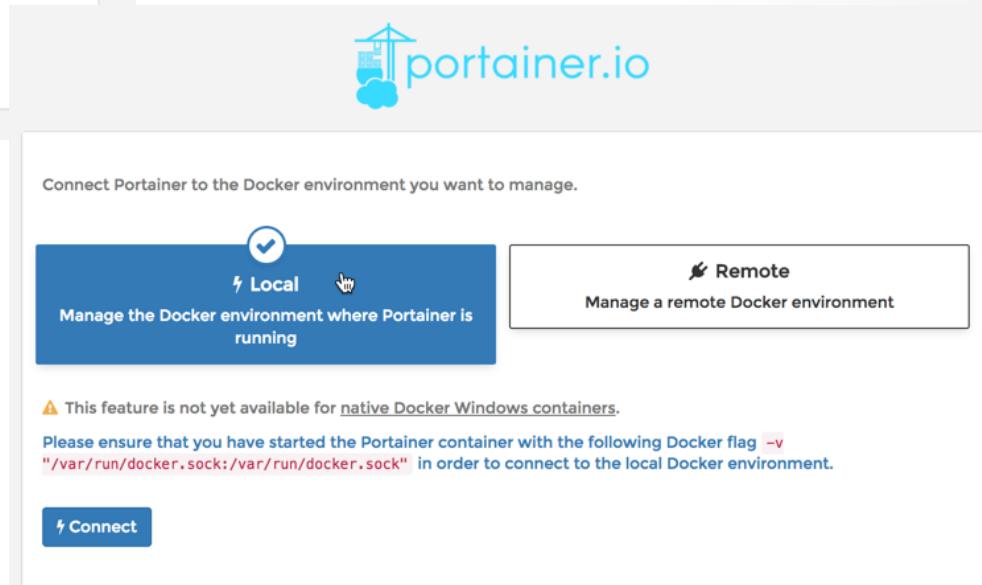
- portainer.io เป็น open source management ที่สามารถใช้บริหารจัดการ docker-machine ผ่านหน้า GUI web ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพแบบ On premise
- การใช้งาน portainer จะใช้การบริหารจัดการผ่านหน้าเว็บ (`x.x.x.x:9000`)



portainer for Docker



The screenshot shows the initial configuration screen for Portainer. It features the Portainer logo at the top left. Below it, a message says "Please create the initial administrator user." There are three input fields: "Username" (admin), "Password" (a series of dots), and "Confirm password" (a series of dots). A note below the fields states: "✓ The password must be at least 8 characters long". At the bottom is a blue button labeled "Create user".



The screenshot shows the Portainer interface for connecting to a Docker environment. The Portainer logo is at the top left. Below it, a message says "Connect Portainer to the Docker environment you want to manage." There are two main options: "Local" (selected) and "Remote". The "Local" option is described as "Manage the Docker environment where Portainer is running". A note below the Local button says: "⚠ This feature is not yet available for native Docker Windows containers. Please ensure that you have started the Portainer container with the following Docker flag `-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock` in order to connect to the local Docker environment." At the bottom is a blue "Connect" button.

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



portainer for Docker

portainer.io

ACTIVE ENDPOINT: local

ENDPOINT ACTIONS: Dashboard, App Templates, Containers, Images, Networks, Volumes, Events, Engine

PORAINER SETTINGS: User management, Endpoints, Registries, Settings

Home Dashboard

Node info

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Name | labdocker |
| Docker version | 18.01.0-ce |
| CPU | 4 |
| Memory | 1 GB |

Containers: 1 running, 0 stopped

Images: 31

Volumes: 5

Networks: 4

2.4 GB

Container list

Containers

Help support portainer | admin | my account | log out

Containers

Start Stop Kill Restart Pause Resume Remove + Add container

| Name | State | Quick actions | Stack | Image | IP Address | Published Ports | Ownership |
|---------------|---------|---------------|-------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| vigilant_pare | running | Containers | - | portainer/portainer | 172.17.0.2 | 9000:9000 | public |

Items per page: 10

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



portainer for Docker

portainer.io

ACTIVE ENDPOINT
local

ENDPOINT ACTIONS

Dashboard

App Templates

Containers

Images

Networks

Volumes

Events

Engine

PORAINER SETTINGS

User management

Endpoints

Registries

Settings

Create container
Containers > Add container

Name: nginx

Image configuration
Name: labdocker/nginx:latest Registry: DockerHub

Always pull the image:

Ports configuration
Publish all exposed ports:

Port mapping: map additional port
host: 80 → container: 80 TCP UDP

Access control
Enable access control:

Administrators
I want to restrict the management of this resource to administrators only

Restricted
I want to restrict the management of this resource to a set of users and/or teams

Actions

Advanced container settings

Help support portainer [my account](#) [log out](#)

admin

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



portainer for Docker

192.168.99.100

NMac Ked - Mac OS... M Medium jenkins vagrant Mesos Vue docker NGINX Taiwan Kubernetes PWA_Progressive_W... MYSQL_Cluster

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org. Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

Container list

Containers

Help support portainer admin
[my account](#) [log out](#)

Containers

Search Settings

| <input type="checkbox"/> Name | State <small>Filter</small> | Quick actions | Stack | Image | IP Address | Published Ports | Ownership |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> nginx | running | Start Stop Kill Restart Pause Resume Remove | - | labdocker/nginx:latest | 172.17.0.3 | 80:80 | administrators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vigilant_pare | running | Start Stop Kill Restart Pause Resume Remove | - | portainer/portainer | 172.17.0.2 | 9000:9000 | public |

Items per page 10

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization



portainer for Docker

portainer.io

ACTIVE ENDPOINT local

ENDPOINT ACTIONS

- Dashboard
- App Templates
- Containers**
- Images
- Networks
- Volumes
- Events
- Engine

PORTAINER SETTINGS

- User management
- Endpoints
- Registries
- Settings

Container statistics
Containers > nginx > Stats

About statistics

This view displays real-time statistics about the container nginx as well as a list of the running processes inside this container.

Refresh rate 5s

Memory usage

Memory usage chart showing memory usage over time. The Y-axis ranges from 0.0B to 10 MB. The X-axis shows times 22:28:31, 22:28:38, and 22:28:43. The chart shows a constant usage around 8 MB.

CPU usage

CPU usage chart showing CPU usage over time. The Y-axis ranges from 0.0% to 1.0%. The X-axis shows times 22:28:31, 22:28:38, and 22:28:43. The chart shows a constant usage around 0.05%.

Network usage

Network usage chart showing RX and TX on eth0 over time. The Y-axis ranges from 0.0B to 3 kB. The X-axis shows times 22:28:31, 22:28:38, and 22:28:43. The chart shows a constant RX usage around 2 kB and a constant TX usage around 1 kB.

Processes

| UID | PID | PPID | C | STIME | TTY | TIME | CMD |
|-----|-----|------|---|-------|-----|------|-----|
| | | | | | | | |

Q Search

portainer.io

ACTIVE ENDPOINT local

ENDPOINT ACTIONS

- Dashboard
- App Templates
- Containers**
- Images
- Networks
- Volumes
- Events
- Engine

PORTAINER SETTINGS

Container console
Containers > nginx > Console

Console

Exec into container as `default user` using command `sh` [Disconnect](#)

```
/usr/sbin # ls
add-shell    arping      chroot      deluser     fakeidentd   ftpd       killall5   nanddump   nginx      rdate      readprofile  sendmail   udhcpd
addgroup    brctl      cron        dnsmasq    fbset       httpd      loadfont   nandwrite  ntpd       rdev      remove-shell  setfont   setlogcons
adduser     chpasswd    delgroup    ether-wake  fdformat   inetd      lspci     nbd-client powertop  readahead  rfkill      setlogons
/usr/sbin #
```

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization

Recapture for Day 2

- Dockerfile and Build
- Compose
- Registry
- Swarm Mode
 - Conceptual of Swarm
 - Swarm Mode Architecture
 - Swarm init/join cluster system
 - Swarm service
 - Orchestrator Assignment
 - Config and Secret
 - Network Overlay and Ingress
 - HA Manager Role
 - Docker Stack Deploy (Compose Swarm Mode)
- portainer for Docker
- Q&A

Evaluation Form



Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization





Q&A

By Praparn Luengphoonlap
Email: eva10409@gmail.com

Docker: The Next-Gen of Virtualization

